

**APPENDIX III**  
**PHASE I ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT**

# Lenah Farm Land Bays 1-3

Loudoun County, Virginia

WSSI #30522.01

## Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation

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## ABSTRACT

A Phase I cultural resources investigation was conducted on the ±288-acre Lenah Farm Land Bays 1, 2, and 3 property located near Lenah, Loudoun County, Virginia. The work was carried out in January and February of 2019 by Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia, for Hartland Operations of Ashburn, Virginia. Five archeological sites were recorded as a result of this survey. Two previously recorded archeological sites and two previously recorded architectural resources were revisited.

Regarding the previously recorded archeological sites, Site 44LD0458 was recorded in 1987 based on recovery of quartz lithic artifacts from an unknown period of prehistory. The site is mapped within the FEMA 100-year floodplain of Broad Run and on adjacent uplands. No testing was conducted within the FEMA 100-year floodplain and no prehistoric artifacts were recovered in the adjacent uplands during the current survey. No additional work is recommended for the portion of the site outside the floodplain. Additional Phase I investigations are recommended if impacts are proposed in the site vicinity within the floodplain. Site 44LD1458 was previously recorded as a late-18<sup>th</sup>-century or early-19<sup>th</sup>-century refuse scatter. The mapped location of the site was subjected only to pedestrian reconnaissance during the current investigation. The location was low and wet, and disturbed by construction of a sewer line. Based on the results of this survey, the location of Site 44LD1458 has been disturbed and no additional work is recommended.

Site 44LD1814 is interpreted as a small historic refuse scatter. The recovered assemblage lacks architectural artifacts, functional diversity, and density, which indicates low probability of encountering intact subsurface features. It is our opinion that the site is not eligible for listing to the NRHP under Criterion D. Sites 44LD1815 and 44LD1816 are low-density lithic scatters likely the result of occasional or even single-occurrence episodes of short-term procurement and processing of raw materials from the nearby streambed. Additional archeological investigation of the sites is unlikely to yield any significant data. In our opinion, the site lacks research potential and is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

Site 44LD1817 is a multi-component prehistoric lithic and historic refuse scatter. The prehistoric artifacts are interpreted as evidence of a low-density lithic workshop or resource procurement/hunting camp dating to an unknown prehistoric period or periods. The historic component dates to the mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Additional excavations within the site are not likely to yield any significant data on historic occupation in Loudoun County. It is our opinion that both components at Site 44LD1817 lack the research potential necessary to recommend listing in the NRHP under Criterion D.

Site 44LD1818 is a multi-component site including deposits associated with the historic period occupation of Resource 053-5687, the farmstead located at 23583 Fleetwood Road and a low-density lithic reduction station or workshop dating to an unknown prehistoric period or periods. It is our opinion that the prehistoric and historic components of Site 44LD1818 lack integrity and research potential and are not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D. Resource 053-5687 includes the 20<sup>th</sup>-century dwelling and five outbuildings. This resource is a typical example of a type that remains common in Loudoun County. The key resources (i.e. the dwelling and barn) are in deteriorated condition, and buildings do not appear to be of notable design or materials, and do not appear likely to be eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criteria A, C, or D. Eligibility under Criterion B, association with persons of historical significance, was not evaluated during this survey. No additional work is recommended for the resource.

The Lee Family Cemetery (Resource 053-6405) is a historic fenced burial ground including 25 grave markers and an unknown number of additional unmarked graves. Markers range from unmarked fieldstones to carved fieldstones and formal carved headstones, and marked graves range in date from 1828 to 1968. Cemeteries are not generally considered eligible for listing in the NRHP, excepting when the cemetery is an integral part of a historic district or special criteria considerations are applicable. In our opinion, special considerations are not likely applicable to this cemetery and we recommend Resource 053-6405 not eligible for listing in the NRHP. As cemeteries are protected under the Code of Virginia, if ground disturbance in the vicinity of the cemetery will occur, a cemetery delineation is recommended to ensure that graves will not be disturbed.

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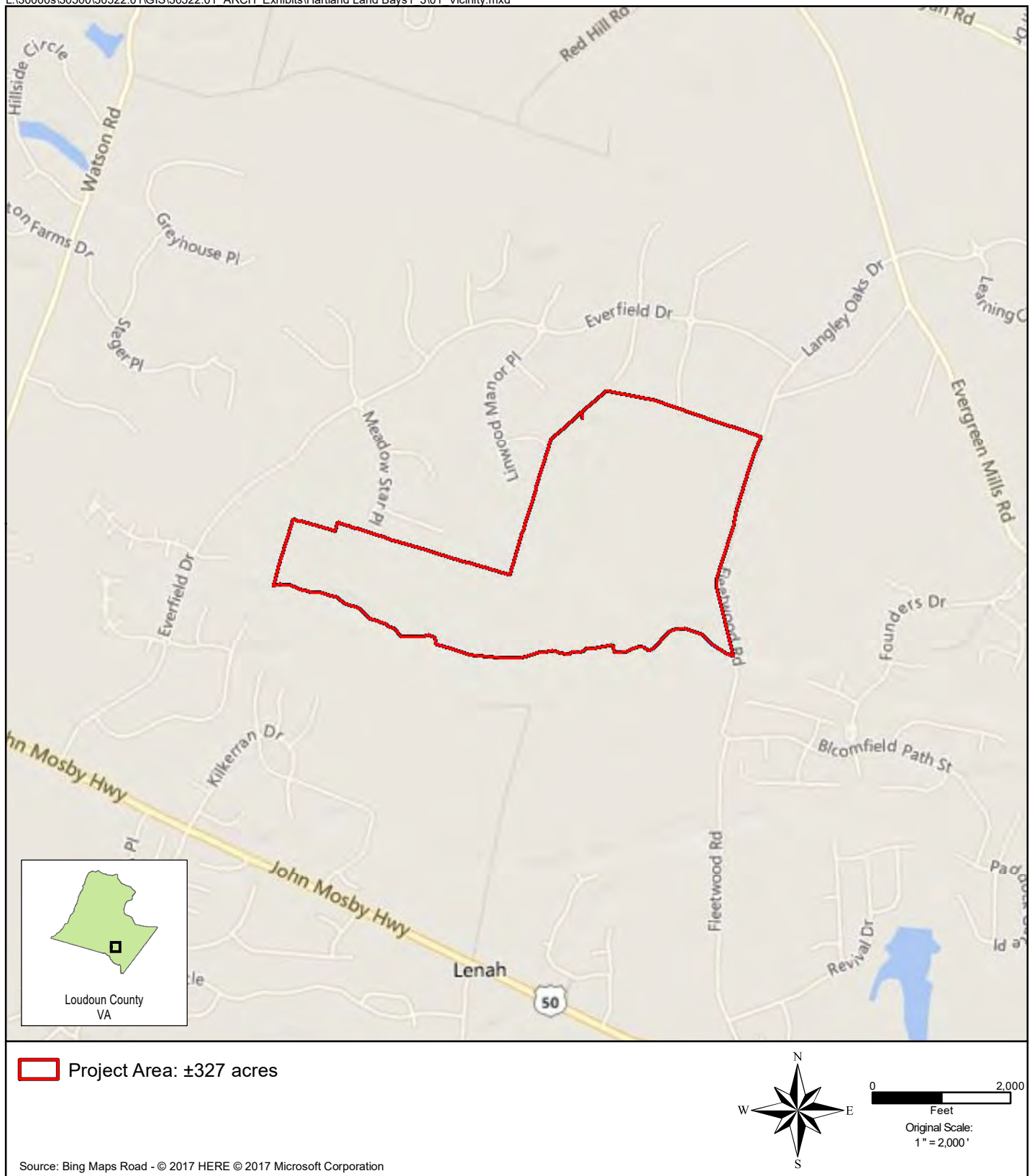
## INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Phase I cultural resources investigation of the ±288 - acre Hartland Land Bays 1, 2, and 3 property located near Lenah, Loudoun County, Virginia (Exhibit 1). Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia, conducted the study described in this report for Hartland Operations of Ashburn, Virginia. The fieldwork was carried out in January and February of 2019.

Boyd Sipe, M.A., RPA served as Principal Investigator on this project. The fieldwork was conducted by David Carroll, M.A., with the assistance of Vince Gallacci, M.A., Ed McMullen, M.A., Amber Nubgaard, M.A., Angelica Wimer, Jonathan Fleming, Caleb Jeck, Catherine Herring, Valerie Vendrick, Amanda Lacklen, Jessica Brannock, M.A., Ryan Killian, M.A., Seth Biehler, Augustus Kahl, Danny Kehrer, Dan Perry, Catherine Carbone, Annelise Beer, Anton Motivans, Celia Engle, and Jasmine Mathis. Elizabeth Waters Johnson, M.A. served as Laboratory Supervisor and conducted the artifact analysis with the assistance of Amber Nubgaard, M.A. All artifacts, research data and field data resulting from this project are currently on repository at the Thunderbird offices in Gainesville, Virginia.

Fieldwork and report contents conformed to the guidelines set forth by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) for a Phase I identification level survey as outlined in their 2017 *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (DHR 2017) as well as the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (DOI 1983). All artifacts, research data and field data resulting from this project are currently on repository at the Thunderbird offices in Gainesville, Virginia. In general, at the time of the survey all aspects of the investigation were in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665) (as amended).

The purpose of the survey was to locate any cultural resources within the impact area and to provide a preliminary assessment of their potential significance in terms of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. If a particular resource was felt to possess the potential to contribute to the knowledge of local, regional, or national prehistory or history, then Phase II work would be recommended.



**Exhibit 1: Vicinity Map**

## ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Loudoun County encompasses portions of the Piedmont Triassic Lowland and the Inner Piedmont Plateau sub-provinces and a portion of the Blue Ridge Province (Fenneman 1938; Bailey 1999). The Piedmont Physiographic Province is underlain by igneous and metamorphic rocks of various origins that were folded during the Paleozoic as the North American and African plates converged. Later, in the Mesozoic, rifting occurred as Pangea broke apart and the Atlantic Ocean formed. The Piedmont ranges from 200 feet above mean sea level (a.m.s.l.) at the Fall Line to circa 1000 feet a.m.s.l. in the western portion at the Blue Ridge. Because of the intensive weathering of the underlying rocks in the Piedmont's humid climate, bedrock is generally buried under a thick, 6- to 60-foot blanket of saprolite.

The Piedmont Province has been sub-divided into three sub-provinces: the Outer Piedmont Plateau, the Triassic Lowlands, and the Inner Piedmont Plateau. The project area lies in the Triassic Basin, or Triassic Lowlands. These are long, narrow rift valleys, or basins, formed during the Triassic period. These valleys, underlain by Mesozoic sedimentary and igneous rocks, have filled with sandstones and basalts. Elevations range from 200 to 400 feet a.m.s.l.

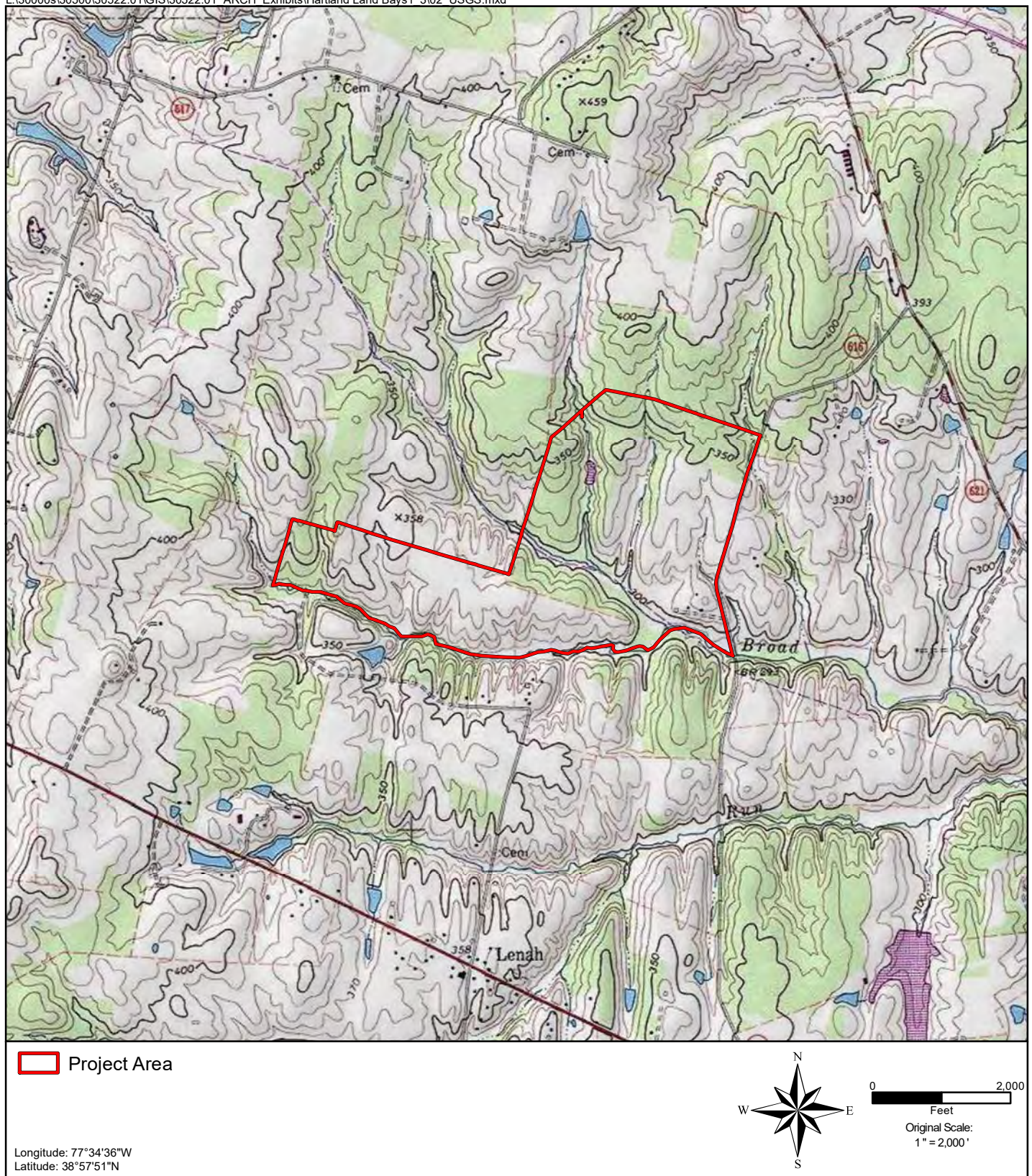
The project area is characterized by rolling terrain consisting of upland ridges overlooking several branches of Broad Run and numerous small tributaries and drainage swales (Exhibit 2). The majority of the project area is open fields, with several areas of mixed deciduous forest, particularly in the northern portion of the project area and along the main branch of Broad Run (Exhibit 3).

The Penn silt loam soil series is mapped along most of the flats within the project area. Penn silt loam is characterized as moderately deep, well drained soils typically found on nearly level uplands. Nestoria channery silt loam is mapped along the slopes leading to the various drainages. Nestoria channery silt loam is characterized as shallow well-drained soils typically found on side slopes.

## PALEOENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND

The basic environmental history of the area has been provided by Carbone (1976) (see also Gardner 1985, 1987; Johnson 1986). The following will present highlights from this history, focusing on those aspects pertinent to the project area.

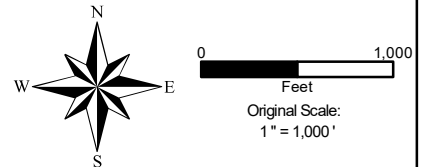
At the time of the arrival of humans into the region, about 11,000 years ago, the area was beginning to recover rapidly from the effects of the last Wisconsin glacial maximum of circa 18,000 years ago. Vegetation was in transition from northern dominated species and included a mixture of conifers and hardwoods. The primary trend was toward a reduction in the openness which was characteristic of the parkland of 14-12,000 years ago.



**Exhibit 2: 1990 USGS Quadrangle, Arcola, VA**



 Project Area



Source: Loudoun County of Office of Mapping & Geographic Information (OMAGI)

### Exhibit 3: Spring 2018 Natural Color Imagery

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Animals were undergoing a rapid increase in numbers as deer, elk and, possibly, moose expanded into the niches and habitats made available as the result of wholesale extinctions of the various kinds of fauna that had occupied the area during the previous millennia. The current cycle of ponding and stream drowning began 18-16,000 years ago at the beginning of the final retreat of the last Wisconsin glaciation (Gardner 1985); sea level rise has been steady since then.

These trends continued to accelerate over the subsequent millennia of the Holocene. One important highlight was the appearance of marked seasonality circa 7000 BCE. This was accompanied by the spread of deciduous forests dominated by oaks and hickories. The modern forest characteristic of the area, the mixed oak-hickory-pine climax forest, prevailed after 3000-2500 BCE. Continued forest closure led to the reduction and greater territorial dispersal of the larger mammalian forms such as deer. Sea level continued to rise, resulting in the inundation of interior streams. This was quite rapid until circa 3000-2500 BCE, at which time the rise slowed, continuing at a rate estimated to be ten inches per century (Darmody and Foss 1978). This rate of rise continues to the present. Based on archeology (see Gardner and Rappleye 1979), it would appear that the mid-Atlantic migratory bird flyway was established circa 6500 BCE. Oysters had migrated to at least the Northern Neck by 1200 BCE (Potter 1982) and to their maximum upriver limits along the Potomac near Popes Creek, Maryland, by circa 750 BCE (Gardner and McNett 1971), with anadromous fish arriving in the Inner Coastal Plain in considerable numbers circa 1800 BCE (Gardner 1982).

During the historic period, circa 1700 CE, cultural landscape alteration becomes a new environmental factor (Walker and Gardner 1989). Around this time, Euro-American settlement extended into the Piedmont/Coastal Plain interface. With these settlers came land clearing and deforestation for cultivation, as well as the harvesting of wood for use in a number of different products. At this time the stream tributaries to the Potomac, were broad expanses of open waters from their mouths well up their valleys to, at, or near their "falls" where they leave the Piedmont and enter the Coastal Plain. These streams were conducive to the establishment of ports and harbors, elements necessary to commerce and contact with the outside world and the seats of colonial power. Most of these early ports were eventually abandoned or reduced in importance, for the erosional cycle set up by the land clearing resulted in tons of silt being washed into the streams, ultimately impeding navigation.

The historic vegetation would have consisted of a mixed oak-hickory-pine forest. Associated with this forest were deer and smaller mammals and turkey. The nearby open water environments would have provided habitats for waterfowl year round as well as seasonally for migratory species.

## CULTURAL HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### Prehistoric Overview

The following section provides a brief overview and context of the general prehistory of the region. A number of summaries of the archeology of the general area have been written (see Gardner 1987; Johnson 1986; Walker 1981); Gardner, Walker, and Johnson present essentially the same picture, with the major differences lying in the terminology utilized for the prehistoric time periods. The dates provided below for the three general prehistoric periods, and associated sub-periods, follow those outlined by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR 2017:107-108).

#### *Paleoindian Period (15,000-8000 BCE)*

The Paleoindian period corresponds to the end of the Late Pleistocene and beginning of the Early Holocene of the Late Glacial period, which was characterized by cooler and drier conditions with significantly less seasonal variation than is evident in the region today. The cooler conditions resulted in decreased evaporation and, in areas where drainage was restricted by topography, could have resulted in the development of wetlands in the Triassic Lowlands (Walker 1981; Johnson 1986:P1-8). Generally speaking, the nature of the vegetation was marked by open forests composed of a mix of coniferous and deciduous elements. The individual character of local floral communities would have depended on drainage, soils, and elevation, among other factors. The structure of the open environment would have been favorable for deer, bear, moose, and, to a lesser degree, elk, which would have expanded rapidly into the environmental niches left available by the extinction and extirpation of the large herd animals and megafauna characteristic of the Late Pleistocene.

The fluted projectile point is considered the hallmark of the Paleoindian lithic toolkit. Based on his work at the Flint Run Complex, Gardner identified three distinct sub-phases within the larger fluted point phase (Gardner 1974). The oldest of the Paleoindian sub-phases is identified by the now classic Clovis point, a large, bifacially flaked tool with a channel or flute removed from both sides of its base. Regionally, the widely accepted beginning date for Clovis type points is circa 9500 BCE; however, some data has suggested a pre-11,000 BCE beginning date for Clovis points (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997; Johnson 1997). The Clovis sub-phase is followed in time by the Middle Paleo sub-phase, defined by smaller fluted points. The Dalton-Hardaway sub-phase is the final one of the period, and is characterized by the minimally fluted Dalton and Hardaway projectile points. This three-period subdivision is well supported by stratigraphy. Associated with these projectile points are various other tools that usually cannot be taken by themselves as diagnostic Paleoindian indicators. Examples of such stone tools include end or side scrapers, bifaces, blades, and spokeshaves, which are all associated with the hunting and processing of game animals.

Possible evidence for pre-Clovis colonization of the Americas has been found at the Cactus Hill site (44SX0202) in Virginia, where an ephemeral component dating from 15,000 to

13,000 BCE included prismatic blades manufactured from quartzite cores and metavolcanic or chert pentagonal bifaces (Haynes 2002: 43-44; Johnson 1997; McAvoy 1997; McAvoy and McAvoy 1997). Generally, lanceolate projectile points, prismatic blades, pentagonal bifaces, polyhedral blade cores, microflakes and microlithic tools comprise possible pre-Clovis assemblages and a preference for cryptocrystalline lithic material such as chert and jasper is noted (Goodyear 2005). Cactus Hill and other reportedly pre-Clovis sites, including SV-2 (44SM0037) in Saltville, Virginia (McDonald 2000; McDonald and Kay 1999) and the Meadowcroft Rock Shelter in western Pennsylvania (Adovasio et al. 1990; Adovasio et al. 1998), have been the subject of much controversy and no undisputed pre-Clovis sites or sites representing substantial pre-Clovis occupations have been identified in the region.

Paleoindian archeological assemblages rarely contain stone tools specifically designed for processing plant material such as manos, metates, or grinders. This general absence or rarity of such tool categories does not mean that use of plant resources was unimportant; rather, it may suggest that a far greater emphasis was placed on hunting versus gathering, at least when viewed from the perspective of an assemblage of stone tools. For instance, carbonized plant materials have been found in Paleoindian contexts and plant remains have been recovered from some Paleoindian sites. The remains of acalypha, blackberry, hackberry, hawthorn plum, and grape were recovered from a hearth in the Paleoindian portion of the Shawnee-Minisink Site in eastern Pennsylvania (Dent 1991). Although hard evidence is lacking for the immediate study area, the subsistence settlement base of Paleoindian groups in the immediate region likely focused on general foraging, drawing a comparison with the Shawnee-Minisink data, and certainly focused on hunting (Gardner 1989 and various).

The settlement pattern of Paleoindian peoples has been described as being quarry-centered, with larger base camps being situated in close proximity to localized sources of high quality cryptocrystalline lithic raw materials, such as chert, jasper, and chalcedony. Smaller exploitative or hunting and/or gathering sites are found at varying distance from these quarry-centered base camps (Gardner 1980). This model, developed from Gardner's work at the Thunderbird site complex in the Shenandoah River Valley, has wide applicability throughout both the Middle Atlantic region and greater Eastern United States. The extreme curation (or conservation) and reworking of the blade element exhibited by many stray point finds recovered throughout the Middle Atlantic region, especially specimens from Coastal Plain localities, is a strong argument supporting the quarry-base camp settlement model. Gardner has argued that once a tool kit has been curated to its usable limit, a return to the quarry-tied base camp would be made in order to replenish raw materials (Gardner 1974).

Sporadic Paleoindian finds are reported in the Potomac Valley, but, overall, these distinctive projectile points are not too common in the local area (Gardner 1985; Brown 1979). Paleoindian fluted points have been found as isolated finds in the county; however, at the time of this writing no intact sites have yet been documented.

### *Early Archaic Period (8000-6000 BCE)*

The Early Archaic period coincides with the early Holocene climatic period. The warming trend, which began during the terminal Late Pleistocene and Paleoindian period, continued during the Early Archaic period. Precipitation increased and seasonality became more marked, at least by 7500 BCE. This period encompasses the decline of the open grasslands of the previous era and the rise of closed boreal forests throughout the Middle Atlantic region; this change to arboreal vegetation was initially dominated by conifers, but soon gave way to a deciduous domination. Arguably, the reduction of these open grasslands led to the decline and extinction of the last of the Pleistocene megafauna, as evidence suggests that the last of these creatures (e.g., mastodons) would have been gone from the area around the beginning of the Early Archaic period. Sea level throughout the region rose with the retreat of glacial ice, a process that led to an increase in the number of poorly drained and swampy biomes; these water-rich areas became the gathering places of large modern mammals.

Similar to the Paleoindian period, the subsistence settlement strategy of Early Archaic peoples was one focused on seasonal migration and hunting and gathering. Early Archaic humans were drawn to the wet biomes resulting from sea level rise because the abundant concentration of game animal, such as white-tailed deer, elk, and bear, made for excellent hunting. As the arboreal vegetation became more abundant and deciduous forests spread, the exploitation of newly available and abundant plant resources, such as fruits, nuts, and acorns increased among Early Archaic populations (Egloff and Woodward 1992:13-14).

Although the manufacturing techniques of projectile points and the favored use of cryptocrystalline raw materials of the Paleoindian period remained unchanged throughout the Early Archaic period, stylistic changes in the lithic toolkit of Early Archaic peoples are evident. The switch from the fluting of projectile points to notching is generally considered to mark the end of the Paleoindian and the beginning of the Archaic period; examples of Early Archaic point types include Amos Corner Notched, Kirk and Palmer Corner Notched, Warren Side Notched and Kirk Stemmed varieties. Gardner has demonstrated that while corner notched and side notched points show a stylistic change from the earlier fluted varieties, they all occurred within a single cultural tradition (Gardner 1974). The transition from fluting to notching is not a radical change, but the gradual replacement of one attribute at a time. The fluting, which was nearly absent during the Dalton-Hardaway sub-phase, is replaced by corner notching, which is then gradually replaced by side notching in the Archaic sequence. The initial reason for the change in hafting and related modifications of the basal elements of Early Archaic points is likely related to the introduction of the atlatl or spear-thrower, which increased the accuracy and force with which spears could be thrown; the fluted forms may have been utilized mainly as thrusting tools, while the earlier notched forms may have been mounted onto a smaller lance with a detachable shaft and powered by the atlatl. As in the earlier Paleoindian period, stone tools designed for the processing of plant materials are rare in Early Archaic assemblages.

Towards the close of the Early Archaic period, trends away from a settlement model comparable to the earlier Paleoindian quarry-focused pattern are evident. A major shift is one to a reliance on a greater range of lithic raw materials for manufacture of stone tools rather than a narrow focus on high quality cryptocrystalline materials. Lithic use was a matter of propinquity; stone available was stone used. However, extensive curation of projectile points is still evident up until the bifurcate phases of the subsequent Middle Archaic period. It may be that while a reliance on high quality lithic materials continued, other kinds of raw material were used as needed.

This pattern is not readily documented during the earlier Paleoindian period. Johnson argues that the shift to a wider range of materials occurs in the gradual shift from the Palmer/Kirk Corner Notched phases of the Early Archaic to the later Kirk Side Notched/Stemmed or closing phases of the period (Johnson 1983; 1986:P2-6). Changes in lithic raw material selection are likely related to movement into a wider range of habitats coincident with the expansion of deciduous forest elements. Early Archaic period sites begin to show up in areas previously not occupied to any great extent if at all. Additionally, the greater number of sites can be taken as a rough indicator of a gradual population increase through time.

#### *Middle Archaic (6000-2500 BCE)*

The chronological period known as the Middle Archaic coincides with the appearance of full Holocene environments. Climatic trends in the Holocene at this time are marked by the further growth of deciduous forests, the continuing rise of sea levels, and warm and moist conditions. This change led to the spread of modern temperate floral assemblages (such as mesic hemlock and oak forests), modern faunal assemblages, and seasonal continental climates. The advent of such climates and related vegetation patterns allowed for the development of seasonally available subsistence resources, which led to base camps no longer being situated near specific lithic sources, but closer to these seasonal resources. This shift also led to an increase in the number of exploited environmental zones. The moist conditions favored the spread of swamps and bogs throughout poorly drained areas like floodplains, bays, or basins. Rising sea level and overall moist conditions helped form these swamps and basins; sea level had risen too rapidly to allow the growth of large, stable concentrations of shellfish. Estuarine resources were scarce and the inhabitants relied on varied animal resources for sustenance. Essentially modern faunal species were spread throughout the various biomes, but their distributions would have been somewhat different than that known for today. The prevalent species included deer, turkey, and smaller mammals.

The initial technological shift in lithic projectile points between the Early and Middle Archaic periods is generally considered to be marked by the introduction of bifurcate base projectile points, such as St. Albans, LeCroy, and Kanawha types (Broyles 1971; Chapman 1975; Gardner 1982). Other researchers place the bifurcate phase within the Early Archaic period. The bifurcate points do not occur throughout the entire Middle Archaic period; however, they appear to be constrained to the earlier portion of the period and disappeared

sometime before 5000 BCE (Chapman 1975, Dent 1995; Bergman et al. 1994). Several other marked changes occurred along with the onset of the bifurcate points. Ground stone tools, such as axes, gouges, grinding stones, and plant processing tools, were introduced along with bifurcate points (Chapman 1975, Walker 1981). These new tools are evidence for the implementation of a new technology designed to exploit vegetable/plant resources. Also, a shift to the use of locally available lithic raw material, which began during the closing phases of the Early Archaic, is manifest by the advent of the bifurcate phases.

The major stemmed varieties of projectile point that follow the earlier bifurcate forms and typify the middle portion of the Middle Archaic period include the Stanly, Morrow Mountain I and Morrow Mountain II varieties. Coe (1964) documented a Stanly-Morrow Mountain sequence at the Doerschuk Site in the North Carolina Piedmont, and similar results were recorded at the Neville Site in New Hampshire (Dincauze 1976) and the Slade Site in Virginia (Dent 1995). The projectile points marking the latter portion of the Middle Archaic period are the lanceolate shaped Guilford type and various side notched varieties (Coe 1964; Dent 1995). Vernon points, common at the Accokeek Creek Site in Prince George's County, Maryland, are considered to be local variants of Halifax points (McNett and Gardner 1975:9). This data seems to indicate that a similar Middle Archaic projectile point chronology exists in the Virginia-Maryland area.

It is during the Middle Archaic period that prehistoric human presence becomes relatively widespread in a wide range of environmental settings (Gardner 1985, 1987; Johnson 1986; Weiss-Bromberg 1987). As far as the inhabitants of the Middle Archaic period are concerned, there is an increase in population, which can be seen in the sheer number of sites (as represented by the temporally diagnostic point types) throughout the Middle Atlantic region. Temporally diagnostic artifacts from upland surveys along and near the Potomac show a significant jump during the terminal Middle Archaic and beginning Late Archaic; Johnson noted in his overview of Fairfax County archeology a major increase in the number of sites (as measured by temporally diagnostic point types) during the bifurcate phase and the later phases of the Middle Archaic period (Johnson 1986:P2-14). With the increasing diversity in natural resources came a subsistence pattern that was predicated on the seasonal harvest of various nut species and other plant resources that characterized deciduous forest environments. Base camps were located in high biomass habitats or areas where a great variety of food resources could be found (Walker 1981). These base camp locations varied according to the season and were located on floodplains, interior fluvial swamp settings, and in some cases, within interior upland swamp settings. The size and duration of the base camps appear to have depended on the size, abundance, and diversity of the immediately local and nearby resource zones.

#### *Late Archaic (2500-1200 BCE)*

The rise in sea level continued during the Late Archaic period, eventually pushing the salinity cline further upstream and creating tidal environments; a corresponding movement of various riverine and estuarine species took place with the development of tidal conditions in the embayed section of the Potomac and its main tributary streams.

Freshwater spawning fish had to travel farther upstream to spawn, fostering extensive seasonal fish runs. The development of brackish water estuaries as a result of an increase in sea level in the Hudson, Delaware, and Chesapeake Bay regions led to the spread of various shell species, such as oysters and crabs (Gardner 1976; Gardner 1982). In general, climatic events approached those of modern times during the Late Archaic period.

Throughout the Eastern United States, distinctive patterns of the Native-American landscape become evident by about 3000/2500 BCE, marking a significant shift with earlier Middle Archaic components. The Late Archaic period is characterized by an increase in population over that documented for the Early and Middle Archaic periods, based on an increase in both the number of identified sites dating to this period and in their size and widespread distribution. An increasingly sedentary lifestyle evolved, with a reduction in seasonal settlement shifts (Walker 1981; Johnson 1986:5-1). Food processing and food storage technologies were becoming more efficient, and trade networks began to be established.

In parts of the Middle Atlantic region, the development of an adaptation based on the exploitation of riverine and estuarine resources is apparent. Settlement during the Late Archaic period shifted from the interior stream settings favored during earlier periods to the newly embayed stream mouths and similar settings (Gardner 1976). Although Late Archaic populations continued a foraging pattern linked to dense forests and their seasonally available plant resources, interior sites became minimally exploited, though not abandoned, sustaining smaller hunting camps and specialized exploitative stations; sites in these areas exhibit varying emphasis on procurement of locally available cobble or tabular lithic sources, such as chert, quartz, and quartzite, as well as a variety of plant species. In settlement-subsistence models presented by Gardner, this shift is linked with the development of large seasonal runs of anadromous fish. These sites tend to be concentrated along the shorelines near accessible fishing areas. The adjacent interior and upland zones become rather extensively utilized as adjuncts to these fishing base camps.

The Late Archaic technological assemblage continued an emphasis on ground stone tools first noted in the Middle Archaic period. Steatite net weights and carved steatite bowls with lug handles, which would not break when heated during cooking, first appeared during this period and are common throughout the Eastern United States from Maine to Florida. The use of steatite bowls is often seen as an indicator of increased sedentism among Late Archaic populations, as the vessels would have been heavy and difficult to transport (Egloff and Woodward 1992:26). In Virginia, outcrops of steatite have been identified in the eastern foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, though in limited numbers, from Fairfax County to Carroll County in southern Virginia. Archeologically, fragments of steatite bowls have been recovered in Late Archaic contexts in varying physiographic settings in the Middle Atlantic, often at great distances from steatite outcrops and quarry sites, which many have interpreted as evidence of widespread trading between Late Archaic peoples across the region. Kavanagh's (1982) study of the Monocacy River watershed in Maryland suggests that dug-out canoes were being produced during the Late Archaic period, based on the greater occurrences of gouges and adzes recovered from Late Archaic contexts

(Kavanagh 1982: 97); canoes would have allowed for increased mobility and facilitated trading among Late Archaic groups via the various rivers and streams in the region.

The most easily recognizable temporally diagnostic projectile point in the Middle Atlantic region is the parallel stemmed, broad-bladed Savannah River point, which has a number of related cognate types and descendant forms, such as the notched broadspears, Perkiomen and Susquehanna, Dry Brook and Orient, and more narrow bladed, stemmed forms such as Holmes. Defined by Coe based on work in the Carolina Piedmont (Coe 1964), the Savannah River point represents what could be, arguably, a typological horizon throughout the Eastern United States east of the Appalachians, dating from about 2600 to perhaps as late as 1500 BCE. Gardner (1987) separates the Late Archaic into two phases: Late Archaic I (2500-1800 BCE) and Late Archaic II (1800-1000 BCE). The Late Archaic I corresponds to the spread and proliferation of Savannah River populations, while the Late Archaic II is defined by Holmes and Susquehanna points. The distribution of these two, Gardner (1982; 1987) suggests, shows the development of stylistic or territorial zones. The Susquehanna style was restricted to the Potomac above the Fall Line and through the Shenandoah Valley, while the Holmes and kindred points were restricted to the Tidewater and south of the Potomac through the Piedmont. Another aspect of the differences between the two groups is in their raw material preferences: Susquehanna and descendant forms such as Dry Brook and, less so, Orient Fishtail, tended to be made from rhyolite, while Holmes spear points were generally made of quartzite.

#### *Early Woodland (1200-500 BCE)*

The Early Woodland period corresponds generally to the Sub-Atlantic episode, when relatively stable, milder, and moister conditions prevailed; although short-term climatic perturbations were present. By this point in time, generally, the climate had evolved to its present conditions (Walker 1981).

The major artifact hallmark and innovation of the Early Woodland period is the appearance of pottery (Dent 1995; Gardner and McNett 1971). Archeologists believe that ceramic technology was introduced to Virginia from people living on the coasts of Georgia and South Carolina, where pottery had been made by prehistoric populations since approximately 2500 BCE (Egloff and Woodward 1992:26). It is important to note that pottery underscores the sedentary nature of the local resident populations, as clay ceramics of the period would have been fragile and cumbersome to transport. Further evidence of this sedentism has been identified in the region in the form of subsurface storage pits (likely for foodstuffs), platform hearths, midden deposits, and evidence of substantial pole-constructed structures. This is not to imply that Early Woodland populations did not utilize the inner-riverine or inner-estuarine areas, but rather that this seems to have been done on a seasonal basis by people moving out from established bases; this settlement pattern is essentially a continuation of Late Archaic lifeways with an increasing orientation toward seed harvesting in floodplain locations (Walker 1981). Small group base camps would have been located along Fall Line streams during the spring and early summer in order to take

advantage of the anadromous fish runs. Satellite sites such as hunting camps or exploitive foray camps would have operated out of these base camps.

In the middle to lower Potomac River Valley, as well as most of the surrounding Middle Atlantic region, the earliest known ceramics begin with a ware known as Marcey Creek. In chronological terms, Marcey Creek likely falls within the first 200 years of the final millennium BCE, or roughly 1000 to 800 BCE. This ware is a flat bottomed vessel tempered with crushed steatite or, in the Eastern Shore region, other kinds of crushed rock temper (Manson 1948). Based on vessel shape, this distinctive ware is interpreted as a direct evolution or development from the flat bottomed stone bowls of the Late Archaic period. Vessels of this ware frequently exhibit the same lugs on the side walls as seen on Late Archaic steatite bowls. As a ceramic ware group, Marcey Creek is short lived in terms of its position in the chronological record. The earliest dates for Marcey Creek are 1200 BCE in the Northern Neck (Waselkov 1982) and 950 BCE at the Monocacy site in the Potomac Piedmont (Gardner and McNett 1971).

Shortly after about 800 BCE, conoidal and somewhat barrel shaped vessels with cord marked surfaces enter the record in the Middle Atlantic region and greater Northeast; whether these evolved from the flat bottomed Marcey Creek vessels or simply replaced them is unknown. Locally, such a ware has been designated Accokeek Cord Marked, first described from the Accokeek Creek Site in Prince George's County, Maryland (Stephenson et al. 1963). Radiocarbon dates for Accokeek place it between approximately 750 BCE and 300/400 BCE, when it is superseded by net impressed varieties, including Popes Creek and related wares (Gardner and McNett 1971; Mouer et al. 1981; Mounier and Cresson 1988). Accokeek ware was tempered with both sand and crushed quartz, although any suitable stone may have been used for the grit source, including steatite. In many cases, temper selected for use by Accokeek potters appears to have been based on propinquity to specific resources. In the Coastal Plain settings of the Maryland and Virginia, Accokeek typically has a "sandier" paste and could be said to have sand as a tempering agent. However, when large enough sherds are analyzed, crushed quartz tempering is invariably found in this ware. Whether or not the paste of the vessel is sandy or more clayey in texture (or "feel") depends on the clay source, either Piedmont or Coastal Plain. Clay sources from Coastal Plain settings usually contain greater amounts of sand.

Some chronological frameworks for the Middle Atlantic region, particularly in Maryland, suggest a transitional ware, such as Selden Island (Slattery 1946), between Marcey Creek and Accokeek and its cognate wares. While this concept of a transitional ware has logical merit, it cannot be demonstrated conclusively with the evidence currently available. In many cases, the excavated sites show depositional contexts from this period with little vertical separation between Late Archaic and Early Woodland deposits. A more refined chronology that clarifies such issues of ceramic change still needs to be developed.

Generally, temporally diagnostic projectile points from the Early Woodland period include smaller side notched and stemmed variants such as Vernon and Calvert, and diagnostic spear points such as Rossville/Piscataway points. The lobate based Piscataway point has

been associated archeologically with Accokeek pottery at a number of sites in the Middle Atlantic region; locally these points have been termed "Teardrop" points by Mounier and other investigators (Mounier and Cresson 1988). This point type has been found in association with Accokeek pottery at sites in New Jersey (Mounier and Cresson 1988; Barse 1991), in Maryland (Barse 1978), and in Virginia (Mouer et al. 1981; McClearen 1991). These points continue into the early phases of the Middle Woodland period and have been found in contexts containing Popes Creek, Albemarle, and early variants of Mockley ceramics along the Potomac River (Barse 2002).

#### *Middle Woodland (500 BCE-900 CE)*

The Middle Woodland period is characterized by an increase in population size and increased sedentism. With the emergence of Middle Woodland societies, an apparent settlement shift occurred compared to those seen in the intensive hunter-gatherer-fisher groups of the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. In brief, it appears that a selection to broader floodplain localities and the development of larger storage facilities at base camp localities dominated settlement patterns at this time (Cross 1956). Some degree of seasonal occupation and migration centered on natural food resources still occurred; potentially the year was split between more permanent settlements located in the inner Coastal Plain region and the Piedmont uplands. In general, from 200 CE to approximately 900 CE, settlement in the Potomac Piedmont was sparse. Smaller exploitative sites are also known and found as small shell middens in estuarine settings and interior or inter-riverine hunting stations along the drainage divides between the Delaware River and its tributaries. Essentially all available food resources were now utilized, including fresh and saltwater aquatic species (i.e., oysters, fish, crab, etc.), deer, turkey, and migratory waterfowl. People also began to intensively harvest and store a variety of locally available plants, seeds, and nuts, such as amaranth seeds, chenopod seeds, wild rice, hickory nuts, acorns, and walnuts.

The Middle Woodland period is best interpreted as a gradual development from the Early Woodland and, despite clear continuity, is marked by innovations in the ceramic realm. One notable addition to ceramic technology, and one clearly widespread throughout the Middle Atlantic region, is the inception of vessels exhibiting net impressed surface treatments. A wider range of vessel forms and sizes also can be documented compared to earlier vessel assemblages. The net impressed surfaces and greater variation in vessel size and shape represent a significant change used for defining the Middle Woodland period in the Middle Atlantic region from areas south of the James River through the Chesapeake region and into the lower Susquehanna and Delaware River drainages. Accokeek and related wares of the Early Woodland period gradually developed into what has become known as the Albemarle ware group, commonly found in the Piedmont of Virginia and, perhaps, Pennsylvania and Maryland; it does not appear to be present in the Delaware Valley area.

Based on work in the lower Potomac River Valley and the upper Delaware River Valley, net impressed ceramics enter the chronological record around 500 BCE (Gardner and McNett 1971). More recently, AMS dating on carbon taken from a sherd of Popes Creek

recovered in Charles County, Maryland returned a slightly younger date of  $2235 \pm 100$  B.P., or  $285 \pm 100$  BCE (Curry and Kavanagh 1994). In the upper Delaware River area, Broadhead net impressed ceramics, which have been considered as a northern Popes Creek cognate, have been dated to  $480 \pm 80$  BCE in New Jersey (Kinsey 1972:456). Other similar wares include the net impressed varieties of Wolf Neck and Colbourn ceramics from the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Delaware. Comparisons could also be extended to the Prince George Net Impressed ceramics from southern Virginia and the Culpepper ware in the Triassic Lowlands of the Piedmont; Culpepper ware is a sandstone tempered ceramic occasionally found in the Piedmont and is recognized by some archeologists working in Fairfax County, but has not been clearly defined in the literature. These wares or ware groups are circum-Chesapeake Bay in their geographic distribution, pointing to close interrelationships between the societies making these wares. All of these groups were undoubtedly participating in a growing Middle Woodland interaction sphere widespread throughout the James, Potomac, lower Susquehanna, Delaware, and even lower Hudson River Valleys.

Popes Creek ceramics developed into the shell tempered Mockley ceramics, a ware that has both net impressed and cord marked surfaces. Many, if not most, radiocarbon dates associated with Mockley ceramics bracket the ware between about 250/300 CE to approximately 800 CE, after which it develops into the Late Woodland Townsend Ware. Why the shift from sand to shell tempering occurred is unknown, although it was widespread in the Middle Atlantic region. In the lower Potomac Valley, Mockley may have been tied to the intensive exploitation of oyster beds, a phenomenon first manifested in the earlier Popes Creek phase of the Middle Woodland period. Mockley ware exhibits relationships with the earlier Popes Creek ceramics and its cognate wares in basic attributes such as rim form, vessel shapes, and the range of vessel sizes (Barse 1990).

Thurman has termed the developmental trajectory of Mockley to Townsend the “Mockley continuum”, a time span that saw gradual population growth and increasing village size leading up to the Late Woodland period (Thurman 1985). For the earlier end of this continuum, Potter (1993) has reported dates in the last 200 years of the final millennium BCE for Mockley ceramics in the lower Potomac Valley in Virginia. The emergence of Mockley ware from Popes Creek was likely a gradual process, not a single historical event. It is also likely that, during this transition, both wares coexisted (as recognized archeologically), perhaps unevenly across the region. Both wares would have been contemporaneous at some point in this transition, as evidenced by their association in the large refuse pits excavated at the Fletchers Boathouse Site in Washington, D.C. (Barse 2002). At some point in the developmental trajectory, however, Mockley ware superseded the heavy, coarse, sand tempered Popes Creek ceramics and dominated the Middle Atlantic region.

Popes Creek and Mockley ware ceramics are not as common in Piedmont settings as they are in Coastal Plain settings where they are prevalent. Albemarle ceramics, bearing mostly cord marked exterior surfaces that show continuity with the earlier Accokeek ware, are commonly found in Middle Woodland contexts in the Potomac Piedmont. This ware was

found associated with Mockley ceramics at the Fletchers Boathouse site in pit contexts (Barse 2002) along with small quantities of Mockley and Popes Creek ceramics. Radiocarbon dates from several of the large pits at this site fall between 100 BCE and 100 CE, suggesting that Popes Creek was in the process of being replaced by the shell tempered Mockley ceramics. Albemarle is considered to be contemporary with both, though more commonly found in the Piedmont; as a ware it continued up to and perhaps into the Late Woodland period. Gardner and Walker (1993:4) suggested that fabric impressed wares become more common towards the end of the Middle Woodland period. This surface treatment is restricted to Albemarle wares though and does not really occur on Mockley ceramics. Fabric impressing on shell tempered ceramics by default is identified as Townsend ware.

Lithic artifacts associated with Middle Woodland occupations frequently include side notched and parallel stemmed points manufactured from rhyolite, argillite, and Pennsylvania jasper. Such points are known as Fox Creek in the Delaware Valley and Selby Bay in the Chesapeake region. The Middle Woodland people also manufactured and used a stone axe called a celt, used for woodworking. The celt differed from the earlier axes because it was not grooved; rather, it was hafted into a socketed wooded handle.

#### *Late Woodland (900 CE to 1600 CE/European Contact)*

The Late Woodland period begins around 1000 CE, the result of a culmination in trends concerning subsistence practices, settlement patterns, and ceramic technology. A trend toward sedentism, evident in earlier periods, and a subsistence system emphasizing horticulture eventually led to a settlement pattern of floodplain village communities and dispersed hamlets reliant on an economy of both hunting and the planting of native cultigens.

In the early part of the Late Woodland, the temporally diagnostic ceramics in the Northern Virginia Piedmont region include Potomac Creek, Shepard, and, in the upper Coastal Plain, Townsend ware ceramics; as noted above, Townsend ware is a shell tempered ware that developed from Mockley. Shepard ceramics are likely an outgrowth of the Albemarle wares, given similar attributes of paste and surface treatment. The surfaces of the above noted wares are almost exclusively cord marked, with the exception of the fabric impressed Townsend series specimens. In most cases, the cord marked surfaces were smoothed prior to firing the vessel, in some cases nearly obliterating the surface treatment. This is a trend that seems to become more popular through the Late Woodland period.

In the Potomac Piedmont, the crushed rock wares are replaced by a shell tempered ware that spread out of the Shenandoah Valley to at least the mouth of the Monocacy River at about 1350-1400 CE. Shell tempered Keyser ceramics, a downstream variant of the Late Woodland Monongahela ware common in the Upper Ohio River Valley, extend nearly to the Fall Line, although they are not found in Coastal Plain settings. Triangular projectile points indicating the use of the bow and arrow are often considered diagnostic of this period as well. However, triangular projectile points have also been recovered from well-defined

and earlier contexts at regional sites such as the Abbot Farm site in central New Jersey, the Higgins site on the Inner Coastal Plain on Maryland's Western Shore, and the Pig Point site in Anne Arundel County, Maryland (Stewart 1998; Ebright 1992; Luckenbach et al. 2010). Additionally, triangular points have been found in context with Savannah River points in Fairfax County, although the context appears to have been mixed (Christopher Sperling, personal communication 2015).

The Late Woodland period is also marked by a marked increase in ceramic decoration. Most of the motifs are triangular in shape and applied by incising with a blunt-tipped stylus. The marked increase of ceramic decoration and the various design motifs on Late Woodland pottery compared to earlier periods likely reflect the need to define ethnic boundaries and possibly smaller kin sets. Neighboring groups that may have been in low level competition for arable riverine floodplains may have used varied embellishments of basic design elements to set themselves apart from one another. Additionally, in a noncompetitive setting, ceramic designs simply may have served to distinguish between individual social groups, as the region now sustained the highest population level of the prehistoric sequence. As such, ceramic design elements functioned as a symbolic means of communication among groups, serving as badges of ethnic identity or, perhaps, smaller intra-group symbols of identity.

As noted above, Late Woodland societies were largely sedentary with an economy relying on the growth of a variety of native cultigens. Late Woodland settlement choice reflects this horticultural focus in the selection of broad floodplain areas for settlement. This pattern was characteristic of the Piedmont as well as the Coastal Plain to the east and the Shenandoah Valley to the west (Gardner 1982; Kavanagh 1983). The uplands and other areas were also utilized, for it was here that wild resources would have been gathered. Smaller, non-ceramic yielding sites are found away from the major rivers (Hantman and Klein 1992; Stevens 1989).

Most of the functional categories of Late Woodland period sites away from major drainages are small base camps, transient, limited purpose camps, and quarries. Site frequency and size vary according to a number of factors, e.g., proximity to major rivers or streams, distribution of readily available surface water, and the presence of lithic raw material (Gardner 1987). Villages, hamlets, or any of the other more permanent categories of sites are rare to absent in the Piedmont inter-riverine uplands.

Perhaps after 1400 CE, with the effects of the Little Ice Age, an increased emphasis on hunting and gathering and either a decreased emphasis on horticulture or the need for additional arable land required a larger territory per group, and population pressures resulted in a greater occupation of the Outer Piedmont and Fall Line regions (Gardner 1991; Fiedel 1999; Miller and Walker n.d.). The 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries were a time of population movement and disruption from the Ridge and Valley to the Piedmont and Coastal Plain. There appear to have been shifting socio-economic alliances over competition for resources and places in local exchange networks. Factors leading to competition for resources may have led to the development of more centralized forms of

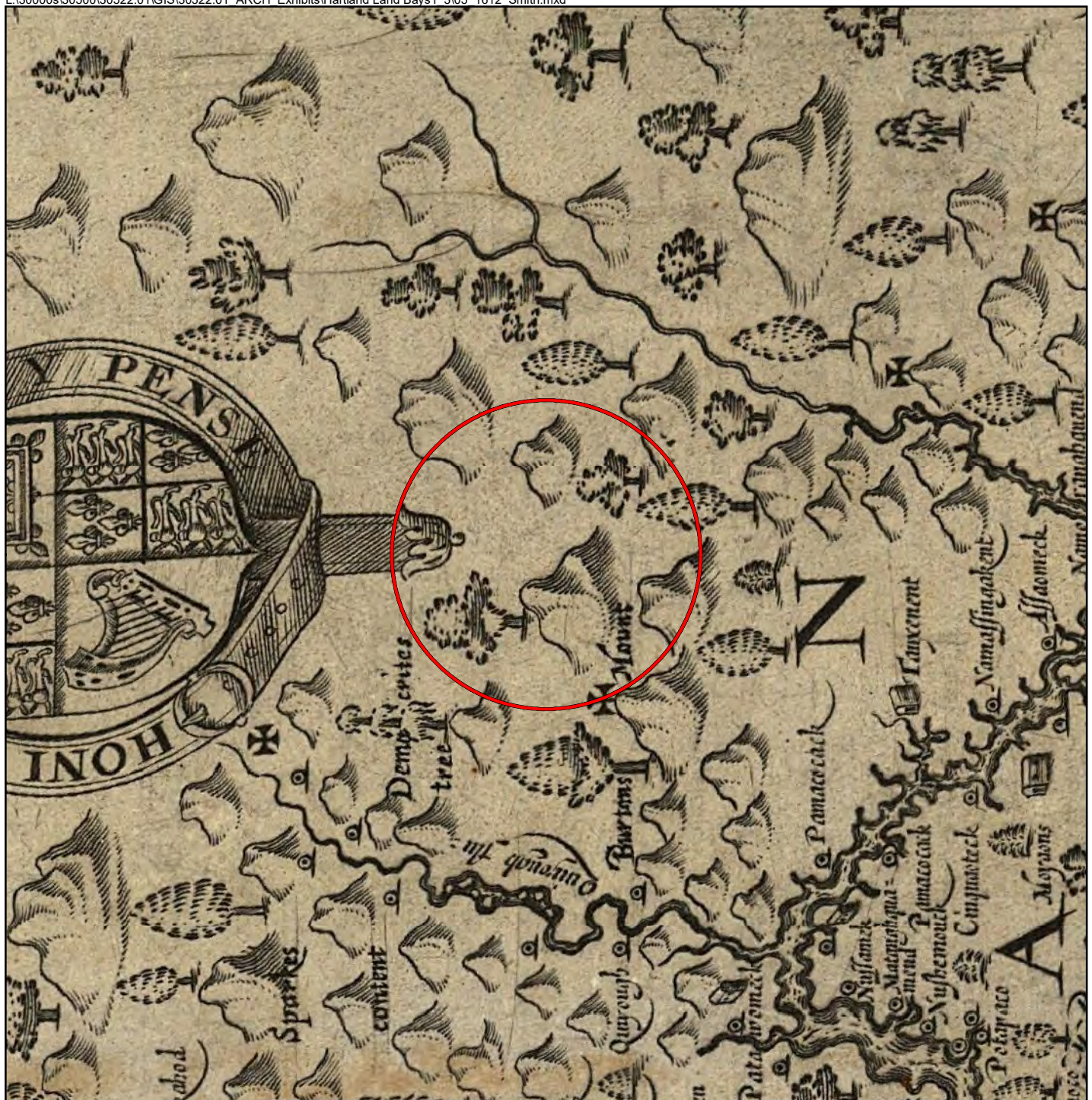
social organization characterized by incipiently ranked societies. Small chiefdoms appeared along major rivers at the Fall Line and in the Inner Coastal Plain at about this time. A Fall Line location was especially advantageous for controlling access to critical seasonal resources as well as being points of topographic constriction that facilitated controlling trade arteries (Potter 1993; Jirikowic 1999; Miller and Walker n.d.).

Although European exploration of the Chesapeake Bay area began in the late 1500s, there is minimal evidence for contact between Europeans and the native populations in the Chesapeake before the 17<sup>th</sup> century. French or Spanish explorers likely observed the Chesapeake Bay earlier in the 16<sup>th</sup> century; circa 1527 the Chesapeake was marked on the official Spanish *Padrón General* maps as the *Bahia de Santa Maria* (Potter 1993:161). French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian ships sailed the lower Chesapeake throughout the remainder of the 16<sup>th</sup> century but none appear to have ventured as far north as Maryland. These ships were probably involved in slave hunting, missionary work, and mapping (Potter 1993: 162). During this period, Spanish colonialism focused on *La Florida*, where several mission settlements were established by 1570.

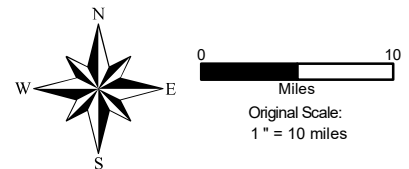
In the early 1600s, Captain John Smith made contact with local populations in the Upper Potomac Coastal Plain and Henry Fleet lived among and traded with the Native Americans on the Chesapeake. Based on their comments, the upper Potomac may have served as a gateway location where Native Americans from diverse regions came to trade (see Potter 1993). Native Americans along the Potomac appear to have adopted a range of social strategies during this period based on varying archeological evidence for European trade goods in aboriginal household assemblages and interpretations of how such goods were incorporated into traditional practices and social relations (Gallivan 2010).

Following his voyage up the Potomac in 1608, Captain John Smith described several substantial aboriginal occupations along the banks of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers. Smith mapped several Native American settlements along the Potomac River in northern Virginia (Exhibit 4). These include four hamlets or villages associated with the Tauxenent, Taux, or Dogue Indians, including Pamacocack, on Quantico Creek; Namassingakent on the north bank of Dogue Run; Assaomeck, on the south side of Hunting Creek, and the village of Tauxenent, near lands that would become George Washington's Mount Vernon plantation on Dogue Run.

This area lay at the northern fringe of the Powhatan Confederacy, a large polity centralized in Tidewater Virginia (Rountree 1989). The most numerous Native Americans along the Potomac at the time of the initial reported contact were part of a chiefdom called the Conoy by their Iroquoian adversaries (Potter 1993:19) and the Piscataway, descendants, evidently, of the prehistoric Potomac Creek populations was the most numerous of the Conoy (Potter 1993:19). They dominated the eastern bank of the Potomac River and are generally believed to have been comprised of Coastal Algonquian linguistic group peoples (Humphrey and Chambers 1977, 1985; Potter 1993).



○ Vicinity of Project Area



Source: Smith, John, and William Hole. *Virginia*. [London, 1624] Map. <https://www.loc.gov/item/99446115/>. Map scale is approximate.

#### Exhibit 4: 1612 Smith Map of Chesapeake Bay

Relatively little is known of the Tauxenent or Dogue people; they were possibly Algonquian speakers allied with the Piscataway (Mayre 1935; Cissna 1986). Potter (1993:197) states that around 1650, the Dogue were still living in what is now Mason Neck and by 1654 some may have moved to lands along the Rappahannock River. The Indian groups of this region effectively disappeared from the historic record in the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, although small groups of Native Americans likely remained after that time (Cissna 1986).

## Historic Overview

Early English explorations to the American continent began in 1584 when Sir Walter Raleigh obtained a license from Queen Elizabeth of England to search for “remote heathen lands” in the New World, but all of his efforts to establish a colony failed. In 1606, King James I of England granted to Sir Thomas Gates and others of “The Virginia Company of London” the right to establish two colonies or plantations in the Chesapeake Bay region of North America in order to search “... For all manner of mines of gold, silver, and copper” (Hening 1823, Vol. I:57-75).

It was in the spring of 1607 that three English ships--the *Susan Constant*, the *Godspeed*, and the *Discovery* -- under the commands of Captains Newport, Gosnole, and John Smith, anchored at Cape Henry in the lower Chesapeake Bay. After receiving a hostile reception from native inhabitants, exploring parties were sent out to sail north of Cape Henry. Following explorations in the lower Chesapeake, an island 60 miles up the James River was selected for settlement (Kelso 1995:6,7), and the colonists began building a palisaded fort, which came to be called Jamestown. In 1608, Captain Smith surveyed and mapped the Potomac River, locating the various native villages on both sides of the Potomac River. Captain Smith's "Map of Virginia" supplies the first recorded names of the numerous native villages along both sides of the Potomac River. The extensive village network along the Potomac was described as the "trading place of the natives" (Gutheim 1986:22,23,28). After 1620, Indian trade with the English settlers on the lower Coastal Plain became increasingly intense. Either in response to the increased trade or to earlier intra Indian hostilities, confederations of former disparate aboriginal groups were formed.

Reaffirmed by an “Ancient Charter” dated May 23, 1609, King James outlined the boundaries of the charter of “The Virginia Company:”

...in that part of America called Virginia, from the point of land, called Cape or Point Comfort, all along the sea coast, to the northward two hundred miles, and from the said point of Cape Comfort, all along the sea coast to the southward two hundred miles, and all that space and circuit of land, lying from the sea coast of the precinct aforesaid, up into the land, throughout from sea to sea, west and northwest; and also all the islands, lying within one hundred miles, along the coast of both seas... (Hening 1823, Vol. II:88).

In 1611, John Rolfe (who later married Pocahontas in 1614) began experimenting with the planting of “sweet scented” tobacco at his Bermuda Hundred plantation, located at the confluence of the James and Appomattox Rivers. Rolfe's experiments with tobacco altered the economic future of the Virginia colony by establishing tobacco as the primary crop of the colony; this situation lasted until the Revolutionary War (O'Dell 1983:1; Lutz 1954:27). Tobacco was used as a stable medium of exchange, and promissory notes, used as money, were issued for the quantity and quality of tobacco received (Bradshaw 1955:80,81). Landed Virginia estates, bound to the tobacco economy, became independent, self-sufficient plantations, and few towns of any size were established in Virginia prior to the industrialization in the south following the Civil War.

A number of early English entrepreneurs were trading along the Potomac River in the early 1600s for provisions and furs. By 1621, the numbers of fur trappers had increased to the point that their fur trade activities required regulation. Henry Fleet, among the better known of the early Potomac River traders, was trading in 1625 along the Potomac River as far north as the Falls of the Potomac. He traded with English colonies in New England, settlements in the West Indies; and English merchants across the Atlantic in London (Gutheim 1986:28,29,35,39).

The first Virginia Assembly, convened by Sir (Governor) George Yeardley at James City in June of 1619, increased the number of corporations or boroughs in the colony from seven to eleven. In 1623, the first laws were made by the Virginia Assembly establishing the Church of England in the colony. These regulated the colonial settlements in relationship to Church rule, established land rights, provided some directions on tobacco and corn planting, and included other miscellaneous items such as the provision “...That every dwelling house shall be pallizaded in for defence against the Indians” (Hening 1823, Vol. I:119-129).

In 1617, four parishes--James City, Charles City, Henrico and Kikotan--were established in the Virginia colony. By 1630, the colony had expanded, necessitating the creation of new shires, or counties, to compensate for the courts, which had become inadequate (Hiden 1980:3,6). In 1634, that part of Virginia located south of the Rappahannock River was divided into eight shires called James City, Henrico, Charles City, Elizabeth City [sic], Warwick River, Warrosquyoake, Charles River, and Accawmack, all to be “...governed as the shires in England” (Hening 1823, Vol. I:224). Ten years later, in 1645, Northumberland County was established on the north side of the Rappahannock River “...for the reducing of the inhabitants of Chickcouan [district] and other parts of the neck of land between Rappahannock River and Potomack River,” thus enabling European settlement north of the Rappahannock River and in Northern Virginia (Hening 1823, Vol. I:352-353). In 1634, when the Virginia colony was divided by the Virginia House of Burgess into eight shires, there were approximately 4,914 men, women, and children in the colony (Greene 1932:136).

Prior to 1692, most lands in the Virginia Colony were granted by the Governor of the colony and were issued as Virginia Land Grants. In 1618, a provision of 100 acres of land

had been made for "Ancient Planters," or those adventurers and planters who had established themselves as permanent settlers prior to 1618. Thereafter, Virginia Land Grants were issued by the "headright" system by which "any person who paid his own way to Virginia should be assigned 50 acres of land...and if he transported at his own cost one or more persons he should...be awarded 50 acres of land" for each (Nugent 1983:XXIV).

King Charles I was beheaded in January 1648/9 during the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century Civil Wars in England. His son, Prince Charles II, was crowned King of England by seven loyal supporters, including two Culpeper brothers, during his exile near France in September 1649. For their support, King Charles granted his loyal followers "The Northern Neck," or all that land lying between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers in the Virginia colony; the grant was to expire in 1690. King Charles II was subsequently restored to the English throne in 1660.

In 1677, Thomas, Second Lord Culpeper became successor to Governor Berkley in Virginia, and by 1681, he had purchased the six Northern Neck interests of the other proprietors. The Northern Neck grant (due to expire in 1690) was reaffirmed by England in perpetuity to Lord Culpeper in 1688. Lord Culpeper died in 1689, and four-fifths of the Northern Neck interest passed in 1690 to his daughter, Katherine Culpeper, who married Thomas, the fifth Lord Fairfax. The Northern Neck became vested and was affirmed to Thomas, Lord Fairfax, in 1692 (Kilmer and Sweig 1975:5-9). In 1702, Lord Fairfax appointed an agent, Robert Carter of Lancaster County, Virginia, to rent the Northern Neck lands for nominal quit rents, usually two shillings sterling per acre (Hening 1820, Vol. IV:514-523; Kilmer and Sweig 1975:1-2,7,9).

The extent and boundaries of the Northern Neck were not established until two separate surveys of the Northern Neck were conducted. These were begun in 1736, and a final agreement was reached between 1745 and 1747 (Kilmer and Sweig 1975:13-14).

The oldest known land grants in Loudoun County, dating from the early 1700s, were located in the eastern part of the county on the Potomac River, then the northern part of Stafford County. These were granted to Captain Daniel McCarty and John Pope in 1709. Daniel McCarty's land grant was located on both sides of the mouth of Sugarland Run in the northeastern corner of Loudoun County and was adjoined on the west side by John Pope's land grant located along the south side of the Potomac River waterfront (MacIntyre 1978:21). The southeastern part of Loudoun County consists of a small part of a 41,660-acre tract of land patented in 1724 by the Northern Neck proprietor, Robert "King" Carter of Lancaster County, for his sons and grandsons. Other early patents in eastern Loudoun County were to Hugh Thomlinson (1724), Major John Fitzhugh (1726), and in 1729 to Robert Carter, Jr., Frances and Elizabeth Barnes, and Abraham Barnes (MacIntyre 1978:21; Northern Neck Land Grants A:71-72).

Large parcels of the Northern Neck Land Grants in the eastern portion of Loudoun County were originally obtained by tidewater plantation owners for their growing families of sons. Initially, these tracts were seated by slaves and overseers to establish tobacco plantations

that were later settled by the owners' sons and/or descendants. The western part of Loudoun County was initially settled during the second quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century by Germans, Irish, and English Quakers from the northern states. The settlers in this part of the county held smaller tracts of land than those in the eastern portion and had few or no slaves. Approximately 2,200 people lived within what was to become Loudoun County by 1749; the ethnic groups represented included descendants of the English, German and Scotch-Irish settlers and more than 600 slaves (History Matters 2004:11). The slaves included Creoles, those slaves who were born in the British colonies including Virginia and those who were born in Africa, with western Africa being the most common point of origin (History Matters 2004:11).

Following several county divisions, Loudoun County was created by an Act of the Virginia Assembly from Cameron Parish in the western part of Fairfax County on May 2, 1757 (Hening 1819, Vol. VII:148-149). A survey of the dividing line between the two counties in 1757 began at the head of Difficult Run on the Potomac River and ran southwest to the head of Rocky Run on Bull Run. Parent counties of Loudoun County, derived from the Indian District of "Chickcoun" (Chicacoan) in 1645, were Northumberland County (1645-1651), Lancaster County (1651-1653), Westmoreland County (1653-1664) (Hening 1823, Vol. I:352-353,381), Stafford County (1664-1732) (Hening 1823, Vol. II:239), Prince William County (1732-1742) (Hening 1820, Vol. IV:803), and Fairfax County (1742-1757) (Hening 1819, Vol. V:207-208). Loudoun County was named for John Campbell, 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Loudoun, commander of British Forces in North America during the French and Indian Wars and Governor General of Virginia from 1756-1759 (Head 1908:109-110; Church and Reese 1965:23).

Leesburg, the Loudoun County seat, was established by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in September 1758 on 60 acres of land belonging to Nicholas Minor that adjoined the court house lot. In addition to Nicholas Minor, the property owner and an officer of the Loudoun County militia, Philip Ludwell Lee, Thomas Mason, Francis Lightfoot Lee, James Hamilton, Josiah Clapham, Aeneas Campbell, John Hugh, Francis Hague, and William West, "gentlemen," were appointed trustees for the town of Leesburg (Hening 1819, Vol. VII:235-236).

Although the early economic base of the county was tobacco, by the 1770s a shift from tobacco crops to the cultivation of wheat and the development of flour mills had begun. Factors contributing to this shift to a diversified agricultural base included the exhaustion of tobacco fields and increased English duties on tobacco at a time of drought and crop failures in Virginia. Coincidentally, there was increasing demand for American wheat in England as Britain began entering the industrial age. By the third quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century "...caravans of flour wagons...were already the life of tidewater trade" (Harrison 1987:401-405).

During the Revolutionary War, the majority of the Loudoun County residents were loyal to the Virginia colony. Committees were formed in the county to elect representatives to attend the general meetings in Williamsburg, for the militia draft, and for seeing that the

needy families of their soldiers were provided for (Head 1908:127-137). Seven resolutions were passed when the committee met at the courthouse in Leesburg on June 14<sup>th</sup> "...to consider the most effectual method to preserve the rights and liberties of N. America and relieve our brethren of Boston." In the seventh resolution passed, Thomas Mason and Francis Peyton were appointed to represent the county at a meeting to be held on August 1, 1774, at Williamsburg, Virginia, to discuss the resolves (Evans 1877/78: 231-236).

British subjects who held land and property in the Virginia colony were deemed to be enemy aliens and their lands and personal property in Virginia, including slaves, were ordered by the Virginia Legislature to be seized as Commonwealth property in 1777 (Hening 1822, Vol. X:66-71). Heirs to the Fairfax family holding the Northern Neck were considered enemy aliens and subject to losing their land. "American citizens" in possession of leased Northern Neck lands at the time the Fairfax lands escheated obtained fee simple titles to the property by obtaining a certificate from the Governor of the Commonwealth, completing a Northern Neck Survey of the leased lands and paying a small fee.

Shipments of "State Arms" from Philadelphia for the militia of Loudoun County and the militia of the Northern Neck were kept in storage at Noland's Ferry, on the Potomac River in Loudoun County, by a Mr. Summers, "...an officer Stationed there to receive & Store them..." The Northern Neck militia was composed of men drafted from the counties of Loudoun, Fauquier, and Culpeper (Palmer 1881:223,257,308). In July of 1781, a report listing "State Arms" being shipped for the Virginia militia names the following stands of armament:

...in a return of the State Arms coming on from Philadelphia, 275 muskets and 104 bayonets are lodged at Fredericksburg, and 841 Muskets and 465 Bayonets at Fauquier Court House. This would make more than the number allowed by 116 -- At Noland's there are 920 muskets and 486 bayonets... (Palmer 1881:258).

Head (1908:131) states that 1,746 men from Loudoun County were drafted into the Loudoun County militia in 1780 and 1781, contradicting the polls for Loudoun County in 1783 that enumerated 947 white males in the county over the age of 16 (Greene 1932:153), a portion of whom were Friends, or Quakers, who did not bear arms. The 1783 census also records that Loudoun County was the second largest slave holding county in the Commonwealth of Virginia, enumerating a total of 8,704 "blacks," most of whom were slaves, making the county second only to Amelia County, which had a population of 8,747 African Americans. The 1790 census shows a total of 14,739 "free white males and females," 4,030 slaves, and 183 "other free persons" (Greene 1932:152,153,155).

In 1787, the United States Constitution was ratified, a significant event for all of the colonists but particularly enslaved African Americans (History Matters 2004:11). Under this constitution, Congress could end the importation of slaves after, but not before, a 20-year period. On January 1, 1808, Congress ended the importation of slaves (History Matters 2004:11).

The Constitution also implemented the “three-fifths” clause which basically determined the method of allotting representatives to the U.S. House of Representatives (History Matters 2003:11). The method used was to count all free persons and three-fifths of the slaves; this prevented the domination of states with large slave populations and fewer free persons by states with large free populations and relatively few numbers of slaves (History Matters 2003:11). The Constitution also prevented Congress from establishing a head tax on slaves, thereby providing a benefit to slave owners.

In 1800, Loudoun County’s population was 20,523 persons of which 333 were free persons of color and 4,990 were enslaved, bringing the total African American population to approximately 25% (History Matters 2004:11). The expansion of western settlements spurred Loudoun’s growth in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, although some slowing was observed in the 1830s and 1840s (History Matters 2004:11).

Early means of transportation, particularly during the colonial period, depended upon the Potomac River and inland water ways. Two early roads in Loudoun County were the Little River Turnpike (Route 50), chartered by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1801 and opened in 1806 from Alexandria as far as the town of Aldie (Edwards et al. 1994:82; Montague 1971:117), and the Leesburg Turnpike (Route 7), incorporated by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1809. The Leesburg Turnpike ran from Alexandria to Dranesville in western Fairfax County in 1822 and was finally extended to reach Leesburg in the late 1830s (Poland 1976:115,117-118).

A study of Loudoun County's geology, indigenous trees and plants, its villages and its agrarian society was published in 1836 by Joseph Martin in his book titled *A New And Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia, And The District of Columbia* (Martin 1836: 206-216). In naming the common stones found within the county he notes that: "Small pointed stones of different kinds of flints, and supposed to be Indian darts, are occasionally found" (Martin 1836:208,209). Staple articles of produce in Loudoun County were flour, wheat, pork and beef, and there were a few farm orchards supplying apples, peaches, cherries and plums. In addition to wheat, most of which was milled into flour, grain crops included rye, corn, oats, and buckwheat.

Commenting on the ethnic residents in the county, Martin found:

A very considerable contrast is observable in the manners of the inhabitants in different sections of the county. That part of it lying northwest of Waterford was originally settled principally by Germans, and is now called the German settlement, and the middle of the county southwest of Waterford and west of Leesburg, was mostly settled by emigrants from the middle States, many of whom were members of the society of Friends. In these two sections the farms are generally from one to three hundred acres each and are mostly cultivated by free labor. In the southern and eastern parts of the county the farms are many of them much larger and principally cultivated by slave labor (Martin 1836:208-209).

Slave owners in Loudoun County in 1833 paid taxes on 3,021 slaves, the majority of whom were located within the eastern and southern portions of Loudoun County (Martin 1836:210). The 19<sup>th</sup> century, up until the Civil War, saw significant migration of enslaved African Americans out of the county because of Loudoun County's domestic slave trade (History Matters 2004:12). Over 1,000 slaves were sold out of Loudoun County between 1800 and 1810, and approximately 1,300 slaves were sold out of the county between 1850 and 1860 (History Matters 2004:12). Ninety per cent of the slaves worked in the field, cultivating and harvesting crops as well as establishing and maintaining all of the plantation lands (History Matters 2004:12-13).

Early in the antebellum period, free persons of color had formed communities within the towns of Leesburg, Middleburg, Hamilton, Snickersville/Bluemont, Waterford, Lovettsville and Hillsboro (History Matters 2004:13). However, hostility towards all African Americans accelerated in the wake of the Nat Turner rebellion, and in 1831, Virginia passed a number of laws restricting the rights of free African Americans. These included barring African Americans from owning weapons, restriction of business, restriction of free movement and prohibiting them from learning to read or attend school (History Matters 2004:13).

In the mid-1830s, the major towns of Loudoun County with populations of over 100 were: Hillsborough, on the public road from Harpers Ferry to Leesburg, with a population of 172; Leesburg, the county seat, with 500 dwellings and a population of 1,700; Middleburg, on Goose Creek and surrounded by 18 flour mills, with a population of 430; Upperville, in the southwestern part of Loudoun County near the Fauquier County Line, with a population of 300; and Waterford, a settlement in the northern part of the county, with a population of about 400. Other small settlements currently still in existence are: Aldie, at the junction of Snicker's Gap Turnpike and Little River Turnpike; Arcola, on the main stage road from Alexandria to Winchester; and Lovettsville, a German neighborhood about seven miles south of Harpers Ferry. The town of Purcellville was the site of Purcell's Store and was listed as a post office (Martin 1836:215,216). Approximately 16 small villages and post offices located throughout Loudoun County and at the ferry crossings in 1835/36 are no longer in existence (Martin 1836:210-216).

Between 1830 and 1840, Loudoun County experienced a decline in its population, dropping from 21,939 individuals in 1830 to 20,431 in 1840, or 6.9% (Deck and Heaton 1926:62; Head 1908:85). This population fluctuation appeared again later in the 1800's as well and reflects a phenomena typical of agricultural areas in which partial or total crop failure leads to an out-migration of portions of the population to large cities or other parts of the country (Head 1908:86)

Edge notes on Taylor's 1853 map state that there were 77 water powered mills in the county at that time, although none are depicted along Broad Run in the project area's vicinity. The farm of A. Smith is noted on Taylor's map within or adjacent to the project area (Exhibit 5).

A compass rose showing North (N), South (S), East (E), and West (W). To the right is a graphic scale bar labeled "0" and "3,000" with the unit "Feet" below it. Below the scale bar, the text reads "Original Scale: 1" = 3,000'".

**Exhibit 5: 1853 Yardley Taylor Map, Loudoun County, VA**

A canal route from the mouth of Goose Creek on the Potomac River to the branches of Little River and Beaver Dam was surveyed in 1832 (Little River Navigation Company 1832). A second canal proposal to build lock and dam navigation for canal boats along Goose Creek was chartered by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1832, and a survey was carried out for the canal route in the same year. The purpose of the canal was to open navigation for 20 miles down Goose Creek from the Potomac River to the Snickers Gap Turnpike and to establish a five-mile-long canal up Little River to the town of Aldie.

Enough stocks in the Goose Creek and Little River Navigation Company, at \$50.00 a share, were sold by 1839 to hold a stockholder's meeting. A contract was let in 1840 to James Roach of Alexandria for the first 12 miles of the canal. A financial statement of the Goose Creek and Little River Navigation Company for the year ending September 30, 1852, shows that 784 shares had been subscribed by individuals (\$39,200.00) and 1,176 shares by the State of Virginia (\$58,800.00). Expenses and disbursements from 1849 to 1852 totaled \$75,552.46.

By the end of 1851, Goose Creek was open for the first seven miles, running through two canals, two guard gates, four dams and six locks. The canal was completed in 1854 to the mouth of Little River through a series of 99 locks (Trout 1967:31). The Goose Creek Canal survey shows eight mill sites operating at that time along Goose Creek.

The primary cause of the failure of the Goose Creek and Little River Navigation Company has been attributed to the industrial age advance into railroad systems. By 1854, the Company was financially broken, showing a balance of \$1.95 on the account books. The company was dissolved in 1857 (The Library of Virginia 1839-1857; Trout 1967:31-34).

The Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad, the first railroad system through Loudoun County, was chartered in circa 1853 (Salmon 1996:15,47). Construction on the railroad line began in Alexandria in 1857 and reached Leesburg in 1860 (Geddes 1967:27). The Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad was renamed the Washington and Ohio Railroad circa 1873 and became the Washington, Ohio and Western Railroad in 1884 (Commonwealth of Virginia 1873:105; 1877:39; 1884:491).

The pre-Civil War population of Loudoun County was enumerated in 1860 at a total of 21,774 persons, including 5,501 slaves and 1,252 “free colored” persons. Slaves were owned at that time by 670 slave holders (Head 1908:85), indicating an average of eight slaves per household.

On the night of December 26, 1860, Major Robert Anderson moved his troops from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina. Subsequently, on April 15, 1861, President Lincoln sent a reinforcement fleet of war vessels from New York to Fort Sumter to suppress the rebellion in the southern states. Two days later, the Commonwealth of Virginia seceded from the Union, adopting the Virginia Ordinance of Secession on April 17, 1861, and forming a provisional Confederate government (Gallagher 1989:29; Boatner 1991:729; Church and Reese 1965:134). The State formally

seceded from the Union on May 23, 1861, by a vote of 97,000 to 32,000 (Bowman 1985:51, 55), with Loudoun County voting 1,626 to 726 to ratify the Ordinance of Secession (Hillsboro Bicentennial Committee 1976:21).

Located 25 miles from Washington, D. C., Loudoun County became a border county of divided loyalties during the Civil War years of 1861-1865. The southern and eastern parts of Loudoun County, settled by English colonials who farmed using slave labor, were loyal for the most part to the Confederacy. The northern and western parts of Loudoun County, settled by Quakers and Germans, although a minority, remained loyal to the Union.

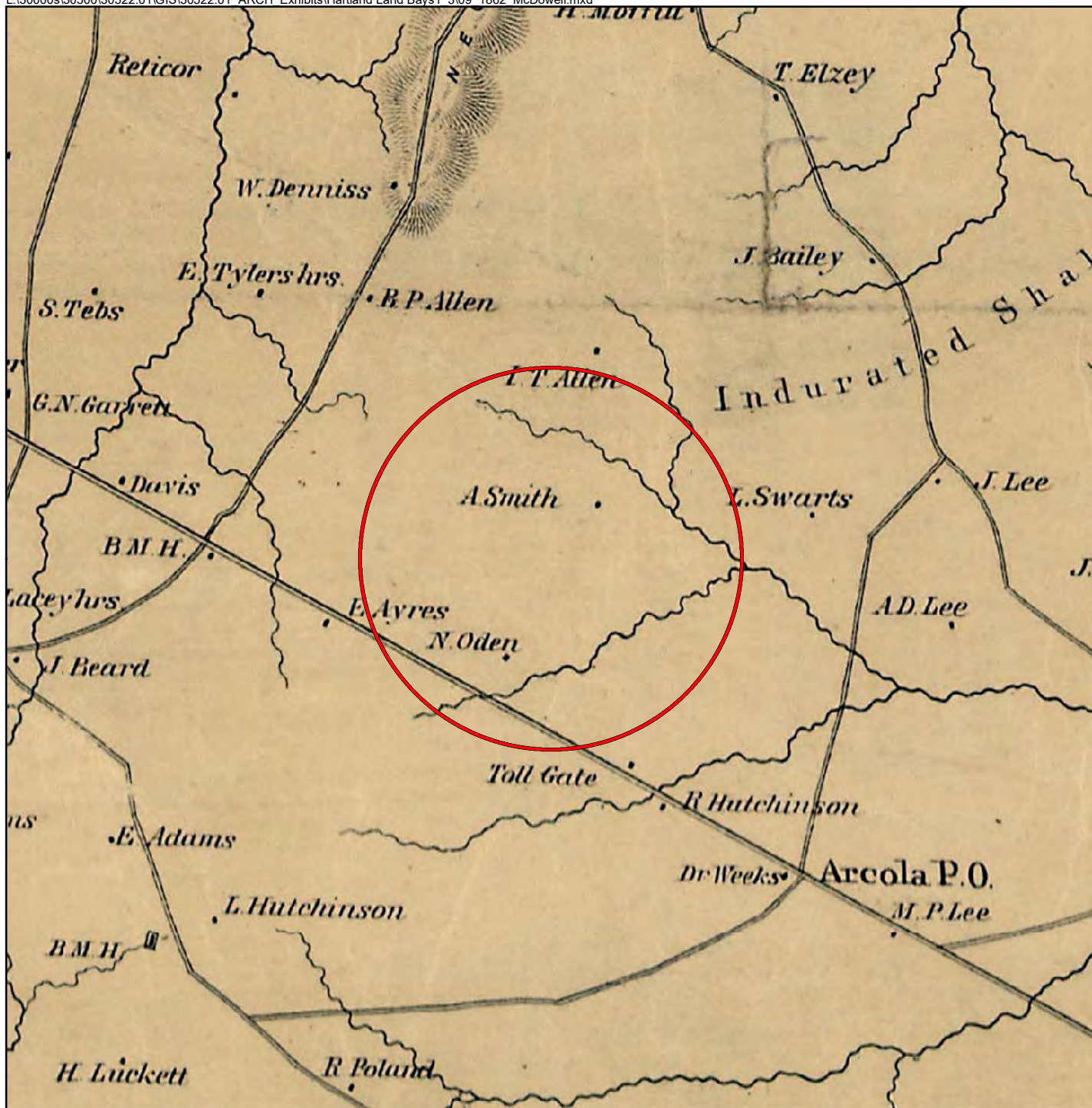
Between 1863 and 1865, the southeastern part of Loudoun County was known as “Mosby's Confederacy” and was controlled by Mosby's Rangers who fought throughout the war using unconventional guerrilla warfare tactics. There were 46 skirmishes during the Civil War in the county, including the Battle of Ball's Bluff on October 21, 1861, and excluding less known skirmishes with Mosby's Rangers (Poland 1976:183,191-192,209).


The Battle of Balls Bluff, also known as the Battle of Harrison's Landing or the Battle of Leesburg, occurred on October 21, 1861; it centered around the Union Army's attempt to capture Leesburg by crossing the Potomac at Harrison's Landing. The Union attempt was thwarted by Confederate forces with an overwhelming number of Union casualties (921) compared to the number of Confederate losses (149). The conduct of the troops during the battle had strong political ramifications that led to the establishment of the Congressional Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War. The National Cemetery at Balls Bluff was established in 1865 for the burial of the Union soldiers who died in the battle. The Balls Bluff Battlefield and National Cemetery have been designated a National Historic Landmark.

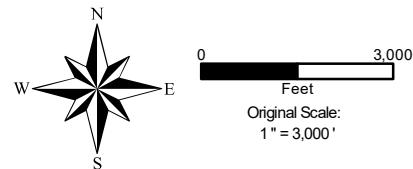
McDowell's 1862 Map of Northeastern Virginia and the Vicinity of Washington, being a near-direct copy of Taylor's 1853 map, shows the farm of A. Smith within or adjacent to the project area (Exhibit 6).

In 1863, Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which stated that all enslaved persons in Confederate territory were to be free, and in 1865, Congress passed the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment which banned slavery (History Matters 2004:15). However, with the abolition of slavery, Loudoun County saw a drop in the African American population from 6,753 in 1860 to 5,691 in 1870 (History Matters 2004:15).

Federal troops were stationed throughout Virginia, including Loudoun County, during the Reconstruction period, and in 1866, the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was passed, guaranteeing due process and equal protection under the law to all citizens and granting citizenship to African Americans (History Matters 2004:15). By 1869 the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment was passed, giving African American men the right to vote, and the same year Virginia became the only former Confederate state to do this (History Matters 2004:15).



 Vicinity of Project Area



Source: United States Corps Of Topographical Engineers, Irvin McDowell, and J Schedler. *Map of n. eastern Virginia and vicinity of Washington*. [Washington, D.C.?: s.n., 1862] Map. <https://www.loc.gov/item/91685687/>.

## Exhibit 6: 1862 McDowell Map, Northeast Virginia and Washington DC

The Underwood Convention held in Richmond from December 1867 through April 1868 led to the new Virginia Constitution of 1869. The Virginia Constitution, ratified on July 6, 1868, provided for the division of each county into townships (later magisterial districts) and for the development of a revolutionary educational system. In 1871-1872 the Virginia state *Public Free School* system was adopted. At this time, there were 46 white schools and nine African American schools in the county (History Matters 2004:36). Many of the African American schools were built because of the efforts of the local African American communities who petitioned and acquired the land, money and labor for their construction (History Matters 2004:36).

The Virginia Constitution also disenfranchised all southerners who had served in a civil capacity or in the military and required an oath by anyone seeking public office (Church and Reese 1965:134; Woods 1901:24,25,119). In 1874 Loudoun County was divided into six magisterial districts: Broad Run, Jefferson, Leesburg, Lovettsville, Mercer, and the Mount Gilead District.

The Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad, reorganized as the Washington and Ohio Railroad in 1864, went into receivership and was reorganized after the war as the Washington and Western Railroad (Geddes 1967:27).

Agricultural recovery during the period of Reconstruction was supplemented by the repair and upkeep of roads and bridges. The Leesburg and Aldie Turnpike (Little River Turnpike or Route 50) was reported to the Virginia Assembly in March of 1873 to be “well graded.” The company was authorized at that time to apply capital stock to the “metaling” of the road and to change the route of the turnpike to “south of the Goose Creek Bridge” (Commonwealth of Virginia 1873:249). On April 1, 1873, the Leesburg and Goose Creek Bridge Company was incorporated and authorized to erect toll bridges over Goose Creek from its mouth at the Potomac River to Ball's Mill. The company was also authorized to charge the following tolls: for each horse, mare, mule, gelding, jack, or jenny the toll was 3 cents; for each vehicle drawn by one animal, 10 cents; for each animal exceeding one, 3 cents; for each head of sheep, swine or goats, 1/4 cent; and for each head of neat cattle, 1/2 cent (Commonwealth of Virginia 1873:328-329).

Having lost most of the grist mills, mill dams, railroads, and bridges throughout the county, as well as farm buildings and houses, livestock, fences and crops during the Civil War years, Loudoun County planters were left with land but no laborers, money, farm animals, or farming tools. Loudoun County agriculture had a successful recovery during post-war reconstruction and was listed in the 1880 U. S. Census as the leading county in Virginia in the “...production of corn, butter, eggs, wool, numbers of milch cows and sheep, and second only to Fauquier County in the number of stock cattle” (Head 1908:88). The Loudoun County Live Stock Exhibition Association, incorporated on March 7, 1884, was formed for the “...purpose of holding annual exhibitions of live stock, racing, and other entertainment's” (Commonwealth of Virginia 1884:409-410).

The first telephone system in Loudoun County was introduced by the Loudoun County Telephone Company, incorporated on February 5, 1886. During the spring of 1887, additional telephone lines connected the major towns in Loudoun County. Three of the telephone companies authorized to extend lines between towns in Loudoun County were the North Loudoun Telephone Company, incorporated with a principal office at Hillsboro; the Arcola and Aldie Telephone Company, authorized on April 28, 1887, to erect and maintain telephone lines and offices in the counties of Loudoun and Fairfax; and the Aldie and Leesburg Telephone Company, incorporated on May 12, 1887 (Commonwealth of Virginia 1886:62-63; 1887:31,109,280).

The 1900 U.S. Population census showed a small population growth of less than 200 persons in Loudoun County from 21,774 in 1860 to 21,948 in 1900. By ethnic group, the 1900 census showed 16,079 whites, 5,869 blacks, and 101 foreigners. By ethnic comparison, there was a population increase of 1,058 whites between 1860 and 1900, and a decrease of 84 African Americans during this period (Head 1908:84,85).

Although the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the U.S. Constitution had guaranteed the right of African American men to vote and the Virginia State Constitution of 1869 had affirmed this same right, in 1902, African Americans lost these rights (History Matters 2004:15). In Loudoun County, African Americans made up approximately 10% of the population at this time. The Virginia Constitution of 1902 limited the right to vote to war veterans, their sons, and to property owners who paid at least one dollar in property taxes or who could reasonably explain part of the new constitution (History Matters 2004:15-16). The new constitution also required potential voters to complete registration applications in their own handwriting and answer any and all questions from local registrars about their voting qualifications and it imposed a poll tax on voters (History Matters 2004:16). As a result, men who could not pay the poll tax, men who were illiterate and men who could not “correctly” answer the local registrar’s questions, could not vote. By these measures, by 1904, Virginia’s voters were cut in half and African American voters were reduced from around 147,000 to less than 10,000 (History Matters 2004:16). This would not change until the 1960s.

Having recovered from the Civil War by 1900, Loudoun County had become the leading dairy county of Virginia. At the turn of the century, Loudoun County farmers were using agricultural farming methods and equipment that had been developed prior to the Civil War; this continued until the advent of World War I. General impacts on the agricultural community following the War were the introduction of powered machinery and an increase in prices of farm products and cattle; these were offset by rising taxes and expenses. By the early 1920s, 81% of farmlands within the county were improved; major agricultural products were corn, wheat, dairy products, and the shipping of beef and pork (Deck and Heaton 1926:106).

Land ownership and a focus on agriculture by former African American slaves in Virginia grew rapidly in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century (History Matters 2004:44). Between 1870 and 1910, African American farm ownership increased 3,641% from 860 to 32,168 farm owners. This rise is felt by historians to derive from a number of factors including a

tradition of African American proprietorship in the state, greater opportunities for mortgage money, the establishment of a variety of race based mutual aid societies, the promotion of enterprise and self-sufficiency by institutions such as Virginia's Hampton Institute and the efforts of prominent African American Virginians (History Matters 2004:44).

Although land ownership grew, the African Americans in Virginia and in Loudoun County felt disenfranchised after the passage of the 1902 Virginia Constitution. This precipitated the formation of social, religious and economic support groups that would assuage the bitterness of segregation and disenfranchisement. It also accelerated a fight for civil rights which would not end for over 50 years. In 1883, a number of individuals from African American communities within Loudoun County petitioned for the right to serve as jurors in the county courts (History Matters 2004:16). In 1890, the Loudoun County Emancipation Association was formed in Hamilton. The association was formed to work for the "betterment of the race – educationally, morally and materially." Emancipation Day was celebrated yearly on September 2 (History Matters 2004:16). In 1910, the association moved to Purcellville where it purchased 10 acres of land on which Emancipation Day activities were held. Other organizations formed during this period were the Odd Fellows, the Willing Workers Club and the Society of Galilean Fishermen.

In 1920, Loudoun County was described as a rural county with 10 incorporated towns, but having no towns with a population of 2,500 or more. According to the Census for 1920 Loudoun County:

...ranked first in the percentage of Farm land improved; 2nd in the per Capita value of live stock... 3rd in the per capita county wealth; 4th in total value of all farm property ...and 9th in total value of all crops. Loudoun's rank in these items seems to be particularly good when we consider that the county ranks 19th in size....New developments in agriculture have been widespread in Loudoun in recent years. It has become the rule for farm boys to receive a college education. These men have been instrumental in the installing of improved farm machinery throughout the county. Our farmers have taken a real interest in the raising of pure bred stock. The breeders of horses and cattle have been foremost in this movement... (Deck and Heaton 1926:106).

The 1920 census shows 15,654 native whites, 4,810 African Americans, and 111 "foreign-born" persons residing in the county. This shows a population decrease of 7.4% over a period of twenty years (Deck and Heaton 1926:62,63).

The crash of the stock market in 1929 leading to the Great Depression of the 1930s, the extreme drought of 1930, and the subsequent government requests that cultivated acres be reduced 30%, saw hundreds of properties within the county being sold for delinquent real estate taxes in 1931 and 1932. The major relief during the depression years was the creation

of the Rural Electrification Administration (R.E.A.) in 1935, which revolutionized rural life by introducing electricity and indoor plumbing (Poland 1976:279, 317, 319, 326, 327, 334).

Although slowed by the Depression, Loudoun County's African American communities continued to grow (History Matters 2004:46). A number of commercial enterprises owned and operated by African Americans grew into significant local institutions during this period.

Post-depression years saw Loudoun's farm production and income soaring during World War II (Poland 1976:337). Poland comments:

As the war demanded additional farm products and the labor shortage became critical, farmers were forced to use more modern farm equipment...During the later years of the war, attempts were made to alleviate labor shortages...by the use of Nazi prisoners of war. Approximately 170 German soldiers, held under U. S. Army guard in a camp near Leesburg, were taken from there by trucks to work on county farms (Poland 1976:336).

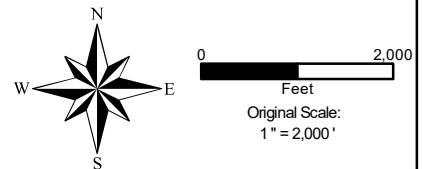
In the early 1940s, efforts by African Americans succeeded in obtaining better public education and improved public facilities for African American children (History Matters 2004:53). One of the major achievements of this group was the construction in 1941 of the Douglass High School in Leesburg, the first high school for African Americans in the county (History Matters 2004:53-54). Two additional schools, the 1946 Carver School in Purcellville and the 1948 Banneker School in St. Louis followed (History Matters 2004:54). Ultimately the schools were integrated.

By the time of World War II in Europe, despite shortages in labor and farm equipment, Loudoun County's farm production and income had grown. The subsequent postwar years of mechanization saw more specialized farming with dairying, poultry and beef cattle leading the list of major agricultural pursuits; commuting increased significantly as well. By 1960, Loudoun County's life style was becoming increasingly urban (Poland 1976:336-337,341,342), a trend that continues into current times. By 1970 new suburbanites sought housing in planned communities in the major incorporated towns in Loudoun County and commuted into the Washington, D.C., area to work (Poland 1976:341,342, 365).

USGS quadrangles and aerial photographs illustrate changes to the project area and its vicinity throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A 1937 aerial photograph (Exhibit 7) shows a farmstead in the eastern portion of the project area along Fleetwood Road, an orchard in the central portion of the project area, and most of the area in cultivated fields or pasture. The 1943 Arcola quadrangle likewise shows a thinly-populated, rural landscape, with one dwelling representing the farmstead within the project area (Exhibit 8).



 Project Area



Source: Loudoun County Office of Mapping and Geographic Information

### Exhibit 7: Spring 1937 Black and White Imagery

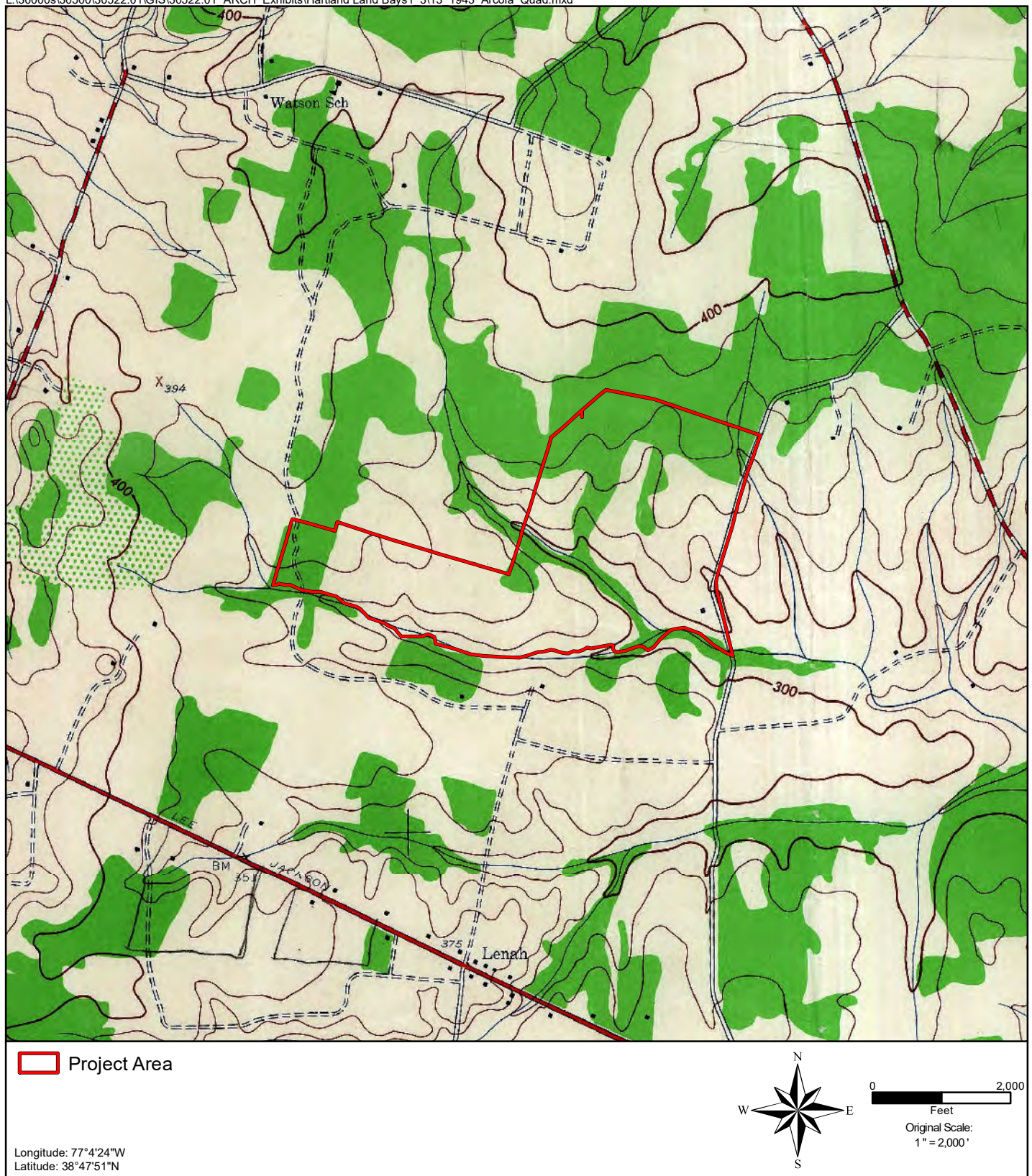
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**Exhibit 8: 1943 USGS Quadrangle, Arcola, VA**

By 1990 (see Exhibit 2), little has changed in the immediate vicinity; the single dwelling shown on the 1943 map is now shown as part of a building complex, but no additional buildings are depicted within the project area. As seen in recent aerial photograph, the vicinity of the project area has undergone major residential development in recent decades (see Exhibit 3).

## **PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH**

The following inventory of previously recorded cultural resources within and near the project area was established by using the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' (DHRs) online Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (V-CRIS), as well as examining cultural resource files and reports at the Thunderbird Archeology office in Gainesville, Virginia.

Two archeological sites and two architectural resources were previously recorded within the current project area.

Site 44LD0458 was recorded in 1987 on the south bank of Broad Run within the project area. Artifacts from the site include quartz lithic artifacts from an unknown period of prehistory. The site has not been evaluated for eligibility to the NRHP.

Site 44LD1458 was recorded in 2005 on the north bank of a branch of Broad Run within the project area. Artifacts recovered include wrought nails and creamware, indicating an occupation dating to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century or early 19<sup>th</sup> century. This site may be associated with the nearby Lee family cemetery, 053-6405, discussed below. The site has not been evaluated for eligibility to the NRHP.

Resource 053-5687, located at 23583 Fleetwood Road in the eastern portion of the project area, was recorded in 2003. The resource was described as a circa-1900 two-story farmhouse in the I-house form with a single outbuilding. The dwelling of "L. Swarts" is shown in the approximate location of this resource on the 1853 Yardley Taylor map (see Exhibit 5). The resource has not been evaluated for eligibility to the NRHP.

The Lee Family Cemetery (Resource 053-6405), located on the north bank of a branch of Broad Run within the project area, is a cemetery containing 26-50 burials and 11-25 gravestones. The earliest dated grave marker is 1828; the latest 1868. Surnames on marked graves include Lee, Warford, Race, Elgin, Jones, Bridges, and Bates. The cemetery is actively maintained. The resource has not been evaluated for eligibility to the NRHP.

Twenty archeological sites and 8 architectural resources have been identified within a one-mile radius of the project area (Tables 1 and 2). Site 44LD1574, is listed as not evaluated, but the site indicates it is interpreted as the former home of Revolutionary War captain William Beavers and recommended potentially eligible.

**TABLE 1: Previously Recorded Archeological Sites within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area**

DHR SITE NUMBER	SITE TYPE	TEMPORAL AFFILIATION	NRHP ELIGIBILITY
44LD0178	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not evaluated
44LD0182	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not evaluated
44LD0348	Trash scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not evaluated
<b>44LD0458</b>	<b>Lithic scatter</b>	<b>Prehistoric/Unknown</b>	<b>Not evaluated</b>
44LD1248	Dwelling, single	19 <sup>th</sup> century, 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter	Not evaluated
44LD1395	Dwelling, single; Cemetery	19 <sup>th</sup> century, 1 <sup>st</sup> half	Potentially eligible
44LD1450	Camp, temporary	Late Archaic	Not eligible
<b>44LD1458</b>	<b>Trash scatter</b>	<b>18<sup>th</sup> century, 2<sup>nd</sup> half; 19<sup>th</sup> century, 1<sup>st</sup> quarter</b>	<b>Not evaluated</b>
44LD1572	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/unknown	Not evaluated
44LD1575	Dwelling, single; Farmstead; Lithic scatter	Woodland; 18 <sup>th</sup> century, 2 <sup>nd</sup> half; 19 <sup>th</sup> century; 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Potentially Eligible
44LD1576	Agricultural field; Trash scatter	Prehistoric/unknown; 19 <sup>th</sup> century; 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Not Eligible
44LD1577	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/unknown	Not evaluated
44LD1648	Farmstead	19 <sup>th</sup> century, 2 <sup>nd</sup> half; 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Not evaluated
44LD1649	Dwelling, single	18 <sup>th</sup> century, 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter; 19 <sup>th</sup> century; 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Not evaluated
44LD1650	Dwelling, single	19 <sup>th</sup> century; 20 <sup>th</sup> century, 2 <sup>nd</sup> half	Not evaluated
44LD1654	Farmstead	18 <sup>th</sup> century, 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter; 19 <sup>th</sup> century; 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Not evaluated
44LD1655	Outbuilding	18 <sup>th</sup> century, 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter; 19 <sup>th</sup> century; 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Not evaluated
44LD1656	Artifact scatter	18 <sup>th</sup> century, 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter; 19 <sup>th</sup> century; 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Not evaluated
44LD1659	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/unknown	Not eligible
44LD1685	Farmstead	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Not evaluated

**TABLE 2: Previously Recorded Architectural Resources within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area**

DHR RESOURCE NUMBER	RESOURCE NAME	TYPE	TEMPORAL AFFILIATION	NRHP ELIGIBILITY
053-0735	Red Hill Farm	Farmstead	Ca 1790	Not evaluated
<b>053-5687</b>	<b>23583 Fleetwood Rd</b>	<b>Farmstead</b>	<b>Ca 1900</b>	<b>Not evaluated</b>
053-5888	23651 Lenah Farm Ln	Farmstead	Ca 1870	Not evaluated
053-6034	41038 John Mosby Hwy	Dwelling	Ca 1941	Not evaluated
053-6143	Cemetery, Watson Rd	Cemetery	1862	Not evaluated
053-6354	23208 Fleetwood Rd	Dwelling	Ca 1830	Not evaluated
053-6355	23266 Fleetwood Rd	Dwelling	Ca 1900	Not evaluated
<b>053-6405</b>	<b>Lee Family Cemetery</b>	<b>Cemetery</b>	<b>Pre-1828</b>	<b>Not evaluated</b>

## RESEARCH DESIGN

### Research Objectives

The purpose of the survey was to locate and record any cultural resources within the impact area and to provide a preliminary assessment of their potential significance in terms of eligibility for inclusion on the NRHP. As codified in *36 CFR 60.4*, the four criteria applied in the evaluation of significant cultural resources to the NRHP are:

- A. Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. Association with the lives of significant persons in or past; or
- C. Representative of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master; or
- D. Have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory.

Any architectural resources recorded as result of this investigation were subjected to a Phase I reconnaissance-level architectural survey only, unless otherwise indicated; this includes preliminary assessments of the resource's eligibility for the NRHP and of the potential direct and indirect adverse effects on the resource that may be caused by the proposed undertaking. Typically, architectural resources recorded at the Phase I reconnaissance-level are evaluated using Criterion C only. For the purposes of this discourse, the NRHP eligibility recommendations for any relevant architectural resource will be considered using only Criterion C; evaluation under Criteria A, B, and/or D will be considered if necessitated by specific site conditions, characteristics, and/or contexts.

Archeological sites are typically evaluated using only Criterion D and must show enough integrity to be able to yield significant information and answer research hypotheses in history and/or prehistory. While the evaluation of archeological sites under Criteria A, B, and C will be considered if necessitated by specific site conditions, characteristics, and/or contexts, NRHP eligibility recommendations for sites in this report will be considered using Criterion D, unless otherwise indicated in the following text.

Cemeteries and individual graves, if identified, will be recorded as both archeological sites and architectural resources with the DHR. Cemeteries and individual graves are not ordinarily considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP unless special considerations of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation are met; to qualify for listing under Criteria A, B, or C a cemetery or grave must meet not only the basic criteria, but also the special requirements of Criteria Considerations C or D, relating to graves and cemeteries. Burial places evaluated under Criterion D for the importance of the information they may impart do not need to meet the requirements for the Criteria Considerations but should have the potential to yield significant information through archeological excavation and analysis of the human remains (Potter and Boland 1992).

## Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation Methodology

### *Archeological Fieldwork Methodology*

The conventional Phase I field methodology included both the use of surface reconnaissance and shovel testing to locate and define boundaries of archeological sites. The surface reconnaissance consisted of walking over the area and examining all exposed areas for the presence of artifacts. Exposed areas included cut banks, tree falls, machinery cuts, soils exposed by erosion, etc. The surface reconnaissance was also used to examine the topography of specific areas in order to determine the probability that they contain archeological sites. All high and moderate probability areas, i.e., areas that were well drained and possessed low relief, were tested at 50-foot intervals. High probability areas also included historic structure areas identified through surface reconnaissance or through archival review of historic maps. In accordance with DHR guidelines for conducting a Phase I identification level survey, an approximately 10% sample of areas considered low probability for the presence of archeological sites were also subjected to shovel testing at 50-foot intervals (DHR 2017:45); in general, the low probability areas were those that were significantly sloped, poorly drained, or that have been disturbed. Additional shovel tests were excavated at 25-foot intervals in a cruciform pattern around positive shovel tests, as necessary, to delineate artifact concentrations and to define archeological site boundaries. Areas designated as FEMA flood plain were excluded from this study.

Shovel test pits measured at least 15 inches in diameter and were excavated in natural or cultural soil horizons, depending upon the specific field conditions. Excavations ceased when gleyed soils, gravel, water, or well-developed B horizons too old for human occupation were reached. All excavated soils were screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens and were classified and recorded according to standard pedological designations (A, Ap, B, C, etc.); excepting the terms Fill and Fill horizon, which are used to describe culturally modified, disturbed, or transported sediments and soils. The use of these terms is consistent with use in standard geomorphological studies and recordation of geo-boring profiles in environmental studies. Soil colors were described using Munsell Soil Color Chart designations and soil textures were described using the United States Department of Agriculture soil texture triangle. Artifacts recovered during Phase I shovel testing were bagged and labeled by unit number and soil horizon.

The location of each shovel test pit was mapped; unless otherwise noted, the graphic representation of the test pits and other features depicted in this report are not to scale and their field location is approximate.

### *Architectural Reconnaissance Methodology*

In accordance with DHR guidelines for conducting a Phase I reconnaissance-level architectural survey, any previously unrecorded architectural resources 50 years of age or older that were identified within the study property were recorded with the DHR and fully documented; documentation will include:

- the location and limits of the resource.
- a full description of the resource, including the historic and/or current name of the property, a classification of the resource's type, exterior description of the primary resource, date or period of construction, alterations and dates or periods of alterations, physical condition; possible threats to the resource, etc.
- photographs of the resource, including exterior photographs of the front, rear, and side elevations and oblique views of the resource, close-up photographs of architectural and/or construction details, etc.
- and a preliminary summary statement of significance for the resource, including recommendations for additional work at the intensive level and recommendations concerning the resource's potential NRHP eligibility.

### *Laboratory Methodology*

All recovered artifacts were cleaned, inventoried, and curated. Historic artifacts were separated into four basic categories: glass, metal, ceramics, and miscellaneous. The ceramics were identified as to ware type, method of decoration, and separated into established types, following South (1977), Miller (1992) and Magid (1990). All glass was examined for color, method of manufacture, function, etc., and dated primarily on the basis of method of manufacture when the method could be determined (Hurst 1990). Metal and miscellaneous artifacts were generally described; the determination of a beginning date is sometimes possible, as in the case of nails. Unless otherwise noted, a representative sample of recovered brick and oyster shell was retained for curation; the remainder was discarded after being counted and weighed.

Any recovered prehistoric artifacts were classified by cultural historical and functional types and lithic material. In addition, the debitage was studied for the presence of striking platforms and cortex, wholeness, quantity of flaking scars, signs of thermal alteration, size, and presence or absence of use. Chunks are fragments of lithic debitage which, although they appear to be culturally modified, do not exhibit clear flake or core morphology.

Recovered artifacts were entered into a Structured Query Language (SQL) Server database in order to record all aspects of an artifact description. For each artifact, up to 48 different attributes are measured and recorded in the database. Several pre-existing report templates are available, or users can create custom queries and reports for complex and unique analyses. The use of a relational database system to store artifact data permits a huge variety of options when storing and analyzing data. A complete inventory of all the artifacts recovered can be found in Appendix I of this report.

### **Research Expectations**

The following presents an assessment of the probability that archeological sites will occur within the project area based on topography, drainage, the presence of roads and historic

map projection.

The probability for locating prehistoric sites generally depends on the variables of topography, proximity to water, and internal drainage. Sites are more likely on well-drained landforms of low relief near water. Although few previously identified prehistoric sites have been recorded in the one-mile radius of the project area, the presence of both low relief landforms and Broad Run crosses along the southern edge of the project area indicate that these areas may have attracted prehistoric peoples, likely groups involved in seasonal resource exploitation. Therefore, the project area is considered to have a moderate to high probability of containing prehistoric cultural resources.

The probability for the occurrence of historic period sites largely depends upon the historic map search, the history of settlement in the area, the topography and the proximity of a particular property to historic roads. However, the absence of structures on historic maps does not eliminate the possibility of an archeological site being present within the property as it was common for tenant, slave, and African-American properties to be excluded from these maps.

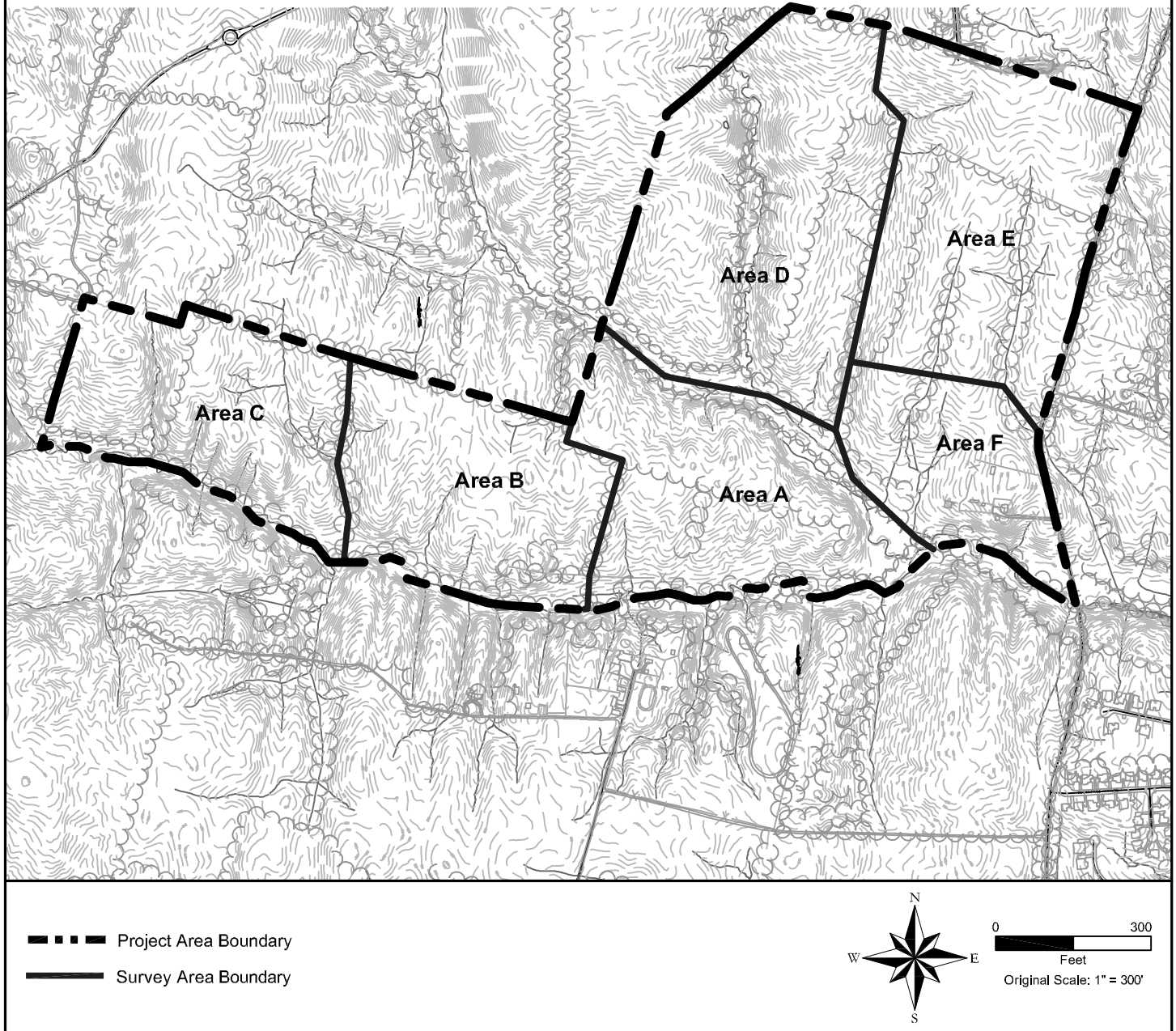
Several dwellings are located within the project area on 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century maps indicating there is a high probability for locating historic cultural resources. Furthermore, the presence of several dwellings and roads identified near the property on historic maps and the study area's proximity to the historic towns of Haymarket and Leesburg increase the likelihood of encountering cultural material related to historic occupation or use of the project area.

## **RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS**

The project area was divided into six survey areas (A-F) for ease of discussion (Exhibit 9). Each survey area is described in its own section below, along with details of natural and cultural features, archeological testing, finds, and documented cultural resources.

### **Area A**

Area A is in the south-central portion of the project area, bounded to the north by Area D, to the west by Area B, to the east by Area F, and to the south by another section of the Lenah Farm property (Exhibit 10). Two branches of Broad Run define the northern, eastern, and southern boundaries of Area A, which occupies an upland landform between the watercourses. The northern portion of the survey area is forested (Plate 1), and the southern portion by open pasture/agricultural fields (Plate 2).



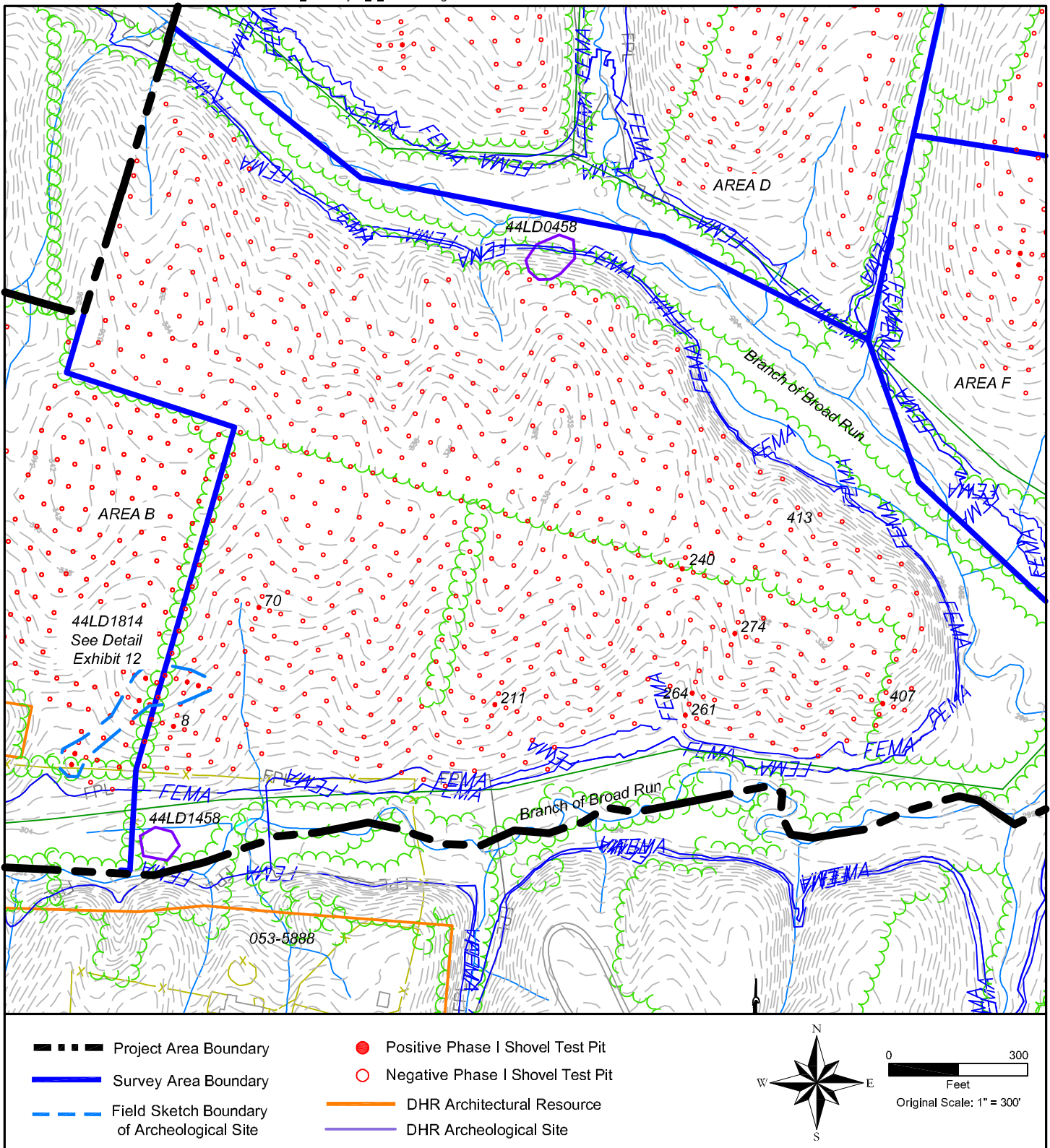
### Exhibit 9 Survey Areas

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### Exhibit 10 Testing within Survey Area A

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Two previously recorded archeological sites are located within Area A. Site 44LD0458 is located near the northern boundary of Area A on the southern bank of the branch of Broad Run (see Exhibit 10). This site was recorded in 1987 based on recovery of quartz lithic artifacts from an unknown period of prehistory. The site is mapped within the FEMA 100-year floodplain of Broad Run and on the slopes of the steep bluffs to the south. No testing was conducted within the FEMA 100-year floodplain; no prehistoric artifacts were recovered in the adjacent uplands during the current survey. No additional work is recommended for the portion of the site outside the FEMA 100-year floodplain. Additional Phase I investigations are recommended if impacts are proposed in the site vicinity within the FEMA 100-year floodplain.

A second previously recorded site, 44LD1458, is in the southwestern corner of Area A (see Exhibit 10). Site 44LD1458 is mapped on the north bank of a branch of Broad Run within the minor floodplain and was recorded in 2005 by URS in association with a Phase I survey conducted prior to construction of the extant subsurface sewer line. Artifacts recovered during the previous investigation at the site included wrought nails and creamware, indicating a possible occupation dating to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century or early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The mapped location of the site was subjected only to pedestrian reconnaissance during the current investigation. The location was low and wet, and, as such, not a likely location for a historic domestic site. As the extant sewer line is located about 50 feet north of the recorded location of the site, it is possible that Site 44LD1458 was erroneously mapped. Additionally, Site 44LD1458 may be associated with the newly recorded resource Site 44LD1814, discussed below. Based on the results of this survey, the location of Site 44LD1458 has been disturbed and no additional work is recommended.

A total of 572 STPs were excavated within Area A at 25- and 50-foot intervals. The typical soil profile consisted of a deep plowed stratum (Ap) overlying subsoil (B horizon), as seen in STP 70. STPs on the edges of the landforms exhibit a plowed stratum over subsoil with more reddish hues, as seen in STP 413 (Exhibit 11).

#### **STP 70**

Ap: 0-0.8 feet below surface - [7.5YR 3/3] dark brown loam

B horizon: 0.8-1.6 feet below surface - [7.5YR 4/6] strong brown clay

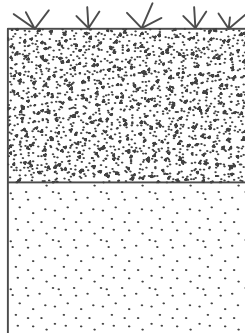
#### **STP 413**

Ap: 0-1.0 feet below surface - [7.5YR 4/4] brown loam

B horizon: 1.0-1.3 feet below surface - [5YR 4/6] yellowish red silty clay

Eight STPs yielded cultural material within Area A and one archeological site was recorded. STPs 8, 211, 240, and 407 yielded prehistoric lithic artifacts. STPs 70 and 274 yielded historic period ceramics, redware and whiteware respectively. STP 264 contained a historic ceramic sherd and a quartz primary reduction flake. None of these locations constitute an archeological site.

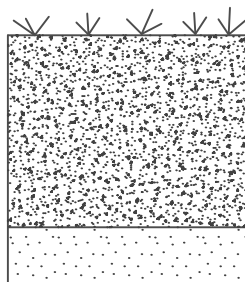
STP 70



Ap: 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown loam

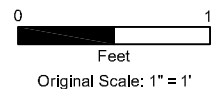
B horizon: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown clay

STP 413



Ap: 7.5YR 4/4 brown loam

B horizon: 5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay



**Exhibit 11**  
**Representative Soil Profiles from Area A**

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### Site 44LD1814

Site 44LD1814 was recorded in the southwestern corner of Area A and extending westward into southeastern Area B (Exhibit 12, Plate 3). The site consists of a small scatter of historic artifacts on a ridge toe overlooking the flood plain of Broad Run to the south. The Lee Family Cemetery (053-6405) is located to the west of the site, and the previously-recorded site 44LD1458 is located on the flood plain to the south. A vegetated fence line divides the Area A and Area B portions of the site, both of which are within pasture/agricultural fields. The location of the site as shown in Exhibit 12 is approximate.

The site was recorded based on five STPs which yielded historic period artifacts; a sixth STP which yielded a prehistoric lithic artifact is also incidentally located within the site. The site measures approximately 375 by 125 feet at its most extensive locations. The typical soil profile within the site contained plow zone overlying subsoil, as in STP 14 (Exhibit 13).

#### STP 14

Ap: 0-0.9 feet below surface - [7.5YR 3/3] dark brown silt loam

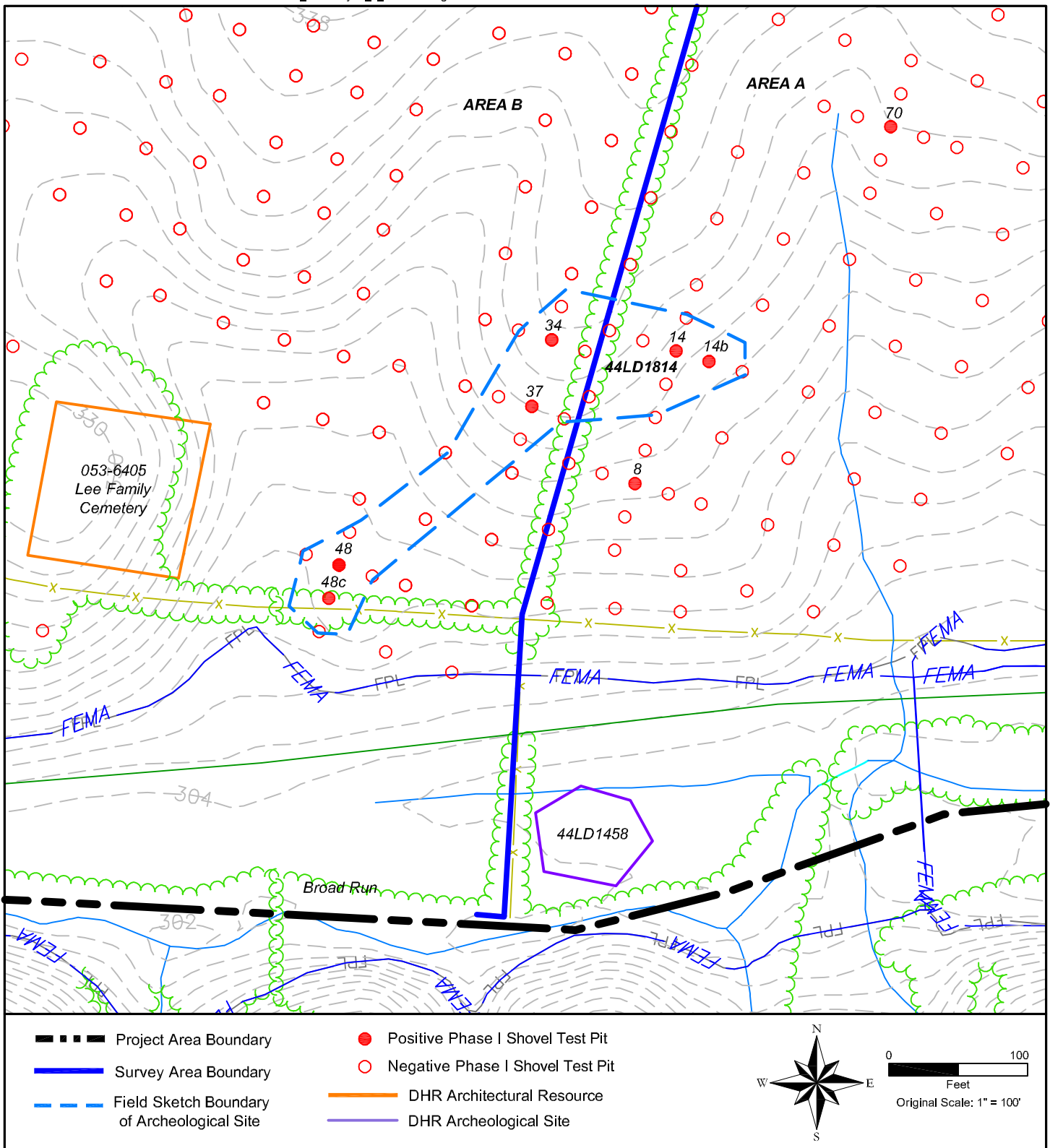
B horizon: 0.9-1.3 feet below surface - [7.5YR 5/6] strong brown silty clay loam

Artifacts recovered from Site 44LD1814 are summarized below on Table 3. A full inventory is available in Appendix I.

**Table 3: Artifacts Recovered from Site 44LD1814**

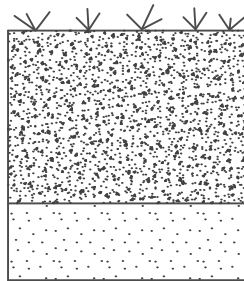
Artifact Description	Ap
<b>Ceramics</b>	
redware	2
stoneware	1
gastrolith	1
<b>Metal</b>	
spike	1
<b>Prehistoric</b>	
quartzite decortication flake	1
<b>Total Site 44LDHNS</b>	<b>6</b>

The artifacts recovered from Site 44LD1814 do not include nails or other building-related objects, suggesting that the site does not represent a dwelling or other building location. The site may represent field scatter and/or fence line discard associated with the occupation of Resource 053-5888, the historic period farmstead located south across Broad Run.



**Exhibit 12**  
**Detail of Site 44LD1814**

STP 14



Ap: 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown silt loam

B horizon: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silty clay loam

0 1  
Feet  
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

**Exhibit 13**  
**Representative Soil Profile from 44LD1814**

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It is unclear how or whether the site may be related to the previously recorded site 44LD1458, which consisted of a much more concentrated artifact deposit that included temporally diagnostic historic ceramics and nails recovered from the floodplain of Broad Run. No evidence of 44LD1458 was recovered during pedestrian reconnaissance of the area making the relationship between the two sites difficult to analyze. A single quartz decortication flake recovered from within the site boundary likely reflects occasional use by prehistoric populations obtaining raw lithic material from the bed of Broad Run.

The site is interpreted as an historic refuse scatter. The recovered assemblage lacks architectural artifacts or remains, functional diversity, and density, which indicates low probability of encountering intact subsurface features. Additional excavations within the site are not likely to yield any significant data on historic occupation in Loudoun County. Therefore, it is our opinion that the prehistoric component at Site 44LD1814 does not possess the research potential necessary to recommend inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D. No further work is recommended.

## **Area B**

Area B is in the north-central portion of the project area, bounded to the north by residential development, to the east by Area A, to the south by a branch of Broad Run, and to the west by Area C (Exhibit 14). The survey area occupies open pasture (Plate 4), cut by drainage swales flowing south into the stream.

The northern and eastern boundaries of Area B are defined by fence lines. A third fence line divides the southeastern corner from the remainder of the survey area. A northern extension of this fence line encloses the Lee Family Cemetery (DHR #053-6405).

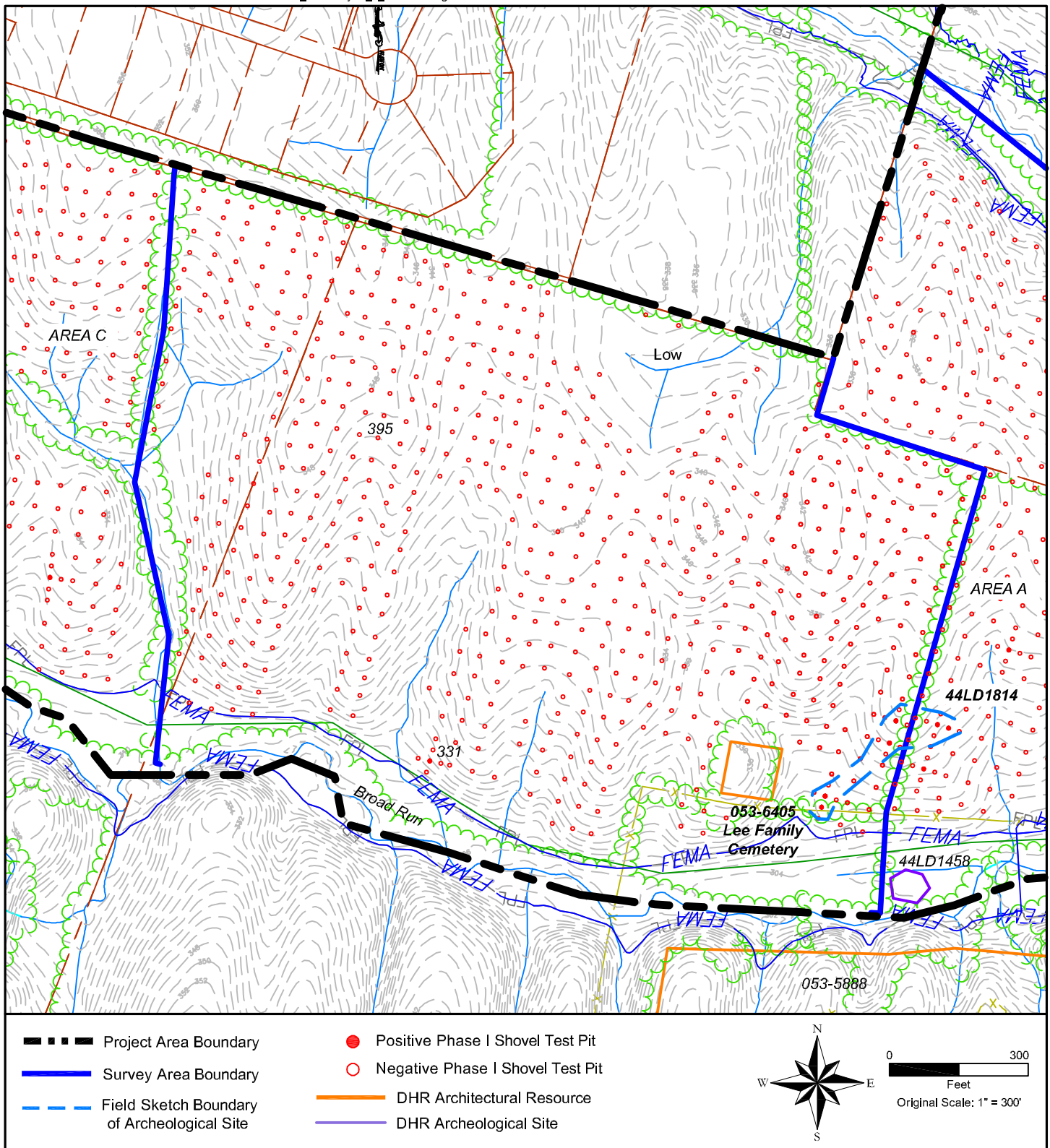
A total of 614 STPs were excavated within Area B at 25- to 50-foot intervals. The typical soil profile consisted of a deep plowed stratum (Ap) overlying subsoil, as exemplified by STP 395 (Exhibit 15).

### **STP 395**

Ap: 0-0.95 feet below surface - [7.5YR 4/4] brown silt loam

B horizon: 0.95-1.3 feet below surface - [5YR 4/6] yellowish red  
silty clay loam with 30% saprolite

Five positive STPs in Area B yielded a single artifact each. Four of these are discussed with site 44LD1814 in Area A. A single quartz decortication flake from STP 331 is the sole isolated artifact from Area B, suggesting that the area was utilized occasionally during an unknown prehistoric period or periods for short-duration camping and/or resource procurement. Very little raw lithic material was observed during shovel testing, suggesting that the cobbles from which the decortication flakes were struck were likely procured from the bed of Broad Run immediately to the south.



**Exhibit 14**  
**Testing within Survey Area B**

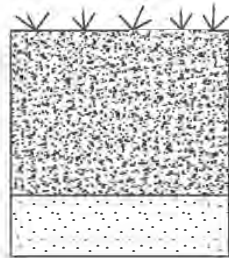
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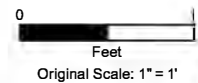
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STP 395



Ap: 7.5YR 4/4 brown silt loam

B horizon: 5YR 4/6 yellowish red silty clay loam  
with 30% saprolite



**Exhibit 15**  
**Representative Soil Profile from Area B**

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### *Lee Family Cemetery (Resource 053-6405)*

The Lee Family Cemetery is located on an upland directly north of the southern fork of Broad Run. The plot is surrounded by a wire fence and shaded with large deciduous trees (Plate 5). The cemetery contains more than 25 grave markers and an unknown number of additional unmarked graves. Markers range from unmarked fieldstones to carved fieldstones and formal carved headstones, and marked graves range in date from 1828 to 1968. Surnames of those interred include Lee, Elgin, Warford, Bates, Bridges, Jones, and Race. The cemetery is maintained, with several repaired headstones present and a sign mounted on the surrounding fence identifying the cemetery and providing contact information.

No STPs were excavated within the fenced cemetery plot. Avoidance of impacts to the cemetery and its immediate vicinity are recommended. If ground disturbance in the vicinity of the cemetery will occur, a cemetery delineation is recommended to ensure that graves will not be disturbed.

### **Area C**

Area C is in the southwestern portion of the project area, bounded to the north and west by residential development, to the east by Area B, and to the south by a branch of Broad Run (Exhibit 16). The survey area is characterized by three terraces split by drainages that flow to Broad Run along the southern border of the area. The eastern two-thirds of Area C lies within open agricultural field/pasture (Plate 6). The western portion of the area is a wooded upland landform (Plate 7) separated from the remainder of Area C by a deep, wide drainage ravine.

A total of 444 STPs were excavated within Area C at 25- and 50-foot intervals. The typical soil profile consisted of a deep plowed stratum (Ap) overlying subsoil containing saprolite (B horizon), as seen in STP 90 (Exhibit 17). STPs on the terrace on the west end of the survey area exhibited a slightly shallower plowed stratum (Ap) overlying subsoil with no saprolite inclusions, as seen in STP 370.

#### **STP 90**

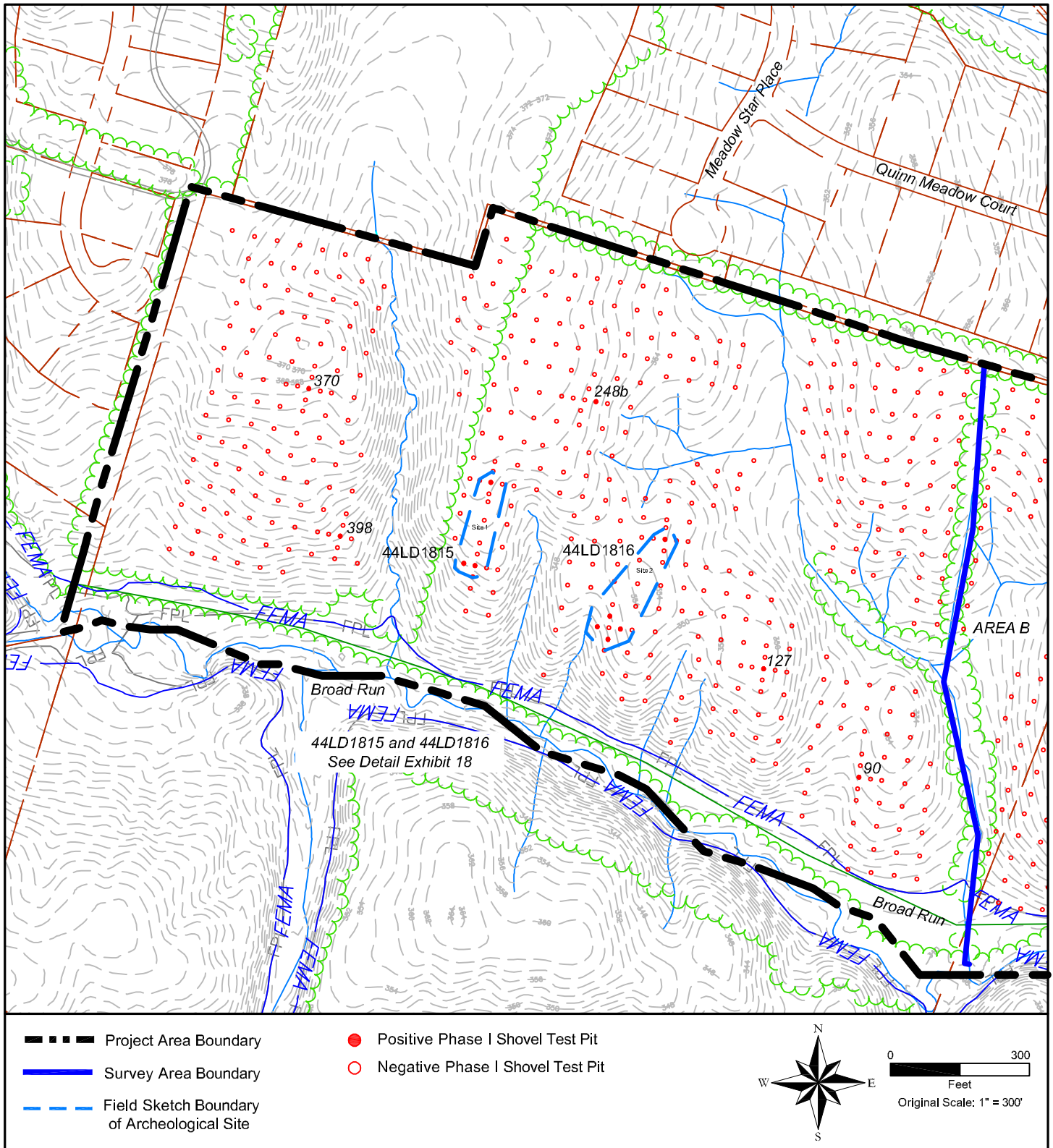
Ap: 0-0.8 feet below surface - [7.5YR 5/3] brown silt loam

B horizon: 0.8-1.0 feet below surface - [7.5YR 5/6] strong brown clay loam with 25% saprolite

#### **STP 370**

Ap: 0-0.5 feet below surface - [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish-brown silt loam

B horizon: 0.5-0.8 feet below surface - [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silty clay



## Exhibit 16 Testing within Survey Area C

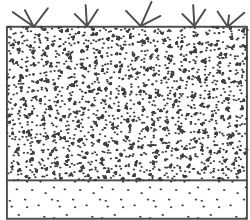
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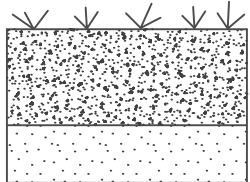
### STP 90



Ap: 7.5YR 5/3 brown silt loam

B horizon: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silty clay loam  
with 25% saprolite

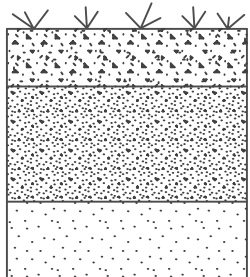
### STP 370



Ap: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam

B horizon: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay

### STP 398



Ao: 7.5YR 3/2 dark brown silt loam

A/E horizon: 7.5YR 6/3 light brown silt loam

B horizon: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silty clay

0 1  
Feet  
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

## Exhibit 17 Representative Soil Profiles from Area C

STP 398 was located adjacent to a rocky outcrop near the ravine in the western portion of Area C. The location of the STP and the anomalous coloration of the soil matrix suggest that this location may not have been subject to plowing. Snowy and damp conditions at the time of excavation made detailed analysis of the soil profile difficult. It is possible that STP 398 was excavated into an undisturbed A horizon or more likely, a transitional AE horizon. This profile was not repeated in other STPs at 25- and 50-foot intervals surrounding STP 398.

#### **STP 398**

Ao: 0-0.3 feet below surface - [7.5YR 3/2] dark brown silt loam

A/E: 0.3-0.9 feet below surface - [7.5YR 6/3] light brown silt loam

B horizon: 0.9-1.3 feet below surface - [7.5YR 5/6] strong brown silty clay

A total of 13 STPs yielded cultural material within Area C resulting in two newly recorded archeological sites: 44LD1815 and 44LD1816. Five STPs yielded isolated finds, all single prehistoric lithics. STP 398 yielded a single quartz biface fragment from a possible AE horizon. According to DHR (2017: 1) guidelines, a site must consist of three or more temporally related artifacts within 300 square feet. The prehistoric artifacts do not meet that stipulation and therefore represent isolated finds. The isolated finds are distributed across the terrace tops, which suggest that the area was utilized occasionally during an unknown prehistoric period or periods for short-duration camping and/or resource procurement.

#### *Site 44LD1815*

Site 44LD1815 is located on the toe of the first terrace above the southern branch of Broad Run (Exhibit 18). The landform slopes to the east, south, and west. It is flanked on the east and west by small drainages that flow into a branch of Broad Run directly to the south of site. The vegetation on the site consists of field grass (Plate 8). The location of the site as shown in Exhibit 18 is approximate.

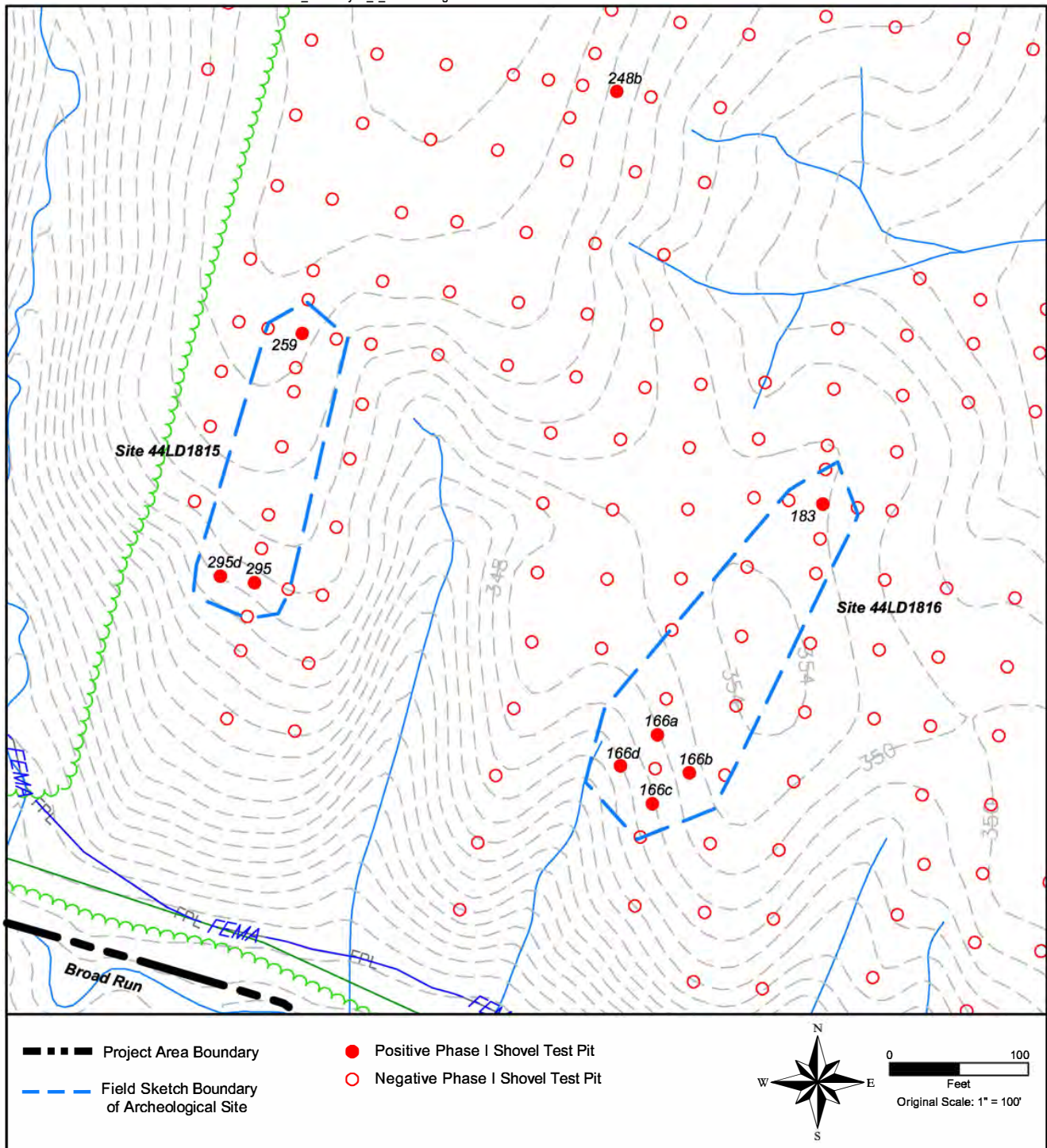
Site 44LD1815 was defined based on three shovel test pits (STPs) that yielded cultural material. The shovel tests within the site borders exhibited a profile of a plowed stratum (Ap) overlying a subsoil (B horizon), as seen in STP 259 (Exhibit 19).

#### **STP 259**

Ap: 0-0.6 feet below surface - [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown silty clay loam

B horizon: 0.6-0.9 feet below surface - [7.5YR 4/6] strong brown silty clay loam

Artifacts recovered from 44LD1815 are presented below in Table 4. A full inventory with descriptions of artifacts is available in Appendix I.



### Exhibit 18 Detail of Sites 44LD1815 and 44LD1816

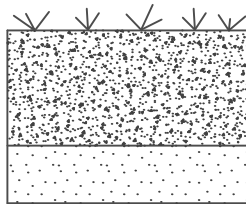
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STP 259



Ap: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silty clay loam

B horizon: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay loam

0 1  
Feet  
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

**Exhibit 19**  
**Representative Soil Profile from 44LD1815**

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**Table 4: Artifacts Recovered from Site 44LD1815**

Artifact Description	Ap
<b>Prehistoric</b>	
quartz decortication flake	2
quartz primary reduction flake	3
quartz biface thinning flake	2
<b>Total Site 44L1815</b>	<b>7</b>

The decortication and primary reduction flakes suggest this area was used to procure and process quartz material from cobbles in the bed of Broad Run and its tributaries. Two biface thinning flakes suggest tool manufacture or upkeep also occurred on this terrace.

The low density of artifacts over a relatively large surface area indicates an irregular, sparse, or even single use occupation. Based on the low quantity of biface thinning flakes in the recovered assemblage, the occupation of the site appears to have been focused on the primary reduction of raw materials likely procured from the nearby streambed into tool blanks or cores that were then transported to another location outside of the site for further reduction into formal tools.

Considering Site 44LD1815 has been disturbed by historic agricultural plowing, it is unlikely that intact subsurface features related to prehistoric contexts will be encountered within the site limits. The recovered assemblage lacks any temporally diagnostic artifacts and it is unlikely that additional excavations within the site would yield any significant data. For these reasons, in our opinion, the site lacks research potential and is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D. No further work is recommended for the site.

#### *Site 44LD1816*

Site 44LD1816 is located on the toe of the first terrace immediately above the southern branch of Broad Run (see Exhibit 18). A small drainage flows from the southern edge of the site down to a branch of Broad Run immediately to the south. Site 44LD1816 is located approximately 355 feet east of Site 44LD1815. The vegetation on the site consists of field grass (Plate 9). The location of the site as shown in Exhibit 18 is approximate.

Site 44LD1816 was located based on five STPs that yielded cultural material. The shovel tests within the site borders exhibited a profile of a plowed stratum (Ap) overlying subsoil (B horizon), as seen in STP 183 (Exhibit 20).

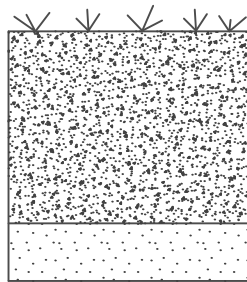
#### **STP 183**

Ap: 0-1.0 feet below surface - [7.5YR 3/3] dark brown silt loam

B horizon: 1.0-1.3 feet below surface - [7.5YR 4/4] brown silty clay loam

Artifacts recovered from 44LD1816 are presented below in Table 5. A full inventory with descriptions of artifacts is available in Appendix I.

STP 183



Ap: 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown silt loam

B horizon: 7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay loam

0 1  
Feet  
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

**Exhibit 20**  
**Representative Soil Profile from 44LD1816**

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**Table 5: Artifacts Recovered from Site 44LD1816**

<b>Artifact Description</b>	<b>Ap</b>
<b>Prehistoric</b>	
chert biface thinning flake	1
quartz primary reduction flake	11
quartz biface thinning flake	1
<b>Total Site 44LD1816</b>	<b>13</b>

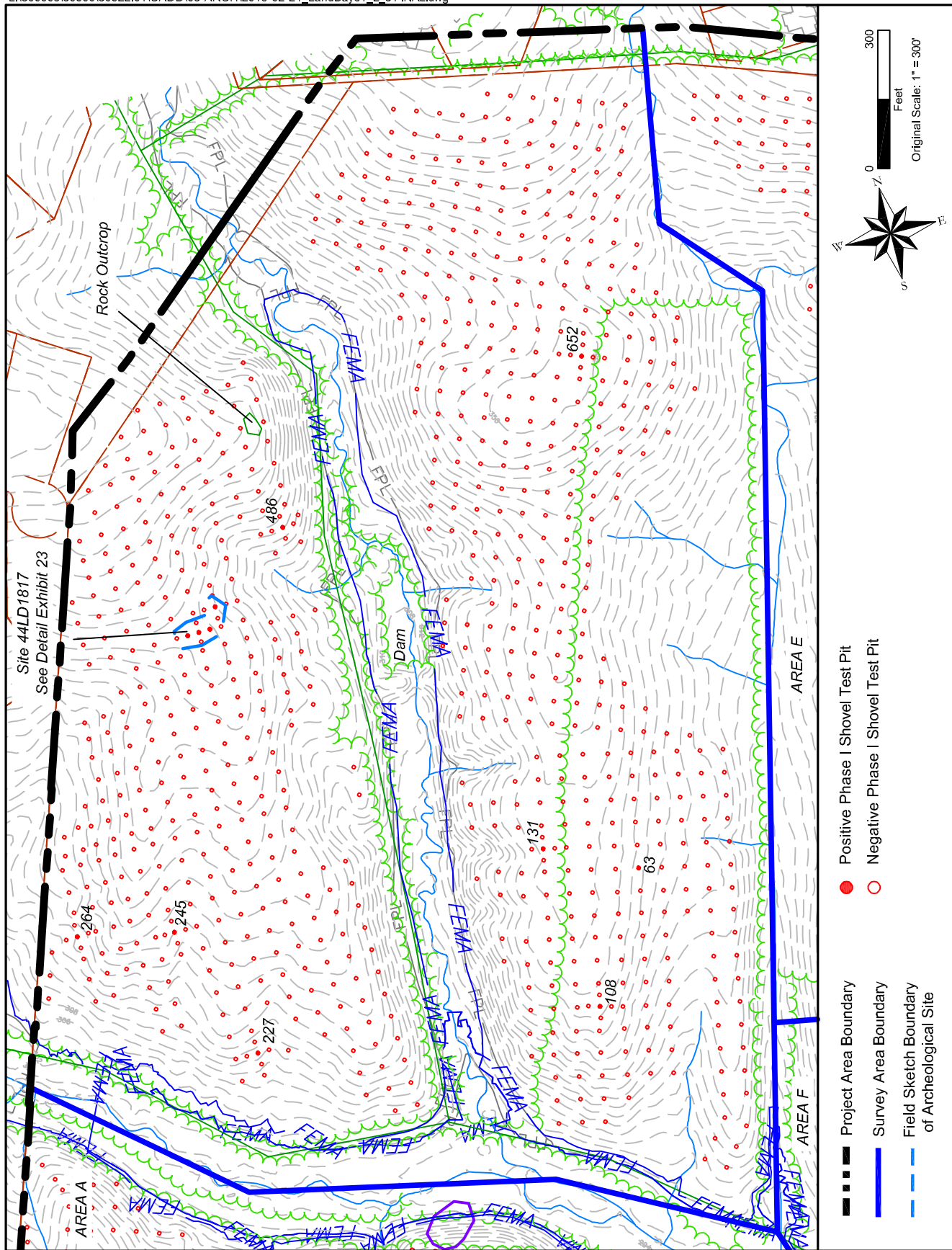
The primary reduction flakes suggest this area was used to procure and process quartz material from cobbles in the bed of Broad Run and its tributaries. A single biface thinning flake indicates limited tool manufacture or upkeep also occurred on this portion of the terrace. The site is interpreted as a low-density lithic reduction station or workshop dating to an unknown prehistoric period or periods. The low density of artifacts over a relatively large surface area represents an irregularly or even single use occupation.

Considering Site 44LD1816 has been disturbed by historic agricultural plowing, it is unlikely that intact subsurface features related to prehistoric contexts will be encountered within the site limits. The recovered assemblage lacks any diagnostic artifacts and it is unlikely that additional excavations within the site would yield any significant data on past lifeways in Loudoun County. As such, it is our opinion that the site does not possess the qualities necessary to recommend inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). No further work is recommended.

#### **Area D**

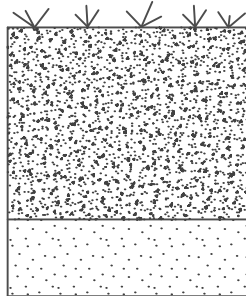
Area D is in the northwest portion of the project area, bounded to the north by a residential development, to the west by a utility corridor and residential development, to the east by Area E and Area F, and to the south by a branch of Broad Run (Exhibit 21). The survey area is characterized by two terraces split by a tributary that flows to Broad Run along the southern border of the testing area. Vegetation in Area D consisted of open agricultural fields/pastures (Plate 10) and areas forested with deciduous and/or evergreen trees (Plates 11- 12).

The central drainage in Area D was at one point stopped by an earthen berm dam which has been broken to restore unrestricted flow to the stream (Plate 13). Corrugated metal drain pipe that was likely part of the original construction was noted in the stream bed at the dam location. The banks of the stream were subjected to intensive pedestrian reconnaissance, but no sign of a mill, mill race, or other such feature was noted. This dam was most likely constructed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century for the watering of livestock.



**Exhibit 21**  
**Testing within Survey Area D**

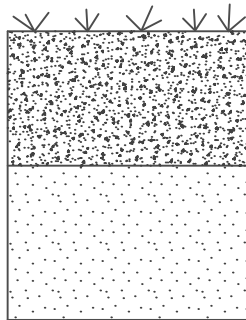
### STP 108



Ap: 7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay loam

B horizon: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay  
with 30% saprolite

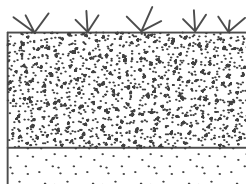
### STP 652



Ap: 10YR 4/3 brown loam

B horizon: 10YR 5/8 yellowish brown clay

### STP 245



Ap: 5YR 4/3 reddish brown silt loam

B/Cr horizon: 5YR 5/4 reddish brown silty clay loam  
with 60% saprolite

0 1  
Feet  
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

## Exhibit 22 Representative Soil Profiles from Area D

In the northwestern portion of the survey area, a high upland ridge overlooking the central drainage terminates with an outcropping of rock (Plate 14). The outcropping consisted of large cobbles and small boulders exposed on and above the ground surface. No artifacts were recovered from the immediate vicinity of the outcrop.

A total of 776 STPs were excavated within Area D at 25- and 50-foot intervals. The typical soil profile consisted of a deep plowed stratum (Ap) overlying subsoil containing saprolite (B horizon), as seen in STP 108. Many STPs exhibited a a plowed stratum (Ap) overlying well-developed subsoil (B horizon), as seen in STP 652 (Exhibit 22). STPs on the western landform contained a different soil profile with a more reddish plowed stratum and subsoil consisting largely of degraded saprolite (B/Cr horizon), as seen in STP 245.

**STP 108**

Ap: 0-1.0 feet below surface - [7.5YR 4/4] brown silty clay loam  
B horizon: 1-1.4 feet below surface - [7.5YR 4/6] strong brown silty clay  
with 30% saprolite

**STP 652**

Ap: 0-0.7 feet below surface - [10YR 4/3] brown loam  
B horizon: 0.7-1.5 feet below surface - [10YR 5/8] yellowish brown clay

**STP 245**

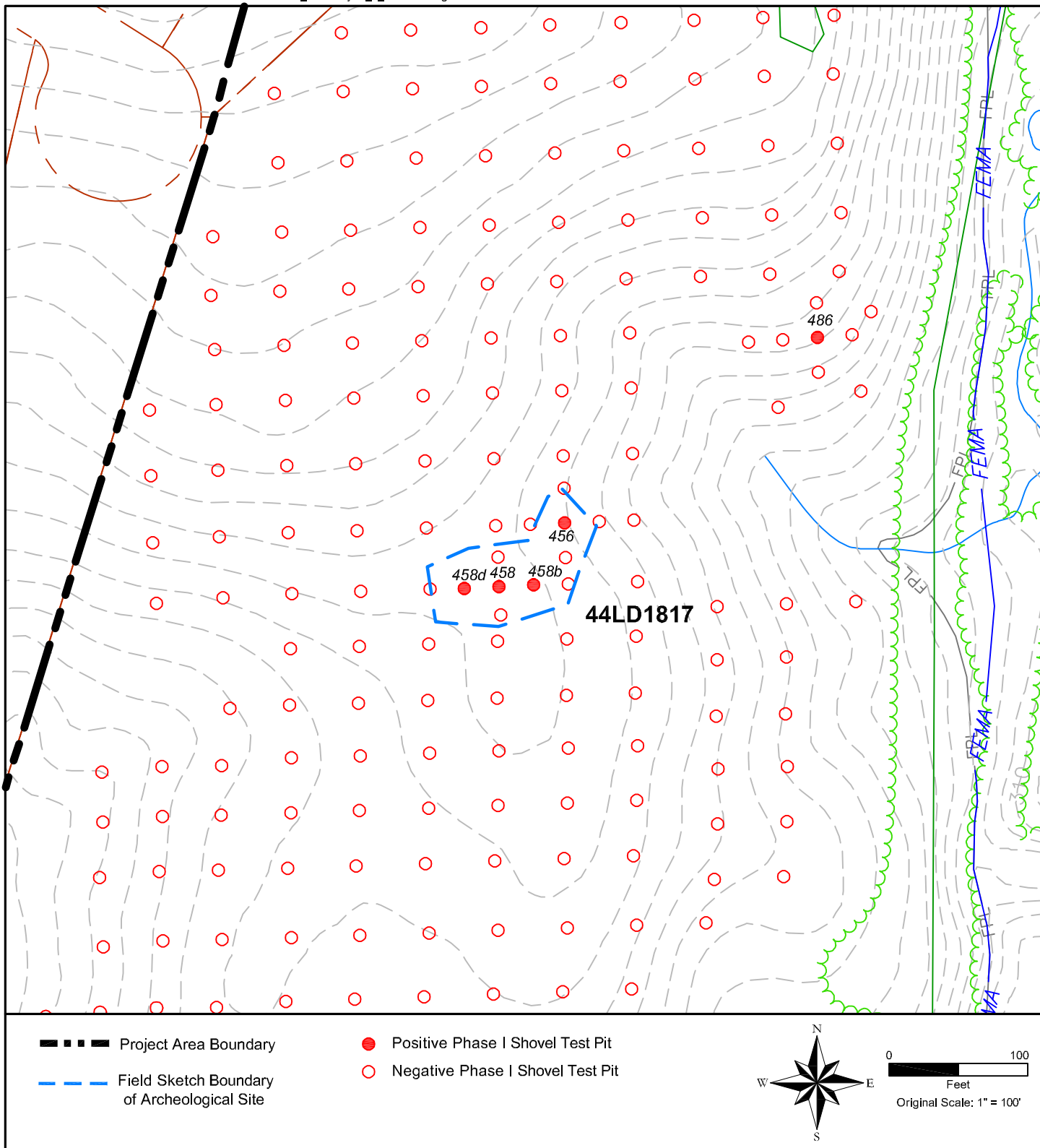
Ap: 0-0.6 feet below surface - [5YR 4/3] reddish brown silt loam  
B/Cr horizon: 0.6-0.8 feet below surface - [5 YR 5/4] reddish brown silty  
clay loam with 60% saprolite

A total of 12 STPs yielded cultural material within Area D resulting in one newly recorded archeological sites (44LD1817). The remaining eight STPs contain a single artifact each, the majority of which were solitary lithic flakes. According to DHR (2017: 1) guidelines, a site must consist of three or more temporally related artifacts within 300 square feet. These artifact locations do not meet that stipulation and therefore represent isolated finds. Descriptions of the isolated finds can be found in Appendix I.

*Site 44LD1817*

Site 44LD1817 is in the center of a terrace above the northern branch of Broad Run (Exhibit 23). A small drainage flows from the southern edge of the site down to a branch of Broad Run. The terrace slopes to the east and south towards a tributary to Broad Run and the northern branch of Broad Run, respectively. The vegetation on the site consists of mixed deciduous forest (Plate 15). The location of the site as shown in Exhibit 23 is approximate.

Site 44LD1817 was recorded based on four STPs that yielded cultural material. The STPs within the site borders exhibited a profile of a plowed stratum (Ap) overlying subsoil (B horizon), as seen in STP 458 (Exhibit 24).



### Exhibit 23 Detail of Site 44LD1817

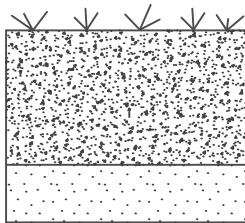
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STP 458



Ap: 7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay loam

B horizon: 7.5YR 5/4 yellowish brown silty clay

0 1  
Feet  
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

**Exhibit 24**  
**Representative Soil Profile from 44LD1817**

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## STP 458

Ap: 0-0.7 feet below surface - [7.5YR 4/4] brown silty clay loam

B horizon: 0.7-1.0 feet below surface - [7.5YR 5/4] brown silty clay

In addition to shovel testing, a localized metal detector survey was conducted within the site to search for nails or other metal artifacts that might indicate the presence of a building or offer insight into the function of the site. Two 25-foot zig-zag transects were walked with six-foot instrument swings through the site. No positive metal contacts were recorded during the metal detector survey.

Artifacts recovered from 44LD1817 are presented below in Table 6. A full inventory with descriptions of artifacts is available in Appendix I.

**Table 6: Artifacts Recovered from Site 44LD1817**

Artifact Description	Ap
<b>Ceramics</b>	
whiteware (1820-1900+)	2
yellowware (1830-1940)	1
<b>Glass</b>	
bottle	2
<b>Prehistoric</b>	
quartz biface thinning flake	2
<b>Total Site 44LD1817</b>	<b>7</b>

The prehistoric artifacts are both biface thinning flakes, which indicates limited tool manufacture or upkeep occurred on this portion of the terrace. The site is interpreted as a low-density lithic workshop or resource procurement/hunting camp dating to an unknown prehistoric period or periods. The low density of artifacts suggests infrequent or even single use occupation. Considering Site 44LD1817 has been disturbed by historic agricultural plowing, it is unlikely that intact subsurface features related to prehistoric contexts will be encountered within the site limits. The recovered assemblage lacks functional diversity, or any diagnostic artifacts and it is unlikely that additional excavations within the site would yield any significant data on prehistoric lifeways in Loudoun County. As such, it is our opinion that the prehistoric component at Site 44LD1817 does not possess the research potential necessary to recommend inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). No further work is recommended.

The historic component contains two ceramic fragments that date to the mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century and have use periods well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Two patinated bottle glass fragments were also recovered. No architecture or personal artifacts were recovered at Site 44LD1817. The historic component at this site is interpreted as an historic refuse scatter. The recovered assemblage lacks architectural artifacts or remains, functional diversity, and density, which indicates low probability of encountering intact subsurface features.

Additional excavations within the site are not likely to yield any significant data on historic occupation in Loudoun County. Therefore, it is our opinion that the prehistoric component at Site 44LD1817 does not possess the research potential necessary to recommend inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). No further work is recommended.

## **Area E**

Area E is in the northeast portion of the project area, bounded to the north by a wooded parcel between the project area and a residential development, to the west by Area D, to the east by Fleetwood Road (Route 616), and to the south by Area F (Exhibit 25). The survey area is a large terrace split by two small tributaries that drain the landscape south towards Broad Run. The majority of Area E lies in agricultural fields/pasture (Plate 16), while the northern portion occupies mixed deciduous woods (Plate 17).

A total of 770 STPs were excavated within Area E at 25- and 50-foot intervals. The typical soil profile consisted of a deep plowed stratum (Ap) overlying subsoil containing saprolite (B horizon), as seen in STP 302 (Exhibit 26). Many of the STPs along the northern upland show a slightly more deflated plowed stratum (Ap) overlying a light-colored subsoil (B horizon).

### **STP 302**

Ap: 0-0.8 feet below surface - [10YR 3/3] dark brown silt loam  
B horizon: 0.8-1.1 feet below surface - [7.5YR 4/6] strong brown silty clay loam

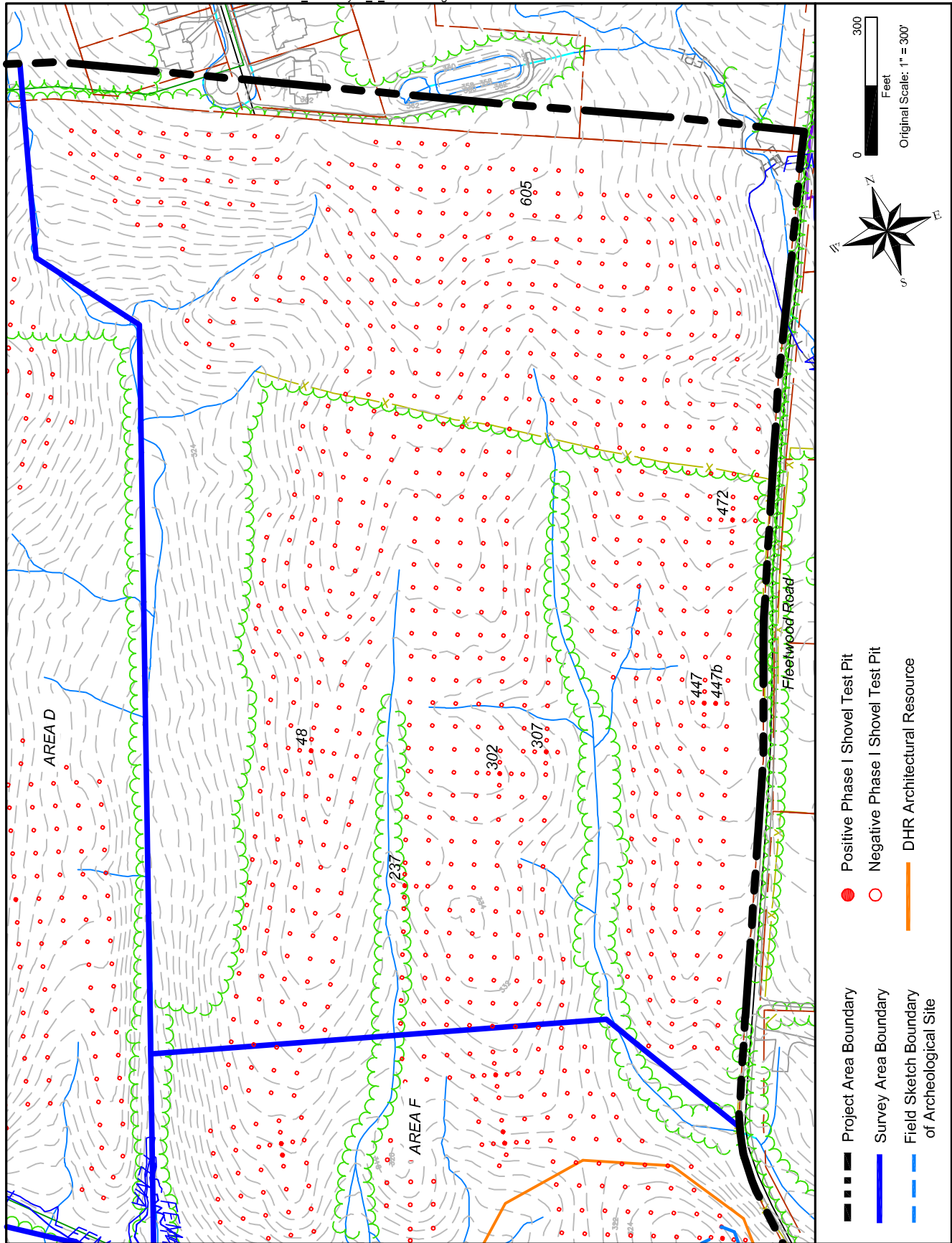
### **STP 605**

Ap: 0-0.5 feet below surface - [2.5Y 5/3] light olive brown silt loam  
B horizon: 0.5-0.8 feet below surface - [2.5Y 6/4] light yellowish brown silty clay

A total of seven STPs yielded cultural material within Area E. Each STP yielded a single artifact, except STP 48 which yielded two sherds of redware. According to DHR (2017: 1) guidelines, a site must consist of three or more temporally related artifacts within 300 square feet. These artifact locations do not meet that stipulation and therefore represent isolated finds. Detailed descriptions of the artifacts can be found in Appendix I.

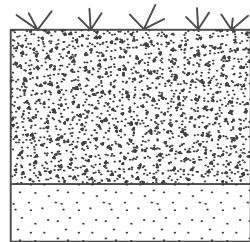
## **Area F**

Area F is located on the east side of the project area, bounded to the north by Area E, to the west and south by Broad Run, and to the east by Fleetwood Road (Route 619) (Exhibit 27). The survey area occupies upland ridges and terraces overlooking the confluence of two branches of Broad Run to the south. Vegetation within the survey area is primarily field grass (Plate 18), with lawn and shade trees surrounding the dwelling and yard area in the east-central portion of Area F.



**Exhibit 25**  
**Testing within Survey Area E**

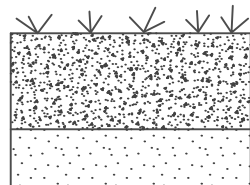
STP 302



Ap: 10YR 3/3 dark brown silt loam

B horizon: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay loam

STP 605



Ap: 2.5Y 5/3 light olive brown silt loam

B horizon: 2.5Y 6/4 light yellowish brown silty clay

0 1  
Feet  
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

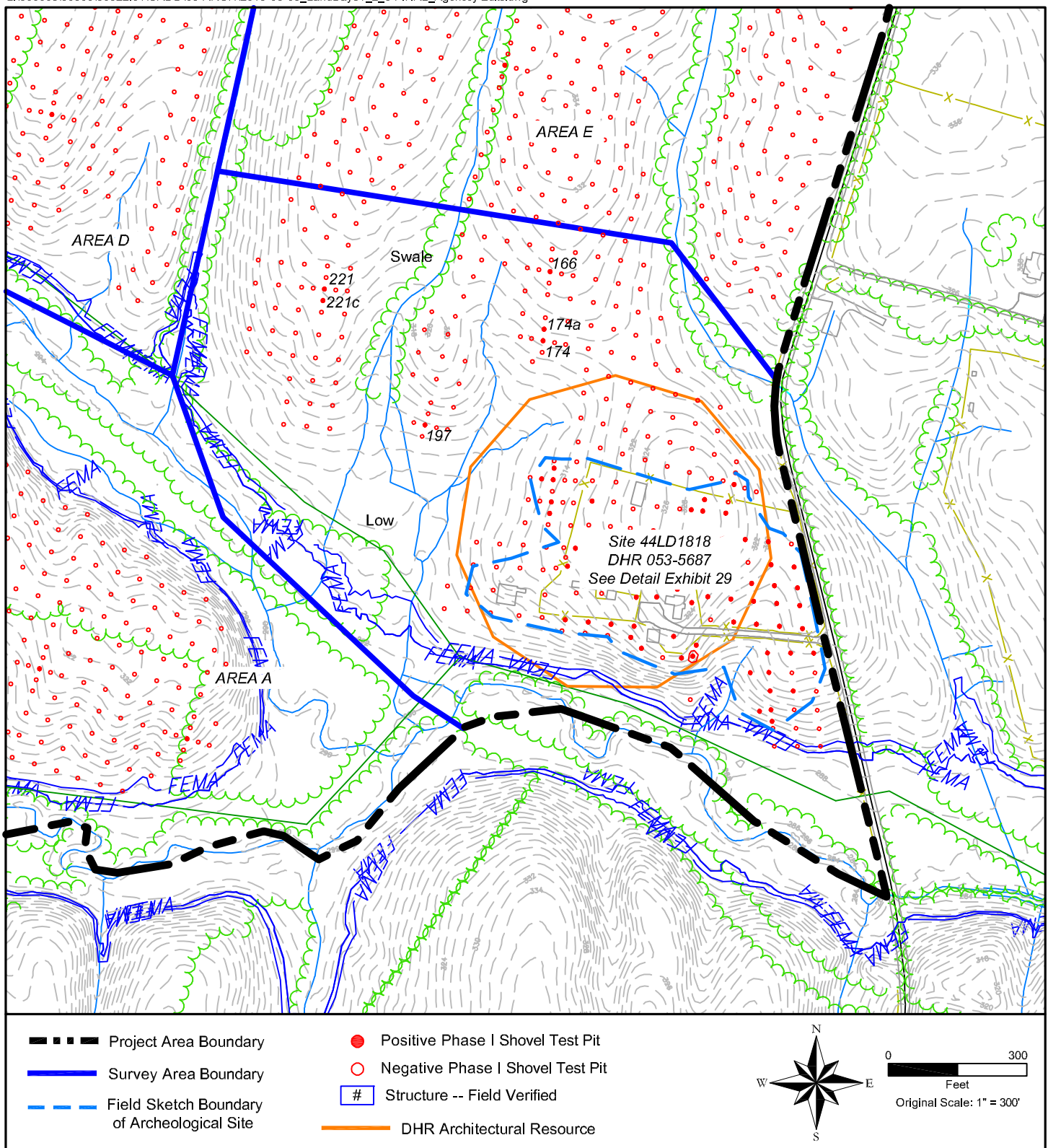
## Exhibit 26 Representative Soil Profiles from Area E

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## Exhibit 27 Testing within Survey Area F

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The previously-recorded architectural resource (053-5687) is a farmstead located within the eastern portion of Area F. The original 2003 DHR record included the dwelling and one outbuilding. Based on the current survey, the full extent of the built environment includes the dwelling and five outbuildings. These resources are described later in this section.

A total of 287 STPs were excavated within Area F at 25- and 50-foot intervals. The typical soil profile consisted of a deep plowed stratum (Ap) overlying subsoil containing saprolite (B horizon), as seen in STP 221 (Exhibit 28).

#### **STP 221**

Ap: 0-0.85 feet below surface - [7.5YR 4/4] brown silt loam

B horizon: 0.85-1.25 feet below surface - [7.5YR 5/4] brown silty clay loam

A total of 68 STPs yielded cultural material within Area F resulting in one newly recorded archeological site (44LD1818) and six isolated find locations. The isolated finds were recovered north and west of the farmstead in open fields, and include one whiteware sherd, one hard paste porcelain sherd, one refined white earthenware gastrolith, three clear glass bottle fragments, an oyster shell fragment, and a quartz primary reduction flake. Detailed descriptions of the artifacts can be found in Appendix I.

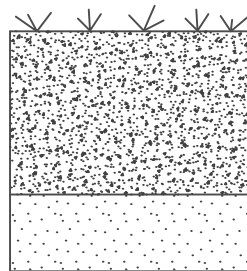
#### *Site 44LD1818*

Site 44LD1818 is on an upland landform overlooking the confluence of two branches of Broad Run (Exhibit 29). Fleetwood Road runs along the eastern boundary. The site contains the buildings of the DHR architectural resource 053-5687, detailed following the discussion of this site. The site is vegetated primarily with field and tended lawn grasses, with several large shade trees in the farmhouse yard and smaller trees and shrubs growing along fence lines. The location of the site as shown in Exhibit 29 is approximate.

The farmstead site is accessed by an unpaved driveway running west from Fleetwood Road, passing immediately south of the dwelling and continuing west through the yard area, past several outbuildings to the barn. In addition to the farmstead buildings discussed later in this report, several surface features and points of interest were noted within the site.

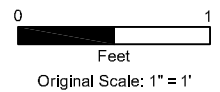
Southeast of the dwelling and south of the driveway, a depression measuring approximately ten feet in diameter and one to two feet in depth was noted on the shoulder of the ridge overlooking the Broad Run flood plain (Plate 19). STP 59 was excavated within the depression, which yielded a large amount of glass bottle fragments and other 20<sup>th</sup> century artifacts. The origin of the depression is unclear, but it was clearly used for refuse disposal in the early- to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

STP 221



Ap: 7.5YR 4/4 brown silt loam

B horizon: 7.5YR 5/4 brown silty clay loam



**Exhibit 28**  
**Representative Soil Profile from Area F**

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Thunderbird  
Archeology

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Portions of the front, side, and back yards of the dwelling were disturbed by the installation of a septic tank and underground fuel tank. Subsurface testing was curtailed in the immediate vicinity of these objects for safety. Much of the house and working yard area of the farmstead has been subject to numerous episodes of grading, graveling, and filling throughout the occupation of the farmstead (Plate20); these areas were not shovel tested due to disturbance and extreme difficulty in excavating shovel tests in such areas.

Site 44LD1818 was defined based on 65 STPs that yielded cultural material. Most STPs within the site borders exhibited a profile of a plowed stratum overlying subsoil with saprolite, as seen in STP 48 (Exhibit 30).

**STP 48**

Ap: 0-0.6 feet below surface - [7.5YR 4/4] brown silt loam

B horizon: 0.6-1.4 feet below surface - [7.5YR 4/6] strong brown silty clay loam with 30% saprolite

Two STPs were excavated into subsurface features. STP 59 was excavated within the depression discussed above into a feature fill soil that consisted largely of glass fragments (see Exhibit 30).

**STP 59**

Feature Fill: 0-1.3 feet below surface - [10YR 3/2] very dark grayish brown silt loam

Cr horizon: 1.3 feet below surface - solid saprolite/bedrock

STP 53, located approximately 75 feet west (behind) the farm house, encountered an extremely rocky stratum with a very large number of artifacts. Subsoil was not reached in this STP because of the rocks. The nature of the feature encountered is uncertain, but the artifacts recovered indicate that the portion investigated by STP 53 was filled sometime after the first quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (see Exhibit 30).

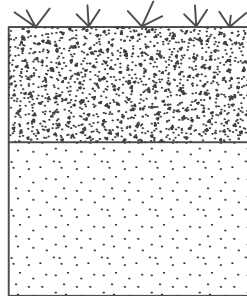
**STP 53**

Feature Fill: 0-0.7 feet below surface - [10YR 3/4] dark yellowish brown silt loam with 60% stones

Rock impasse at 0.7 feet below surface

Artifacts recovered from Site 44LD1818 are summarized below on Table 7. A full inventory is available in Appendix I.

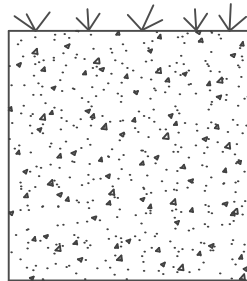
STP 48



Ap: 7.5YR 4/4 brown silt loam

B horizon: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay loam  
with 30% saprolite

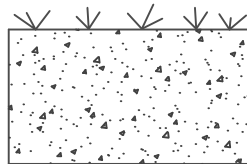
STP 59



Feature Fill: 10YR 3/2 very dark grayish brown silt loam

Cr horizon: solid saprolite/bedrock

STP 58



Feature Fill: 10YR 3/4 yellowish brown silt loam  
with 60% stones

Rock Impasse

0 1  
Feet  
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

**Exhibit 30**  
**Representative Soil Profiles from 44LD1818**

**Table 7: Artifacts Recovered from Site 44LD1818**

Artifact Description	Ap	Feature Fill	
		STP 53	STP 59
<b>Ceramics</b>			
hard paste porcelain	9		3
hard paste porcelain button (post-1840)		1	
creamware (1762-1820)	1		
whiteware (1820-1900+)	9	1	
refined white earthenware	2		
redware	10	5	
gizzard stone	1	1	
<b>Glass</b>			
bottle, bottle/jar, tableware	36	5	13
tableware, pressed (post-1827)			1
bottle/jar, clear manganese (1880-1915)	2		
bottle/jar, clear manganese, (ABM)* (1907-1915)	1		
bottle, bottle/jar, tableware, jar, (ABM) (post-1907)	33	65	55
Ball blue canning jar, (ABM) (1909-1938)	2	1	
bottle, bottle/jar, duraglas (post-1940)	4	6	
unidentified glass	2		
windowpane, lime soda (post-1864)	5		
<b>Metal</b>			
barbed wire (post-1874)**	2		
bottle cap**	3		
cast iron	1		
ferrous metal clamp		1	
ferrous metal hook	1		
ferrous metal ring		1	
ferrous metal tool	1		
hex bolt	1	1	
jumper cable clamp**		1	
nail, cut (post-1790)	5	1	1
nail, cut, machine headed (post-1830)		1	
nail, wire (post-1890)	4	10	
unidentified ferrous metal	3	1	4
washer		1	
wire	1	1	

**Table 7: Artifacts Recovered from Site 44LD1818 (cont'd)**

Artifact Description	Ap	Feature Fill	
		STP 53	STP 59
<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
bone	110	3	
brick**	3		
clam shell**	433		1
electrical tape**	1		
oyster shell**	409		2
plastic**	3	3	
<b>Prehistoric</b>			
chalcedony biface thinning flake	1		
quartz primary reduction flake	2		
quartz biface thinning flake	2		
<b>Total Site 44LD1818</b>	<b>1103</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>80</b>

\*automatic bottle machine

\*\*discarded

As seen in the above table, most of the artifacts recovered from 44LD1818 were bone, clam shell, or oyster shell fragments, the majority of which were recovered from the eastern edge of the site near Fleetwood Road. The remainder of the site contained a moderately light scatter of artifacts typical of a 20<sup>th</sup>-century farmstead, including a preponderance of bottle glass fragments with wire nails, barbed wire, and various tool, hardware, and other metal items.

One creamware sherd dating to the 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century was recovered from STP 83. This item is the sole temporally diagnostic historic artifact recovered from the site whose date of manufacture and/or period of use does not extend into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Based on a lack of related artifacts, this sherd likely represents field scatter originating from one of the earlier farms in the vicinity.

A small concentration of prehistoric lithic flakes was recovered from STPs 107, 110, and their radials, representing a localized prehistoric component in the northwestern portion of the site. Four quartz flakes of local origin and one chalcedony flake of non-local origin were recovered. The primary reduction flakes suggest this area was used to process quartz material from cobbles likely procured from the bed of Broad Run and its tributaries. The biface thinning flakes indicate that tool manufacture or upkeep also occurred in this location. The component is interpreted as a low-density lithic reduction station or workshop dating to an unknown prehistoric period or periods. The low density of artifacts suggests an irregular or even single use occupation.

The historic component of 44LD1818 represents the occupation of the farmstead during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The majority of temporally-diagnostic artifacts recovered were bottle glass

fragments. The site appears to have little potential to enhance our understanding of small farm life and operation during the 20<sup>th</sup> century through further archeological study. It is our opinion that the historic component of 44LD1818 is not eligible for listing to the NRHP under Criterion D.

Considering Site 44LD1818 has been disturbed by historic agricultural plowing, it is unlikely that intact subsurface features related to the limited short-term prehistoric occupation will be encountered within the site. The recovered assemblage lacks diagnostic artifacts and it is unlikely that additional excavations within the site would yield any significant data. For these reasons, in our opinion, the prehistoric component lacks research potential and is not eligible for listing to the NRHP under Criterion D. No further work is recommended for the site.

#### *23583 Fleetwood Road (DHR 053-5687)*

The farmstead at 23583 Fleetwood Road was originally recorded in 2003 by URS Corporation. The original record included the dwelling and one outbuilding which was not described. During the current survey, the DHR record was expanded to include the dwelling and five outbuildings that currently occupy the farmstead (see Exhibit 29).

Building 1 is the dwelling of the farmstead complex. It is a two-story, three-bay frame building of the I-house plan with a standing seam metal end gable roof with an additional centered front gable (Plate 21). A single-bay porch with a gable roof is centered on the front elevation. A two-story ell extends westward from the northern end of the rear elevation. A single-story addition is attached to the southern end of the main block, and a single-story enclosed porch is present on the rear (west) elevation of the main block and the south elevation of the ell (Plate 22). There is an interior end chimney of brick on the southern end of the main block, and a second brick chimney at the intersection of the main block and ell. The walls are clad in aluminum siding, with rounded wooden shingles in a scale pattern in the gables of the main block. Most windows are primarily six-over-six double-hung sashes, with a two-over-one window in the second story center bay. The dwelling rests on a fieldstone foundation. It appears to have constructed circa 1900 and is in somewhat neglected condition.

Building 1A is a single-story cinderblock garage with a flat metal roof and a single vehicle bay resting on a poured concrete slab (Plate 23). This building is located 40 feet southwest of Building 1. It was constructed between 1969 and 1974 according to historic aerial photographs consulted online ([historicaerials.com](http://historicaerials.com)) and is not historic at the time of recordation.

Building 1B is a small single-story frame shed located approximately 100 feet west of Building 1 (Plate 24). The shed has a standing seam metal gable roof and is sided with vertical board siding on the east and south elevations and corrugated metal on the north and west elevations (Plate 25). The shed rests on a concrete block foundation. A chain-link fence pen is attached to the east end of the shed, which also houses the only entrance.

Building 1C is a post-in-ground machine shed located 22 feet west of Building 1B. The shed has a standing seam metal slant roof and metal roofing for siding (Plate 26). The shed is open to the south and is currently used for hay storage.

Building 1D is a timber frame bank barn located at the western end of the farmstead complex (Plate 27). The barn has a standing seam metal gable roof, vertical board siding, and rests on a stone foundation which has been reinforced with cinder block on the western end (Plate 28). Slant-roofed overhang additions extend from the southern and eastern elevations. Floor joists within the barn are made from whole tree trunks with the bark attached (Plate 29). The barn appears to be of early 20<sup>th</sup>-century construction and is disused and in disrepair.

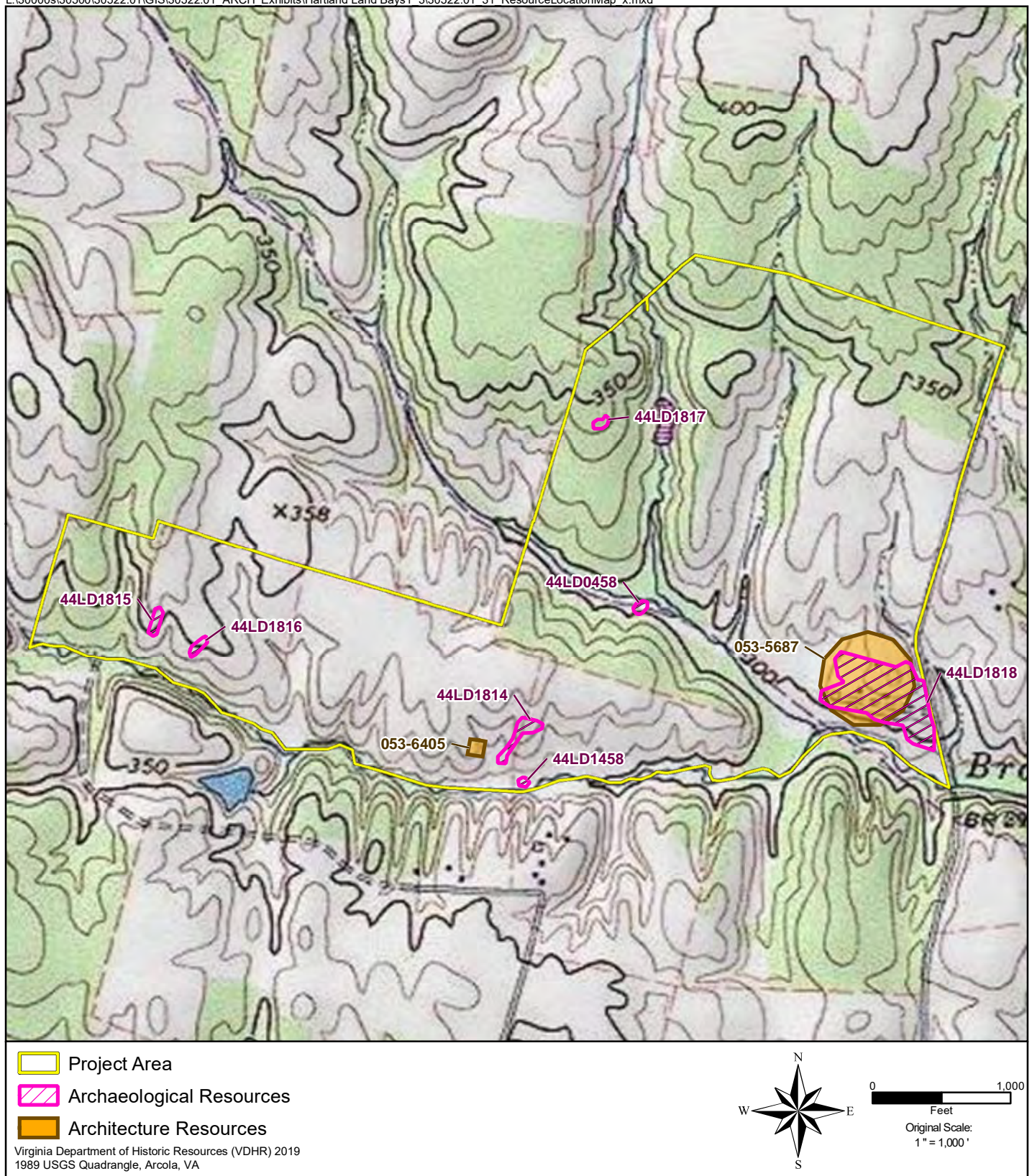
Building 1E is a frame stable building sided with plywood paneling located north of the other buildings of the complex (Plate 30). A small tack/tool room occupies the full width of the north end of the building, with the rest of the building divided into an enclosed western half containing stalls and an open eastern half, both covered by the asphalt shingle gable roof (Plate 31). This building was constructed between 1974 and 1981 according to aerial photographs consulted online ([historicaerials.com](http://historicaerials.com)) and is not historic.

This resource is a typical example of a resource type that remains common in Loudoun County. In addition, the key resources (i.e. the dwelling and barn) are in somewhat deteriorated condition. The buildings do not appear to be of notable design or materials, and do not appear likely to be eligible for listing to the NRHP under Criteria A, C, or D. Eligibility under Criterion B, association with persons of historical significance, was not evaluated during this survey.

## **SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

A Phase I cultural resources investigation was conducted on the ±288 -acre Hartland Land Bays 1, 2, and 3 property located near Lenah, Virginia for Hartland Operations of Ashburn, Virginia. The fieldwork was carried out in January and February of 2019. This survey did not include testing within the FEMA-mapped 100-year floodplain of Broad Run and its branches and tributaries within the project area. If areas of the flood plain to be impacted by future development are determined, additional Phase I survey of these areas will be required.

Five archeological sites were recorded as a result of this survey, and the DHR record of one previously-recorded architectural resource was updated (Exhibit 31). Two previously-recorded archeological sites, 44LD0458 and 44LD1458, are located within the project area.



**Exhibit 31: Resource Location Map**

Site 44LD0458 was recorded in 1987 based on recovery of quartz lithic artifacts from an unknown period of prehistory. The site is mapped within the FEMA 100-year floodplain of Broad Run and on the slopes of the steep bluffs to the south. No testing was conducted within the FEMA 100-year floodplain; no prehistoric artifacts were recovered in the adjacent uplands during the current survey. No additional work is recommended for the portion of the site outside the FEMA 100-year floodplain. Additional Phase I investigations are recommended if impacts are proposed in the site vicinity within the FEMA 100-year floodplain.

A second previously recorded site, 44LD1458, is mapped on the north bank of a branch of Broad Run within the minor floodplain and was recorded in 2005 by the URS Corporation in association with a Phase I survey conducted prior to construction of the extant subsurface sewer line. Artifacts recovered during the previous investigation at the site included wrought nails and creamware, indicating a possible occupation dating to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century or early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The mapped location of the site was subjected only to pedestrian reconnaissance during the current investigation. The location was low and wet, and disturbed by construction of the extant sewer line. Based on the results of this survey, the location of Site 44LD1458 has been disturbed and no additional work is recommended.

Site 44LD1814 is interpreted as a small historic refuse scatter. The recovered assemblage lacks architectural artifacts or remains, functional diversity, and density, which indicates low probability of encountering intact subsurface features. Additional excavations within the site are not likely to yield any significant data on historic occupation in Loudoun County. It is our opinion that the site is not eligible for listing to the NRHP under Criterion D. No further work is recommended for the site.

44LD1815 and 44LD1816 are low-density lithic scatters likely the result of occasional or even single-occurrence episodes of short-term procurement and rough processing of raw materials from the nearby streambed into tool blanks or cores that were then transported to elsewhere for further reduction into formal tools. These sites have been disturbed by historic agricultural plowing and intact subsurface features related to prehistoric contexts are unlikely. The recovered assemblages lack functional diversity and diagnostic artifacts. Additional archeological investigation of the sites is unlikely to yield any significant data. In our opinion, the site lacks research potential and is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D. No further work is recommended for these sites.

44LD1817 is a multi-component prehistoric lithic and historic refuse scatter. The prehistoric artifacts are interpreted as evidence of a low-density lithic workshop or resource procurement/hunting camp dating to an unknown prehistoric period or periods. The low density of artifacts suggests infrequent or even single use occupation. The site has been disturbed by historic agricultural plowing, and intact subsurface features related to prehistoric contexts are unlikely. The historic component contains two ceramic fragments that date to the mid-to-late 19<sup>th</sup> century and have use periods well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Two patinated bottle glass fragments were also recovered. No architecture or personal artifacts were recovered at Site 44LD1817, and the site's low density suggests a low

probability of encountering intact subsurface features. Additional excavations within the site are not likely to yield any significant data on historic occupation in Loudoun County. The recovered assemblage lacks functional diversity and diagnostic artifacts. Therefore, it is our opinion that the both components at Site 44LD1817 do not possess the research potential necessary to recommend listing to the NRHP under Criterion D. No further work is recommended.

44LD1818 is the archeological site associated with the occupation of DHR architectural resource 053-5687, the farmstead located at 23583 Fleetwood Road. The DHR record for the architectural resource was updated to include the five outbuildings not described in the original record. The archeological survey yielded many artifacts with dates of manufacture and use extending into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, consisting primarily of bottle glass. The site appears to have little potential to enhance our understanding of small farm life and operation during the 20<sup>th</sup> century through further archeological study. It is our opinion that the historic component of 44LD1818 is not eligible for listing to the NRHP under Criterion D.

A small concentration of prehistoric lithic flakes representing a localized prehistoric component was recovered from the northwestern portion of the site. This area appears to have been used to process quartz material from cobbles likely procured from the bed of Broad Run and its tributaries. Tool manufacture or upkeep also occurred in this location. The prehistoric component is interpreted as a low-density lithic reduction station or workshop dating to an unknown prehistoric period or periods. The low density of artifacts suggests an irregular or even single episode of occupation. Intact subsurface features related to the limited short-term prehistoric occupation are unlikely due to historic agricultural plowing and further archeological investigation is unlikely to yield significant data. It is our opinion that the historic component of 44LD1818 is not eligible for listing to the NRHP under Criterion D. No further work is recommended for the site.

Resource 053-5687, a farmstead at 23583 Fleetwood Road was originally recorded in 2003 by URS Corporation. The original record included the dwelling and one outbuilding which was not described. During the current survey, the DHR record was expanded to include the dwelling and five outbuildings that currently occupy the farmstead. This resource is a typical example of a resource type that remains common in Loudoun County. In addition, the key resources (i.e. the dwelling and barn) are in somewhat deteriorated condition. The buildings do not appear to be of notable design or materials, and do not appear likely to be eligible for listing to the NRHP under Criteria A, C, or D. Eligibility under Criterion B, association with persons of historical significance, was not evaluated during this survey. No additional work is recommended for the resource.

The Lee Family Cemetery (Resource 053-6405) is a historic fenced burial ground including 25 grave markers and an unknown number of additional unmarked graves. Markers range from unmarked fieldstones to carved fieldstones and formal carved headstones, and marked graves range in date from 1828 to 1968. Surnames of those interred include Lee, Elgin, Warford, Bates, Bridges, Jones, and Race. The cemetery is maintained, with several

repaired headstones present and a sign mounted on the surrounding fence identifying the cemetery and providing contact information. Cemeteries are not generally considered eligible for listing in the NRHP, excepting when the cemetery is an integral part of a historic district or special criteria considerations are applicable. In our opinion, special considerations are not likely applicable to this cemetery and we recommend Resource 053-6405 not eligible for listing in the NRHP. As cemeteries are protected under the Code of Virginia, if ground disturbance in the vicinity of the cemetery will occur, a cemetery delineation is recommended to ensure that graves will not be disturbed.

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## PLATES





**Plate 1: Forest Vegetation in Area A  
View to South**



**Plate 2: Field Vegetation in Area A  
View to South**





**Plate 3: Overview of Site 44LD1814  
View to Northwest**



**Plate 4: Field Vegetation in Area B  
View to West**





**Plate 5: Lee Family Cemetery (DHR 053-6405)  
View to West**



**Plate 6: Field Vegetation in Area C  
View to South**





**Plate 7: Forest Vegetation in Area C  
View to North**



**Plate 8: Ridge Location of 44LD1815  
View to South**





**Plate 9: Ridge Location of 44LD1816  
View to Southeast**



**Plate 10: Field Vegetation in Area D  
View to North**





**Plate 11: Deciduous Forest in Area D  
View to North**



**Plate 12: Evergreen Forest in Area D  
View to South**





**Plate 13: Broken Dam in Area D**  
**View to North**



**Plate 14: Rock Outcrop in Area D**  
**View to South**





**Plate 15: Overview of Site 44LD1817  
View to West**



**Plate 16: Field Vegetation in Area E  
View to East**





**Plate 17: Forest Vegetation in Area E  
View to East**



**Plate 18: Field Vegetation in Area F  
View to East**





**Plate 19: 44LD1818: Depression at STP 59  
View to West**



**Plate 20: 44LD1818: Driveway/Backyard Area  
View to West**





**Plate 21: DHR 053-5687: Building 1  
South and East Elevations**



**Plate 22: DHR 053-5687: Building 1  
West and South Elevations**





**Plate 23: DHR 053-5687: Building 1A  
East and North Elevations**



**Plate 24: DHR 053-5687: Building 1B  
South and East Elevations**





**Plate 25: DHR 053-5687: Building 1B  
North and West Elevations**



**Plate 26: DHR 053-5687: Building 1C  
South and East Elevations**





**Plate 27: DHR 053-5687: Building 1D  
East and North Elevations**



**Plate 28: DHR 053-5687: Building 1D  
West and South Elevations**





**Plate 29: DHR 053-5687: Building 1D  
Interior of Bottom Story/Basement**



**Plate 30: DHR 053-5687: Building 1E  
South and East Elevations**





**Plate 31: DHR 053-5687: Building 1E  
East Elevation Beneath Overhang**



## **APPENDIX I**

### **Artifact Inventory**



**HARTLAND NORTH LAND BAYS 1-3 PHASE I  
ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

**AREA A**

**Isolated Finds**

**STP 008, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

**STP 070, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, mottled light brown glazed decoration interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel

**STP 211, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, medial

**STP 240, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 chert primary reduction flake, proximal

**STP 261, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz decortication flake, distal

**STP 264, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shape

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

**STP 274, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

**STP 407, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal

**AREA B**

**Isolated Finds**

**STP 331, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz decortication flake, whole, 16.4 mm x 13.2 mm

**AREA A & AREA B**

**Site 44LD1814**

**Area A**

**STP 014, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, mottled light brown glazed decoration interior and exterior, hollow vessel

**STP 014b, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 buff bodied coarse stoneware sherd, dark brown slipped interior, clear salt glazed and cobalt hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessel

**Area B**

**STP 034, Ap**

Metal

- 1 ferrous metal spike, threaded tip

**STP 037, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 quartzite decortication flake, proximal

**STP 048, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 refined white earthenware gastrolith, burned

**STP 048c, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd (lost in field)

**Area C**

**Isolated Finds**

**STP 090, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

**STP 127, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, whole, 10.8 mm x 17.8 mm

**STP 248b, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

**STP 370, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

**STP 398, A/E**

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz biface fragment, early stage, utilized

**Site 44LD1815**

**STP 259, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 rose quartz decortication flake, proximal

**STP 295, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 2 quartz biface thinning flakes, proximal
- 1 quartz decortication flake, proximal
- 2 quartz primary reduction flakes, proximal

**STP 295d, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

**Site 44LD1816**

**STP 166a, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 5 quartz primary reduction flakes, proximal

**STP 166b, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

**STP 166c, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, distal
- 2 quartz primary reduction flakes, proximal

**STP 166d, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

**STP 183, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 chert biface thinning flake, distal
- 1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal
- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

**AREA D**

**Isolated Finds**

**STP 063, Ap**

Miscellaneous

- 1 plastic fragment (discarded in field)

**STP 108, Ap**

Miscellaneous

- 1 clam shell fragment (discarded in lab), 10.3 grams

**STP 131, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal, utilized

**STP 227, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, distal

**STP 245, Ap**

Metal

- 1 cut 8d nail, unidentified head (post-1790)

**STP 264, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 hornfels biface thinning flake, proximal

**STP 486, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz biface fragment, early stage, utilized

**STP 652, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

**Site 44LD1817**

**STP 456, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal

**STP 458, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 yellowware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1830-1940, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched, patinated

**STP 458b, Ap**

Ceramics

- 2 whiteware sherds (mend), undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 9 inch rim diameter, burned (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

**STP 458d, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal

**AREA E**

**Isolated Finds**

**STP 048, Ap**

Ceramics

- 2 redware sherds (mend), brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel

**STP 237, Ap**

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment (discarded in lab), 9.0 grams

**STP 302, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel

**STP 307, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 rose quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

**STP 447, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz biface thinning flake, medial

**STP 447b, Ap**

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)

**STP 472, Ap**

Glass

- 1 Ball blue cylindrical canning jar sherd, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1909-1938)

**AREA F**

**Isolated Finds**

**STP 166, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, flat vessel, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

**STP 174, Ap**

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, capseat lip finish, automatic bottle machine, patinated (1910-1950's, Lindsey 2019)

**STP 174a, Ap**

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)

**STP 197, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), undecorated, rim and base fragment, plate, 6 inch rim and 4 inch base diameters, stained

Miscellaneous

- 1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in lab), 15.8 grams

**STP 221, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 refined white earthenware gizzard stone

**STP 221c, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal

**Site 44LD1818**

**STP 001, Ap**

Miscellaneous

- 3 clam shell fragments (discarded in lab) , 7.6 grams
- 20 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 286.9 grams

**STP 002, Ap**Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated
- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, unidentified embossing, duraglas stippling, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)

Miscellaneous

- 8 bone fragments, 10.3 grams
- 5 clam shell fragments (discarded in lab) , 6.2 grams
- 18 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 116.7 grams

**STP 003, Ap**Glass

- 5 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched

Miscellaneous

- 26 bone fragments, 95.5 grams
- 111 clam shell fragments (discarded in lab) , 207.6 grams
- 123 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab) , 455.8 grams

**STP 004, Ap**Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1907-present)

Miscellaneous

- 16 bone fragments, 76.2 grams
- 9 clam shell fragments (discarded in lab) , 70.9 grams
- 73 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab) , 994.0 grams

**STP 005, Ap**Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)

Miscellaneous

- 23 bone fragments, 131.7 grams

**STP 006, Ap**Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 1 clear square/rectangular bottle sherd, embossed "...E-USE OF...", automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)

Miscellaneous

- 3 bone fragments, 13.2 grams
- 39 clam shell fragments (discarded in lab), 177.8 grams
- 3 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab) , 12.7 grams

**STP 007, Ap**Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, possible tumbler

**STP 008, Ap**

Miscellaneous

- 2 bone fragments, 4.2 grams

**STP 009, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), unidentified brown decoration exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 6 inch diameter, stained

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, scratched

Miscellaneous

- 7 clam shell fragments (discarded in lab), 18.6 grams
- 5 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 15.5 grams

**STP 010, Ap**

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

Miscellaneous

- 2 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 1.6 grams

**STP 011, Ap**

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, small mouth external thread lip finish, duraglas stippling, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
- 2 amber cylindrical bottle sherds, duraglas stippling, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)

Miscellaneous

- 1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in lab), 0.3 grams

**STP 012, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated
- 2 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, base fragments, patinated (1880-1915)

Metal

- 1 ferrous metal hex bolt
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal t-handled tool

**STP 014, Ap**

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, rim fragment, patinated

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)
- 1 wire 10d nail (1890-present)

**STP 015, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, embossed "...N, D.C...", automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)

Metal

- 1 wire 10d nail, pulled (1890-present)

**STP 016, Ap**

Miscellaneous

- 1 clam shell fragment (discarded in lab), 7.0 grams
- 5 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 6.6 grams

**STP 018, Ap**

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)

Miscellaneous

- 3 bone fragments, 7.7 grams
- 20 clam shell fragments (discarded in lab), 211.4 grams
- 1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in lab), 55.6 grams

**STP 019, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), unidentified brown decoration exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter

Glass

- 1 unidentified clear sherd, heat melted

Metal

- 2 ferrous metal bottle cap fragments (mend)

Miscellaneous

- 5 bone fragments, 10.2 grams
- 28 clam shell fragments (discarded in lab), 196.0 grams
- 24 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 465.0 grams

**STP 021, Ap**

Miscellaneous

- 2 brick fragments (discarded in lab), 7.8 grams
- 3 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 12.1 grams

**STP 022, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), brown transfer printed decoration interior, rim and base fragment, hollow vessel, 4 inch rim and 6 inch base diameters, stained

Miscellaneous

- 3 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 4.0 grams

**STP 023, Ap**

Glass

- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 2 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched

Miscellaneous

- 6 bone fragments, 27.6 grams
- 8 clam shell fragments (discarded in lab), 34.8 grams
- 1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in lab), 33.1 grams

**STP 025, Ap**

Miscellaneous

- 1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in lab) , 1.2 grams

**STP 026, Ap**

Miscellaneous

- 2 clam shell fragments (discarded in lab), 8.1 grams

**STP 026a, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1907-present)
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched

Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment, 1.5 grams
- 16 clam shell fragments (discarded in lab), 45.0 grams

**STP 026d, Ap**

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)

Miscellaneous

- 4 clam shell fragments (discarded in lab), 12.1 grams

**STP 033, Ap**

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated

Metal

- 1 wire nail fragment (1890-present)

**STP 033d, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior, brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 2 whiteware sherds (mend), undecorated, flat vessel, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Miscellaneous

- 1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in lab), 21.3 grams

**STP 039, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware gizzard stone

**STP 039d, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)

**STP 041, Ap**

Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment, 3.0 grams

**STP 044, Ap**

Glass

- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, scratched

Miscellaneous

- 6 clam shell fragments (discarded in lab), 28.6 grams
- 3 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 9.3 grams

**STP 047, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, burned

Glass

- 2 Ball blue cylindrical canning jar sherds, automatic bottle machine (1909-1938)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, scratched
- 1 clear manganese cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine, patinated (1907-1915)

**STP 047d, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, flat vessel
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

**STP 048, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Miscellaneous

- 1 plastic fragment, flat, red (discarded in lab)

**STP 049, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel

Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post-1790)
- 1 wire 2d nail (1890-present)

#### **STP 050, Ap**

##### Ceramics

- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shape

#### **STP 051, Ap**

##### Miscellaneous

- 1 plastic fragment (discarded in field)

#### **STP 052, Ap**

##### Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, white slipped interior, unglazed exterior, flat vessel
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

##### Glass

- 4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 5 windowpane sherds, lime soda, scratched (1864-present)

##### Metal

- 1 cut 8d nail, unidentified head, clinched (post-1790)
- 1 ferrous metal hook fragment
- 1 ferrous metal wire fragment, curved
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment

##### Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment (discarded in lab), 4.7 grams
- 1 electrical tape fragment (discarded in field)
- 1 plastic fragment (discarded in field)

#### **STP 053, Feature Fill**

##### Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain (Prosser) 3-hole sew through button - 0.8 cm diameter (post-1840, Sprague 2002)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 4 redware sherds, unglazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels
- 1 refined white earthenware gizzard stone
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

##### Glass

- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, applied color label "...ALC...", automatic bottle machine, stained (post-1934)
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, applied color label "...NF...", automatic bottle machine, scratched (post-1934)
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, applied color label "...S...R...", automatic bottle machine, scratched (post-1934)
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, applied color label, automatic bottle

- machine (post-1934)
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, patinated
- 2 aqua cylindrical bottle sherds, duraglas stippling, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
- 1 Ball blue cylindrical canning jar sherd, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1909-1938)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, applied color label "...PARKLING/...SI-COLA...", embossed "PEPSI COLA", molded, automatic bottle machine, stained (post-1934)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, applied color label "PEPSI", automatic bottle machine (post-1934)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, base embossed "...-750...", stained
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, duraglas stippling, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1940-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, embossed "17/ 8/ 4", Owen's-Illinois Maker's Mark, duraglas stippling, automatic bottle machine, manufactured by Owen's-Illinois Glass Company, stained (1954-present, Lindsey 2019)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, embossed "...COL...", molded, automatic bottle machine, stained (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, unidentified embossing, molded, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle sherds (mend), applied color label "...IS SEAL/...ASSURANCE OF/ PURITY/ THIS BEVERAGE IS A/... THE FINEST/...---BOTTLED/...EXACTING.../...TIONS, T...", automatic bottle machine, stained (post-1934)
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle sherds, applied color label, automatic bottle machine, patinated (post-1934)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine, patinated (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine, stained (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, duraglas stippling, automatic bottle machine (1940-present)
- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)
- 4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, patinated (1910-present)
- 20 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, molded
- 1 clear cylindrical canning jar sherd, embossed "MA...", automatic bottle machine, patinated, stained (1910-present)
- 5 clear cylindrical canning jar sherds (mend), large mouth external

- thread lip finish, automatic bottle machine, patinated (1910-present)
- 3 clear cylindrical canning jar sherds, large mouth external thread lip finish, automatic bottle machine, patinated, stained (1910-present)
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine, stained (1907-present)
- 1 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, base fragment, automatic bottle machine, patinated (1907-present)
- 7 light aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, patinated (1907-present)
- 3 light aqua cylindrical canning jar fragments (mend), embossed "CROWN/MASO...", automatic bottle machine, patinated (1907-present)
- 1 light aqua cylindrical canning jar sherd, large mouth external thread lip finish, automatic bottle machine, patinated (1907-present)
- 1 light aqua cylindrical jar sherd, molded, automatic bottle machine, patinated (1907-present)

#### Metal

- 1 cut 8d nail, machine headed (post-1830)
- 1 cut nail fragment, unidentified head (post-1790)
- 1 ferrous metal clamp fragment
- 1 ferrous metal hex bolt
- 1 ferrous metal ring
- 1 ferrous metal washer
- 1 ferrous metal wire fragment, curved
- 1 jumper cable clamp (discarded in field)
- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment
- 1 wire 16d nail (1890-present)
- 2 wire 6d nails (1890-present)
- 4 wire 8d nails (1890-present)
- 3 wire nail fragments (1890-present)

#### Miscellaneous

- 3 bone fragments, 2.8 grams
- 1 plastic fragment, clear
- 2 plastic fragments (discarded in field)

#### **STP 057, Ap**

##### Miscellaneous

- 1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in lab), 44.0 grams

#### **STP 059, Feature Fill (Sample)**

##### Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (American), green rim band decoration exterior, rim and base fragment, tea cup, 4 inch rim and 2 inch

base diameters, maker's mark "STERLING CHINA COMPANY VITRIFIED EAST LIVERPOOL, O." , manufactured by Sterling China Company, East Liverpool, Ohio, stained (1940's-1950's, Lehner 1988; 440)

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), green transfer printed decoration interior, rim and base fragment, plate, 9 inch rim and 7 inch base diameters, burned
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), undecorated, flat vessel, stained

#### Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1907-present)
- 3 amber cylindrical bottle sherds (mend), unidentified anchor maker's mark, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine, stained, scratched (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, base embossed "...EBA...", stained, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, embossed "3", automatic bottle machine, stained (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, embossed "4/9/10.", "I" inside diamond inside oval maker's mark, manufactured by Owens-Illinois Glass Company, automatic bottle machine, patinated (1929-1960, Lindsey 2019)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, embossed "7", patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, embossed "DEKUYPER", manufactured by DeKuyper Royal Distillers, automatic bottle machine, stained, patinated (post-1933)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, brandy lip finish, molded, automatic bottle machine, patinated (1910-1920's, Lindsey 2019)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, club sauce lip finish, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-1930's, Lindsey 2019)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, small mouth external thread lip finish with tapered collar, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle sherd, square ring lip finish over brandy lip finish, automatic bottle machine, stained, patinated (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle sherds, base fragments, automatic bottle machine, stained, patinated (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle sherds, molded
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, applied color label, automatic bottle machine, stained, patinated (post-1934)
- 17 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)

- 4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, stained (1910-present)
- 6 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, stained, patinated (1910-present)
- 4 clear cylindrical milk bottle fragments (same vessel), embossed "CHESTNU... CHEV... WAS...", automatic bottle machine, stained (1910-1931)
- 1 clear cylindrical milk bottle, capseat lip finish, embossed "CHESTNUT FARMS CHEVY CHASE DAIRY WASHINGTON D.C./ SAFE MILK FOR BABIES!/ REGISTERED/ HALF PINT", automatic bottle machine, valve mark, stained (1910-1931, Lindsey 2019)
- 1 clear cylindrical shot glass fragment (almost whole), molded base, scratched
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, base fragment, patinated
- 5 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, base fragments, automatic bottle machine, stained (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, rim fragment, molded, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, rim fragment, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, rim fragment, pressed, patinated (1827-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, tumbler, small, base fragment, maker's mark "A" inside "H", manufactured by Hazel-Atlas Glass Company, stained (1923-1982, Lindsey 2019)
- 2 clear cylindrical tableware sherds (mend), base fragment, base embossed "23...F/ 6A 9", "i" inside triangle maker's mark, automatic bottle machine, stained (1910-present)
- 1 clear square/rectangular bottle sherd, base fragment, base embossed "D-126/...9/...U.S.A./...64...", automatic bottle machine, patinated (1910-present)
- 3 light aqua multi-sided bottle sherds, patinated
- 1 light aqua square/rectangular bottle sherd, patinated

#### Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)
- 4 unidentified ferrous metal fragments, flat, thin

#### Miscellaneous

- 1 clam shell fragment (discarded in lab), 2.1 grams
- 2 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 28.2 grams

### **STP 059a, Ap**

#### Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Chinese export), overglaze enamelled rim band decoration interior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter

### **STP 059d, Ap**

#### Glass

- 1 cobalt cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, valve mark, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)

**STP 060, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 8 inch rim diameter, stained

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1907-present)
- 5 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated

Miscellaneous

- 4 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 36.9 grams

**STP 061, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Glass

- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, heavily scratched

Miscellaneous

- 5 bone fragments, 10.7 grams
- 97 clam shell fragments (discarded in lab), 777.0 grams
- 39 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 666.0 grams

**STP 062, Ap**

Miscellaneous

- 13 clam shell fragments (discarded in lab), 48.2 grams

**STP 065, Ap**

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine, patinated (1907-present)
- 1 aqua cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, stained, patinated
- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, patinated (1910-present)
- 1 unidentified clear spall

Miscellaneous

- 18 clam shell fragments (discarded in lab), 59.4 grams

**STP 067, Ap**

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine (1910-present)

Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment, 36.1 grams
- 1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in lab), 0.9 grams

**STP 068, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), green hand painted decoration exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 4 inch rim diameter, stained
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), undecorated, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter, stained

Glass

- 2 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, patinated
- 1 clear cylindrical tableware sherd, rim fragment

Miscellaneous

- 20 clam shell fragments (discarded in lab), 72.0 grams
- 10 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 282.3 grams

**STP 071, Ap**

Miscellaneous

- 4 clam shell fragments (discarded in lab), 14.8 grams
- 17 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 119.5 grams

**STP 071c, Ap**

Metal

- 2 ferrous metal barbed wire fragments, curved (post-1874)

**STP 071d, Ap**

Glass

- 3 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, patinated (1910-present)
- 2 clear cylindrical tableware sherds, rim fragment, patinated

Metal

- 1 ferrous metal bottle cap

Miscellaneous

- 7 bone fragments, 42.4 grams
- 14 clam shell fragments (discarded in lab), 202.0 grams
- 45 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 1251.0 grams
- 1 tooth fragment, 0.2 grams

**STP 078, Ap**

Miscellaneous

- 1 bone fragment, 1.0 grams
- 2 clam shell fragments (discarded in lab), 6.9 grams
- 3 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 26.1 grams

**STP 080, Ap**

Metal

- 1 unidentified cast iron fragment, rectangular

**STP 081, Ap**

Miscellaneous

- 1 tooth fragment, 1.6 grams

**STP 081c, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 2 redware sherds, unglazed, indeterminate vessel shapes

Glass

- 4 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherds, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 1 clear square/rectangular bottle sherd, scratched

Metal

- 2 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads (post-1790)

**STP 082, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed, hollow vessel

Miscellaneous

- 1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in lab), 37.9 grams

**STP 083, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, base fragment, hollow vessel, 3 inch base diameter, stained (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel

**STP 084, Ap**

Metal

- 1 unidentified ferrous metal fragment, round one end

**STP 101, Ap**

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, unidentified embossing, automatic bottle machine, stained (1907-present)

**STP 107, Ap**

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)
- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal

**STP 107c, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal
- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal
- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal, cortex lateral margin

**STP 110, Ap**

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine, scratched (1910-present)

Prehistoric

- 1 chalcedony biface thinning flake, proximal

**STP 110a, Ap**

Miscellaneous

- 1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in lab), 5.8 grams

**STP 110d, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), undecorated, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, automatic bottle machine, patinated (1910-present)

Miscellaneous

- 6 clam shell fragments (discarded in lab), 12.2 grams

**STP 135, Ap**

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated



## **APPENDIX II**

### **Cultural Resource Forms**

Hartland Land Bays 1-3 - Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation

WSSI #30522.01 – February 2019



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## Snapshot

Date Generated: February 27, 2019

**Site Name:** No Data  
**Site Classification:** Terrestrial, open air  
**Year(s):** 15000 B.C.E - 1606 C.E  
**Site Type(s):** No Data  
**Other DHR ID:** No Data  
**Temporary Designation:** No Data

### Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

## Locational Information

**USGS Quad:** ARCOLA  
**County/Independent City:** Loudoun (County)  
**Physiographic Province:** No Data  
**Elevation:** No Data  
**Aspect:** No Data  
**Drainage:** No Data  
**Slope:** No Data  
**Acreage:** No Data  
**Landform:** Other  
**Ownership Status:** No Data  
**Government Entity Name:** No Data

## Site Components

### Component 1

**Category:** No Data  
**Site Type:** No Data  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Native American  
**DHR Time Period:** Early Archaic Period, Early Woodland, Late Archaic Period, Late Woodland, Middle Archaic Period, Middle Woodland, Paleo-Indian  
**Start Year:** -15000  
**End Year:** 1606  
**Comments:** No Data

## Bibliographic Information

### Bibliography:

No Data

### Informant Data:

No Data

## CRM Events

### Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

**Project Staff/Notes:**

No Data

**Project Review File Number:**

No Data

**Sponsoring Organization:**

No Data

**Organization/Company:**

Unknown (DSS)

**Investigator:**

Eng. Science-Dennis Knepper

**Survey Date:**

11/1/1987

**Survey Description:**

Artifacts found single shovel test pit at 100 ft interval along pipeline corridor.

**Current Land Use**

Agricultural field

**Date of Use**

No Data

**Comments**

No Data

**Threats to Resource:**

No Data

**Site Conditions:**

Site Condition Unknown

**Survey Strategies:**

Subsurface Testing

**Specimens Collected:**

No

**Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

No

**Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:**

Four quartz flakes and quartz core. Proposed depository: VRCA

**Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

No Data

**Current Curation Repository:**

No Data

**Permanent Curation Repository:**

No Data

**Field Notes:**

No

**Field Notes Repository:**

No Data

**Photographic Media:**

No Data

**Survey Reports:**

No Data

**Survey Report Information:**

Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Gas pipeline corridor for the Virginia Natural Gas Project. Engineering-Science, Inc. 1988

**Survey Report Repository:**

VDHR

**DHR Library Reference Number:**

No Data

**Significance Statement:**

No Data

**Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:**

No Data

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :**

No Data

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:**

No Data

## Snapshot

Date Generated: February 27, 2019

**Site Name:** No Data  
**Site Classification:** Terrestrial, open air  
**Year(s):** 1750 - 1799, 1800 - 1825  
**Site Type(s):** Trash scatter  
**Other DHR ID:** No Data  
**Temporary Designation:** 44LDX01

### Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

## Locational Information

**USGS Quad:** ARCOLA  
**County/Independent City:** Loudoun (County)  
**Physiographic Province:** Piedmont  
**Elevation:** 300  
**Aspect:** Facing East  
**Drainage:** Potomac/Shenandoah River  
**Slope:** 0 - 2  
**Acreage:** 0.230  
**Landform:** Floodplain  
**Ownership Status:** Private  
**Government Entity Name:** No Data

## Site Components

### Component 1

**Category:** No Data  
**Site Type:** No Data  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Indeterminate  
**DHR Time Period:** Colony to Nation, Contact Period, Early National Period  
**Start Year:** 1750  
**End Year:** 1799  
**Comments:** No Data

### Component 2

**Category:** No Data  
**Site Type:** No Data  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Indeterminate  
**DHR Time Period:** Early National Period  
**Start Year:** 1800  
**End Year:** 1825  
**Comments:** No Data

### Component 3

**Category:** Transportation/Communication  
**Site Type:** Trash scatter  
**Cultural Affiliation:** No Data  
**DHR Time Period:** No Data  
**Start Year:** No Data  
**End Year:** No Data  
**Comments:** No Data

## Bibliographic Information

### Bibliography:

No Data

### Informant Data:

Name: Unknown  
Company 1: Greenvest, L.C.  
Address 1: 8614 Westwood Center Drive, Suite 900  
City: Vienna  
State: Virginia  
ZIP: 22182  
Owner Relationship: Owner of property

## CRM Events

### Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

#### Project Staff/Notes:

Under contract to Greenvest L.C., URS Corporation conducted a Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Dulles South Sewer Outfall parcels in Loudoun County, Virginia. The purpose of the study was to assist Greenvest L.C. with Loudoun County and/or Federal requirements regarding cultural resources within the project area. The study was conducted to determine the presence or absence of archaeological resources along four separate alignments, including the Upper Broad Run, South Fork Broad Run, Bull Run, and Piney Branch. These alignments are located along tributaries of the Potomac River, in southeastern Loudoun County).

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Dulles Sewer Outfall covers approximately 85,000 linear feet (25,908 linear meters), and extends 50 feet on each side of the centerline. Large sections of the proposed sewer line fall within areas which were tested as a result of previous archaeological investigations. This survey excluded those sections that were tested during those previous investigations. A total of 128 STPs were excavated within the APE of the sewer line resulting in the recovery of 33 historic artifacts and six prehistoric artifacts.

The full extent of this site could not be determined during the Phase I investigation, since it appears to extend outside of the APE (i.e., no testing was conducted outside of the APE). A National Register of Historic Places determination of eligibility could not be rendered due to the limited data currently available. Given the limited quantity of artifacts recovered, however, no further work is recommended for this site.

**Project Review File Number:** No Data  
**Sponsoring Organization:** No Data  
**Organization/Company:** Unknown (DSS)  
**Investigator:** URS Corporation  
**Survey Date:** 2/1/2005  
**Survey Description:**

The Phase I field methods included manual excavation of shovel test pits (STPs). STPs were excavated at 20-m intervals in moderate potential areas in order to identify artifact concentrations and, as necessary, define sites. Intervals were shortened to 10 m when artifacts were encountered. A random sample of the low potential areas was excavated at a 20-m interval in order to test the predictive models. Pedestrian reconnaissance was conducted within the entire project area.

STPs were approximately 40 centimeters (cm) in diameter and excavated in stratigraphic layers to a depth of 10 cm into subsoil. All soil from STPs was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth for maximum artifact recovery. Artifacts from STPs were collected by provenience. All field data was recorded on standard field forms and in general field notes. A site map depicting location of STPs, above-ground features, and areas of disturbance was prepared. Photographs were taken to document field conditions.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Agricultural field	2/1/2005 12:00:00 AM	No Data
<b>Threats to Resource:</b>	No Data	
<b>Site Conditions:</b>	Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed	
<b>Survey Strategies:</b>	Historic Map Projection, Observation, Subsurface Testing	
<b>Specimens Collected:</b>	Yes	
<b>Specimens Observed, Not Collected:</b>	No	
<b>Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:</b>		
2ArchitecturalWrought nail		
2Architectural Nail fragment		
1KitchenCreamware		
3KitchenRedware		
8Total		
<b>Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:</b>		
No Data		
<b>Current Curation Repository:</b>	URS	
<b>Permanent Curation Repository:</b>	No Data	
<b>Field Notes:</b>	Yes	
<b>Field Notes Repository:</b>	URS	
<b>Photographic Media:</b>	No Data	
<b>Survey Reports:</b>	Yes	
<b>Survey Report Information:</b>		
Furgerson, Kathleen A., Thomas W. Cuddy and Kelly Arford		
2007Phase I Archaeological Survey Of The Dulles South Sewer Outfall Parcels, Loudoun County, Virginia. Prepared for Greenvest L.C., Vienna, VA.		
<b>Survey Report Repository:</b>	VDHR	
<b>DHR Library Reference Number:</b>	No Data	
<b>Significance Statement:</b>	No Data	

<b>Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:</b>	No Data
<b>Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :</b>	No Data
<b>Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:</b>	No Data

## Snapshot

Date Generated: February 27, 2019

**Site Name:** No Data  
**Site Classification:** Terrestrial, open air  
**Year(s):** No Data  
**Site Type(s):** Artifact scatter  
**Other DHR ID:** No Data  
**Temporary Designation:** 44LDHN5

### Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

## Locational Information

**USGS Quad:** ARCOLA  
**County/Independent City:** Loudoun (County)  
**Physiographic Province:** Piedmont  
**Elevation:** 322  
**Aspect:** Facing South  
**Drainage:** Potomac  
**Slope:** 2 - 6  
**Acreage:** 0.650  
**Landform:** Terrace  
**Ownership Status:** Private  
**Government Entity Name:** No Data

## Site Components

### Component 1

**Category:** Domestic  
**Site Type:** Artifact scatter  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Indeterminate  
**DHR Time Period:** Antebellum Period, Civil War, Early National Period, Reconstruction and Growth, World War I to World War II  
**Start Year:** No Data  
**End Year:** No Data  
**Comments:** A scatter of non-diagnostic historic ceramic and metal. No identifiable architecture-related artifacts recovered.

## Bibliographic Information

### Bibliography:

No Data

### Informant Data:

No Data

## CRM Events

### Event Type: Survey:Phase I

**Project Staff/Notes:**

P.I. Boyd Sipe

**Project Review File Number:**

No Data

**Sponsoring Organization:**

No Data

**Organization/Company:**

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

**Investigator:**

David Carroll

**Survey Date:**

1/17/2019

**Survey Description:**

100% visual reconnaissance of property.  
50' interval shovel testing in high and moderate probability areas, with a sample of low-probability areas.  
25' radials around positive STPs to define sites.  
STPs measure at least 1.25', excavated into subsoil or to a maximum of 3'.  
Soils screened through 1/4" mesh.

**Current Land Use**

Pasture

**Date of Use**

2/1/2019 12:00:00 AM

**Comments**

No Data

**Threats to Resource:**

Development, Erosion

**Site Conditions:**

Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed

**Survey Strategies:**

Subsurface Testing

**Specimens Collected:**

Yes

**Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

No

**Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:**

Ceramics  
1 gastrolith  
2 redware  
1 stoneware  
Metal  
1 spike  
Prehistoric  
1 quartzite decortication flake

**Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

No Data

**Current Curation Repository:**

Thunderbird/WSSI

**Permanent Curation Repository:**

Loudoun County

**Field Notes:**

Yes

**Field Notes Repository:**

Thunderbird/WSSI

**Photographic Media:**

Digital

**Survey Reports:**

Yes

**Survey Report Information:**

Hartland Land Bays 1, 2, and 3 Property  
Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation  
Loudoun County, Virginia

David Carroll  
2019

**Survey Report Repository:**

Thunderbird/WSSI

**DHR Library Reference Number:**

No Data

**Significance Statement:**

The site is interpreted as an historic refuse scatter. The recovered assemblage lacks architectural artifacts or remains, functional diversity, and density, which indicates low probability of encountering intact subsurface features. Additional excavations within the site are not likely to yield any significant data on life in Loudoun County. Therefore, it is our opinion that the site does not possess the research potential necessary to recommend inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) under Criterion D.

**Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:**

Recommended Not Eligible

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :**

No Data

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:**

No Data

Hartland Land Bays 1-3 - Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation

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## Snapshot

Date Generated: February 27, 2019

**Site Name:** No Data  
**Site Classification:** Terrestrial, open air  
**Year(s):** No Data  
**Site Type(s):** Lithic scatter  
**Other DHR ID:** No Data  
**Temporary Designation:** 44LDHN1

### Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

## Locational Information

**USGS Quad:** ARCOLA  
**County/Independent City:** Loudoun (County)  
**Physiographic Province:** Piedmont  
**Elevation:** 358  
**Aspect:** Facing South  
**Drainage:** Potomac  
**Slope:** 2 - 6  
**Acreage:** 0.280  
**Landform:** Ridge Finger  
**Ownership Status:** Private  
**Government Entity Name:** No Data

## Site Components

### Component 1

**Category:** Industry/Processing/Extraction  
**Site Type:** Lithic scatter  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Native American  
**DHR Time Period:** Pre-Contact  
**Start Year:** No Data  
**End Year:** No Data  
**Comments:** Small, diffuse lithic scatter.

## Bibliographic Information

### Bibliography:

No Data

### Informant Data:

No Data

## CRM Events

### Event Type: Survey:Phase I

**Project Staff/Notes:**

P.I. Boyd Sipe

**Project Review File Number:**

No Data

**Sponsoring Organization:**

No Data

**Organization/Company:**

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

**Investigator:**

David Carroll

**Survey Date:**

1/17/2019

**Survey Description:**

100% visual reconnaissance of property.  
50' interval shovel testing in high and moderate probability areas, with a sample of low-probability areas.  
25' radials around positive STPs to define sites.  
STPs measure at least 1.25', excavated into subsoil or to a maximum of 3'.  
Soils screened through 1/4" mesh.

**Current Land Use**

Pasture

**Date of Use**

2/1/2019 12:00:00 AM

**Comments**

No Data

**Threats to Resource:**

Development, Erosion

**Site Conditions:**

Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed

**Survey Strategies:**

Subsurface Testing

**Specimens Collected:**

Yes

**Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

No

**Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:**

2 quartz decortication flake  
3 quartz primary reduction flake  
2 quartz biface thinning flake

**Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

No Data

**Current Curation Repository:**

Thunderbird/WSSI

**Permanent Curation Repository:**

Loudoun County

**Field Notes:**

Yes

**Field Notes Repository:**

Thunderbird/WSSI

**Photographic Media:**

Digital

**Survey Reports:**

Yes

**Survey Report Information:**

Hartland Land Bays 1, 2, and 3 Property  
Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation  
Loudoun County, Virginia

David Carroll  
2019

**Survey Report Repository:**

Thunderbird/WSSI

**DHR Library Reference Number:**

No Data

**Significance Statement:**

Considering the site has been disturbed by historic agricultural plowing, it is unlikely that intact subsurface features related to prehistoric contexts will be encountered within the site limits. The recovered assemblage lacks any diagnostic artifacts and it is unlikely that additional excavations within the site would yield any significant data. For these reasons, in our opinion, the site lacks research potential and is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D. No further work is recommended for the site.

**Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:**

Recommended Not Eligible

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :**

No Data

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:**

No Data

## Snapshot

Date Generated: February 27, 2019

**Site Name:** No Data  
**Site Classification:** Terrestrial, open air  
**Year(s):** No Data  
**Site Type(s):** Lithic scatter  
**Other DHR ID:** No Data  
**Temporary Designation:** 44LDHN2

### Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

## Locational Information

**USGS Quad:** ARCOLA  
**County/Independent City:** Loudoun (County)  
**Physiographic Province:** Piedmont  
**Elevation:** 354  
**Aspect:** Facing South  
**Drainage:** Potomac  
**Slope:** 2 - 6  
**Acreage:** 0.200  
**Landform:** Ridge Finger  
**Ownership Status:** Private  
**Government Entity Name:** No Data

## Site Components

### Component 1

**Category:** Industry/Processing/Extraction  
**Site Type:** Lithic scatter  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Native American  
**DHR Time Period:** Pre-Contact  
**Start Year:** No Data  
**End Year:** No Data  
**Comments:** No Data

## Bibliographic Information

### Bibliography:

No Data

### Informant Data:

No Data

## CRM Events

### Event Type: Survey:Phase I

**Project Staff/Notes:**

P.I. Boyd Sipe

**Project Review File Number:**

No Data

**Sponsoring Organization:**

No Data

**Organization/Company:**

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

**Investigator:**

David Carroll

**Survey Date:**

1/17/2019

**Survey Description:**

100% visual reconnaissance of property.  
50' interval shovel testing in high and moderate probability areas, with a sample of low-probability areas.  
25' radials around positive STPs to define sites.  
STPs measure at least 1.25', excavated into subsoil or to a maximum of 3'.  
Soils screened through 1/4" mesh.

**Current Land Use**

Pasture

**Date of Use**

2/1/2019 12:00:00 AM

**Comments**

No Data

**Threats to Resource:**

Development, Erosion

**Site Conditions:**

Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed

**Survey Strategies:**

Subsurface Testing

**Specimens Collected:**

Yes

**Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

No

**Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:**

1 chert biface thinning flake  
11 quartz primary reduction flake  
1 quartz biface thinning flake

**Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

No Data

**Current Curation Repository:**

Thunderbird/WSSI

**Permanent Curation Repository:**

Loudoun County

**Field Notes:**

Yes

**Field Notes Repository:**

Thunderbird/WSSI

**Photographic Media:**

Digital

**Survey Reports:**

Yes

**Survey Report Information:**

Hartland Land Bays 1, 2, and 3 Property  
Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation  
Loudoun County, Virginia

David Carroll  
2019

**Survey Report Repository:**

Thunderbird/WSSI

**DHR Library Reference Number:**

No Data

**Significance Statement:**

Considering the site has been disturbed by historic agricultural plowing, it is unlikely that intact subsurface features related to prehistoric contexts will be encountered within the site limits. The recovered assemblage lacks any diagnostic artifacts and it is unlikely that additional excavations within the site would yield any significant data on past lifeways in Loudoun County. As such, it is our opinion that the site does not possess the qualities necessary to recommend inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

**Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:**

Recommended Not Eligible

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :**

No Data

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:**

No Data

## Snapshot

Date Generated: February 27, 2019

**Site Name:** No Data  
**Site Classification:** Terrestrial, open air  
**Year(s):** No Data  
**Site Type(s):** Artifact scatter, Lithic scatter  
**Other DHR ID:** No Data  
**Temporary Designation:** 44LDHN3

### Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

## Locational Information

**USGS Quad:** ARCOLA  
**County/Independent City:** Loudoun (County)  
**Physiographic Province:** Piedmont  
**Elevation:** 340  
**Aspect:** Facing East  
**Drainage:** Potomac  
**Slope:** 0 - 2  
**Acreage:** 0.160  
**Landform:** Bench  
**Ownership Status:** Private  
**Government Entity Name:** No Data

## Site Components

### Component 1

**Category:** Industry/Processing/Extraction  
**Site Type:** Lithic scatter  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Native American  
**DHR Time Period:** Pre-Contact  
**Start Year:** No Data  
**End Year:** No Data  
**Comments:** No Data

### Component 2

**Category:** Domestic  
**Site Type:** Artifact scatter  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Indeterminate  
**DHR Time Period:** Antebellum Period, Civil War, Reconstruction and Growth  
**Start Year:** No Data  
**End Year:** No Data  
**Comments:** No Data

## Bibliographic Information

### Bibliography:

No Data

### Informant Data:

No Data

## CRM Events

### Event Type: Survey:Phase I

**Project Staff/Notes:**

P.I. Boyd Sipe

**Project Review File Number:**

No Data

**Sponsoring Organization:**

No Data

**Organization/Company:**

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

**Investigator:**

David Carroll

**Survey Date:**

1/17/2019

**Survey Description:**

100% visual reconnaissance of property.  
50' interval shovel testing in high and moderate probability areas, with a sample of low-probability areas.  
25' radials around positive STPs to define sites.  
STPs measure at least 1.25', excavated into subsoil or to a maximum of 3'.  
Soils screened through 1/4" mesh.

**Current Land Use**

Pasture

**Date of Use**

2/1/2019 12:00:00 AM

**Comments**

No Data

**Threats to Resource:**

Development

**Site Conditions:**

Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed

**Survey Strategies:**

Metal Detection, Subsurface Testing

**Specimens Collected:**

Yes

**Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

No

**Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:**

Ceramics  
2 whiteware (1820-1900+)  
1 yellowware (1830-1940)  
Glass  
2 bottle  
Prehistoric  
2 quartz biface thinning flake

**Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

No Data

**Current Curation Repository:**

Thunderbird/WSSI

**Permanent Curation Repository:**

Loudoun County

**Field Notes:**

No

**Field Notes Repository:**

No Data

**Photographic Media:**

Digital

**Survey Reports:**

Yes

**Survey Report Information:**

Hartland Land Bays 1, 2, and 3 Property  
Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation  
Loudoun County, Virginia

David Carroll  
2019

**Survey Report Repository:**

Thunderbird/WSSI

**DHR Library Reference Number:**

No Data

**Significance Statement:**

Considering the site has been disturbed by historic agricultural plowing, it is unlikely that intact subsurface features related to prehistoric contexts will be encountered within the site limits. The recovered assemblage lacks functional diversity, or any diagnostic artifacts and it is unlikely that additional excavations within the site would yield any significant data on prehistoric lifeways in Loudoun County. As such, it is our opinion that the prehistoric component does not possess the research potential necessary to recommend inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

The historic component at this site is interpreted as an historic refuse scatter. The recovered assemblage lacks architectural artifacts or remains, functional diversity, and density, which indicates low probability of encountering intact subsurface features. Additional excavations

within the site are not likely to yield any significant data on historic occupation in Loudoun County. Therefore, it is our opinion that the prehistoric component at Site 44LDHN3 does not possess the research potential necessary to recommend inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

**Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:**

Recommended Not Eligible

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :**

No Data

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:**

No Data



## Snapshot

Date Generated: February 27, 2019

**Site Name:** No Data  
**Site Classification:** Terrestrial, open air  
**Year(s):** No Data  
**Site Type(s):** Farmstead, Lithic scatter  
**Other DHR ID:** 053-5687  
**Temporary Designation:** 44LDHN4

### Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

## Locational Information

**USGS Quad:** ARCOLA  
**County/Independent City:** Loudoun (County)  
**Physiographic Province:** Piedmont  
**Elevation:** 320  
**Aspect:** Facing East  
**Drainage:** Potomac  
**Slope:** 0 - 2  
**Acreage:** 7.130  
**Landform:** Knob  
**Ownership Status:** Private  
**Government Entity Name:** No Data

## Site Components

### Component 1

**Category:** Domestic  
**Site Type:** Farmstead  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Euro-American  
**DHR Time Period:** Post Cold War, Reconstruction and Growth, The New Dominion, World War I to World War II  
**Start Year:** No Data  
**End Year:** No Data  
**Comments:** No Data

### Component 2

**Category:** Industry/Processing/Extraction  
**Site Type:** Lithic scatter  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Native American  
**DHR Time Period:** Pre-Contact  
**Start Year:** No Data  
**End Year:** No Data  
**Comments:** No Data

## Bibliographic Information

### Bibliography:

No Data

### Informant Data:

No Data

## CRM Events

### Event Type: Survey:Phase I

**Project Staff/Notes:**

P.I. Boyd Sipe

**Project Review File Number:**

No Data

**Sponsoring Organization:**

No Data

**Organization/Company:**

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

**Investigator:**

David Carroll

**Survey Date:**

1/17/2019

**Survey Description:**

100% visual reconnaissance of property.  
50' interval shovel testing in high and moderate probability areas, with a sample of low-probability areas.  
25' radials around positive STPs to define sites.  
STPs measure at least 1.25', excavated into subsoil or to a maximum of 3'.  
Soils screened through 1/4" mesh.

**Current Land Use**

Farmstead

**Date of Use**

2/1/2019 12:00:00 AM

**Comments**

No Data

**Threats to Resource:**

Demolition, Development

**Site Conditions:**

Surface Deposits Present But With No Subsurface Integrity, Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed

**Survey Strategies:**

Subsurface Testing

**Specimens Collected:**

Yes

**Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

No

**Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:**

Ceramics  
12 hard paste porcelain  
1 hard paste porcelain button (post-1840)  
1 creamware (1762-1820)  
10 whiteware (1820-1900+)  
2 refined white earthenware  
15 redware  
2 gastrolith  
Glass  
54 bottle, bottle/jar, tableware  
1 tableware, pressed (post-1827)  
2 bottle/jar, clear manganese (1880-1915)  
1 bottle/jar, clear manganese, (ABM) (1907-1915)  
153 bottle, bottle/jar, tableware, jar, (ABM) (post-1907)  
3 Ball blue canning jar, (ABM) (1909-1938)  
10 bottle, bottle/jar, duraglas (post-1940)  
2 unidentified glass  
5 windowpane, lime soda (post-1864)  
Metal  
2 barbed wire (post-1874)(discarded)  
3 bottle cap(discarded)  
1 cast iron  
1 ferrous metal clamp  
1 ferrous metal hook  
1 ferrous metal ring  
1 ferrous metal tool  
2 hex bolt  
1 jumper cable clamp(discarded)  
7 nail, cut (post-1790)  
1 nail, cut, machine headed (post-1830)  
14 nail, wire (post-1890)  
8 unidentified ferrous metal  
1 washer  
2 wire  
Miscellaneous  
113 bone  
3 brick(discarded)  
434 clam shell(discarded)  
1 electrical tape(discarded)  
411 oyster shell(discarded)

6 plastic\*\*  
Prehistoric  
1 chalcedony biface thinning flake  
2 quartz primary reduction flake  
2 quartz biface thinning flake

**Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

No Data

**Current Curation Repository:** Thunderbird/WSSI

**Permanent Curation Repository:** Loudoun County

**Field Notes:** Yes

**Field Notes Repository:** Thunderbird/WSSI

**Photographic Media:** Digital

**Survey Reports:** Yes

**Survey Report Information:**

Hartland Land Bays 1, 2, and 3 Property  
Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation  
Loudoun County, Virginia

David Carroll  
2019

**Survey Report Repository:** Thunderbird/WSSI

**DHR Library Reference Number:** No Data

**Significance Statement:**

The historic component represents the occupation of the farmstead during the 20th century. The majority of temporally-diagnostic artifacts recovered were bottle glass fragments. The site appears to have little potential to enhance our understanding of small farm life and operation during the 20th century through further archeological study. It is our opinion that the historic component is not eligible for listing to the NRHP under Criterion D.

Considering the site has been disturbed by historic agricultural plowing and the construction of the 20th century farmstead, it is unlikely that intact subsurface features related to the limited short-term prehistoric occupation will be encountered within the site. The recovered assemblage lacks diagnostic artifacts and it is unlikely that additional excavations within the site would yield any significant data. For these reasons, in our opinion, the prehistoric component lacks research potential and is not eligible for listing to the NRHP under Criterion D.

**Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:** Recommended Not Eligible

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :** No Data

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:** No Data



### Property Information

#### Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Function/Location	House at 23583 Fleetwood Road

#### Property Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

#### Property Addresses

Current - 23583 Fleetwood Road

**County/Independent City(s):** Loudoun (County)

**Incorporated Town(s):** *No Data*

**Zip Code(s):** 20105

**Magisterial District(s):** *No Data*

**Tax Parcel(s):** 244-36-8224-000

**USGS Quad(s):** ARCOLA

### Additional Property Information

**Architecture Setting:** Rural

**Acreage:** 266

#### Site Description:

Rural farmhouse located atop small rolling hills with several large trees near the structure.

-----  
There is one outbuilding west of the dwelling.

#### Surveyor Assessment:

This property is a fair example of a domestic property type during the Reconstruction and Growth Period (1865-1914). It represents the typical characteristics associated with this property type in Loudoun County, Virginia during this period. The property has a small addition and alterations which detract from its historic integrity, and does not possess sufficient architectural significance. Therefore, this resource does not appear to be eligible for the National Register under Criterion C. Because of the limited focus of this survey, this resource was not evaluated under Criteria A, B, or D.

**Surveyor Recommendation:** *No Data*

#### Ownership

Ownership Category	Ownership Entity
Private	<i>No Data</i>

### Primary Resource Information

**Resource Category:** Domestic

**Resource Type:** Single Dwelling

**Date of Construction:** 1900Ca

**Historic Time Period:** Reconstruction and Growth (1866 - 1916)

**Historic Context(s):** Domestic

**Architectural Style:** No Discernable Style

**Form:** *No Data*

**Number of Stories:** 2.0

**Condition:** Fair

**Interior Plan:** Central Passage, Single Pile

**Threats to Resource:** Neglect

#### Architectural Description:

This two-story wood frame house, built circa 1900 according to tax records, has a rectangular, single-pile, center-hall, I-House plan. It is clad with aluminum siding and has an end gable roof with an intersecting gable, marked by imbricated shingles, centered on the main façade. The roof is covered with standing seam metal; the foundation is of stone. The windows appear to be the original vertical two-over-two wood sashes. The one-bay porch has square wood supports and a wood plank floor. The building has a central brick chimney. A one-story frame addition to the south side features weatherboards, a poured concrete foundation, a side gable roof, and horizontal two-over-two double-hung windows.

#### Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Windows	Sash, Double-Hung	Wood	2/2
Foundation	Solid/Continuous	Stone	Rubble, Random
Roof	Gable	Metal	Standing Seam
Chimneys	Interior	Brick	Bond, American
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Frame	Wood	No Data
Porch	1-story, 1-bay	Wood	Post, Square
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	No Data	Aluminum	Siding, Aluminum

## Secondary Resource Information

### Secondary Resource #1

**Resource Category:** Domestic  
**Resource Type:** Outbuilding, Domestic  
**Architectural Style:** No Data  
**Form:** No Data  
**Date of Construction:** No Data  
**Condition:** No Data  
**Threats to Resource:** No Data  
**Architectural Description:**  
No Data  
**Number of Stories:** No Data

## Historic District Information

**Historic District Name:** No Data  
**Local Historic District Name:** No Data  
**Historic District Significance:** No Data

## CRM Events

### Event Type: Survey: Phase I/Reconnaissance

**Project Review File Number:** No Data  
**Investigator:** URS Corporation  
**Organization/Company:** Unknown (DSS)  
**Sponsoring Organization:** No Data  
**Survey Date:** 9/1/2003  
**Dhr Library Report Number:** No Data  
**Project Staff/Notes:**  
7101 Wisconsin Ave., Suite 700  
Bethesda, MD 20814

## Bibliographic Information

### Bibliography:

No Data

### Property Notes:

No Data

### Project Bibliographic Information:

No Data
---------



### Property Information

#### Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Current Name	Lee Family Cemetery
Function/Location	Cemetery, 23651 Lenah Farm Lane

#### Property Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

#### Property Addresses

Current - 23651 Lenah Farm Lane

County/Independent City(s):	Loudoun (County)
Incorporated Town(s):	No Data
Zip Code(s):	20105
Magisterial District(s):	No Data
Tax Parcel(s):	No Data
USGS Quad(s):	ARCOLA

### Additional Property Information

Architecture Setting: Rural

Acreage: No Data

#### Site Description:

2015: This cemetery is located in farmland and sits in a grove of trees up against a fence line.

#### Surveyor Assessment:

2015: This cemetery is in good condition and the earliest marked burial is from 1828 while the latest marked burial is from 1868.

Surveyor Recommendation: Recommended Not Eligible

#### Ownership

Ownership Category	Ownership Entity
Private	No Data

### Primary Resource Information

Resource Category:	Funerary
Resource Type:	Cemetery
Date of Construction:	1828
Historic Time Period:	Early National Period (1790 - 1829)
Historic Context(s):	Funerary
Architectural Style:	No discernible style
Form:	No Data
Number of Stories:	No Data
Condition:	Good
Interior Plan:	No Data
Threats to Resource:	None Known

#### Architectural Description:

based on 2015 form:  
This family cemetery contains 11-25 gravestones and a total of 26-50 burials, including both marked and unmarked. There is a high degree of artistic craftsmanship to be found in the headstones. The cemetery is maintained several times a year by descendants with particular attention given to the fence so as to keep cattle out. Fallen stones have been repaired and reset. and the cemetery has an "excellent appearance considering location."

#### Cemetery Information

Current Use:	Family
Historic Religious Affiliation:	none
Ethnic Affiliation:	European Descent

**Has Marked Graves:** True  
**Has Unmarked Graves:** True  
**Enclosure Type:** Fence  
**Number Of Gravestones:** 26 - 50  
**Earliest Marked Death Year:** 1828  
**Latest Marked Death Year:** 1868

**Significant Burials**

Marked Type	First Name	Last Name	Birth Year	Death Year
Headstone/Tablet	Catherine L.	Bates	1848	1851
Headstone/Tablet	Benjamin A.	Bridges	1849Ca	1850
Headstone/Tablet	Margaret A.	Bridges	1824	1857
Headstone/Tablet	Catherine R.	Elgin	1850Ca	1856
Headstone/Tablet	Ignatious	Elgin	1798	1858
Headstone/Tablet	Richard Lee	Elgin	1840	1846
Headstone/Tablet	Virginia D	Elgin	1843	1846
Headstone/Tablet	Elizabeth J	Jones	1825Ca	1847
Headstone/Tablet	Alexander D	Lee	1802	1868
Headstone/Tablet	Alice	Lee	1806	1859
Headstone/Tablet	Alice Virginia	Lee	1840	1846
Headstone/Tablet	John (Zachary)	Lee	1814	1864
Headstone/Tablet	Martha Canzada	Lee	1844Ca	1846
Headstone/Tablet	Sarah Jane	Lee	1827	1828
Headstone/Tablet	Louisa Frances	Lee	1829	1833
Headstone/Tablet	Theodocia	Lee	1780	1853
Headstone/Tablet	J.W.	Race	No Data	1851
Headstone/Tablet	Thomas C.	Warford	1837Ca	1852
Headstone/Tablet	William	Warford	No Data	1835

**Secondary Resource Information**

**Secondary Resource #1**

**Resource Category:** No Data  
**Resource Type:** No Data  
**Architectural Style:** No Data  
**Form:** No Data  
**Date of Construction:** No Data  
**Condition:** No Data  
**Threats to Resource:** No Data  
**Architectural Description:**  
No Data

**Historic District Information**

**Historic District Name:** No Data  
**Local Historic District Name:** No Data  
**Historic District Significance:** No Data

**CRM Events**

**Event Type: Survey:Volunteer**

**Project Review File Number:** No Data  
**Investigator:** James Lambert  
**Organization/Company:** DHR  
**Sponsoring Organization:** No Data

**Survey Date:** 4/20/2015

**Dhr Library Report Number:** *No Data*

**Project Staff/Notes:**

Citizen Cemetery Recordation Form by James Lambert, April 20, 2015. Materials submitted to DHR for inclusion in the agency's inventory of historic resources by Ms. Ann Hennings of Staunton, VA.

Entry into the VCRIS database by DHR Staff, April 23, 2015.

### Bibliographic Information

**Bibliography:**

No Data

**Property Notes:**

No Data

**Project Bibliographic Information:**

No Data



### **APPENDIX III Staff Qualifications**

Hartland Land Bays 1-3 - Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation

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## Boyd Sipe, M.A., RPA

### Manager-Archeology



#### Firm Association

Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. (WSSI)

#### Direct Phone Line

(703) 679-5623

#### Project Assignment

Project Manager

#### Years of Experience

With this firm: 13

With other firms: 5

#### Education

M.A./Archaeology and Heritage/The University of Leicester

#### Registrations & Certifications

2016/Register of Professional Archaeologists

HAZWOPER Hazardous Materials Technician Training

2015/HAZWOPER 8-Hour Review

#### Associations

Society for Historical Archaeology

Council of Virginia Archaeologists

Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference

#### Arlington National Cemetery Stream Restoration Millennium Project Arlington, Virginia

Mr. Sipe served as Project Manager for the cultural landscape documentation related to the expansion of Arlington National Cemetery (known as the Millennium Project) and the future restoration of 1,700 lf of badly degraded stream channel that flows through the site. As part of the environmental and preservation compliance process, pursuant to compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and regulations in 36 CFR Part 800, documentation of the cultural landscape of the Millennium Site has been included in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between ANC, the National Park Service (NPS), and the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer to mitigate adverse effects.

#### James Bland Development Property, City of Alexandria, VA.

Mr. Sipe conducted archival research and authored the documentary study for this five city block project and conducted oral history interviews from several long-time residents of the area. Based on his research, a Phase I archeological survey was recommended and a research design was developed. Mr. Sipe supervised the Phase I archeological work which resulted in the identification of two archeological sites that warranted further investigation.

#### Architectural Reconnaissance Survey & Preliminary Information Form (PIF) Preparation - Highland Springs, Henrico County, Virginia

Serving as the Project Manager on a survey of 240 representative historic properties. The survey area contains homes, churches, civic buildings, and 40-to-50 commercial properties in this early streetcar suburb of Richmond. Historic maps geo-referenced by GIS staff assisted in identifying which properties to survey. Oversaw all survey efforts and preparation of a Preliminary Information Form (PIF) to evaluate the proposed Highland Springs Historic District potential for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

#### Contrabands and Freedmen's Cemetery Memorial, City of Alexandria, VA.

Under the supervision of Alexandria Archaeology, investigations were conducted between May and December of 2007 at the Contrabands and Freedman's Cemetery (44AX179). Thunderbird Archeology was also contracted to assist with public interpretation for the memorial. Mr. Sipe assembled a team to design the City's official website and historical brochure for the site. He authored all text for the web site and assisted in the brochure design and layout. Finally, Mr. Sipe managed additional excavations and supervised archeological monitoring during construction of the Memorial.

#### Lyndam Hill II Property (44FX0223), Fairfax County, VA.

Mr. Sipe served as Principal Investigator during the Phase II site evaluation and Phase III data recovery of site 44FX0223, a circa 1720 to 1769 outlying farm quarter site in Fairfax County, Virginia, and served as primary author for the Phase II and co-author for the Phase III reports describing the results of the investigations. Intact historic features and artifact deposits indicated the discrete locations of an overseer's house and a dwelling for enslaved laborers, a unique and rarely identified site type in Virginia. Major research issues in the archeology of regional slavery including the lifeways and material culture of the enslaved and overseers, ethnicity, agency, and plantation provisioning were re-considered in view of findings at the site.





## David Carroll, M.A., RPA

### Associate Archeologist



#### Firm Association

Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. (WSSI)

#### Direct Phone Line

(703) 679-5625

#### Project Assignment

Historian/Archeologist

#### Years of Experience

With this firm: 13

With other firms: 5.5

#### Education

B.A., History, Shepherd College, West Virginia

M.A., Historical Archaeology, University of Leicester, U.K.

#### Registrations & Certifications

2017/Registered Professional Archeologist

HAZWOPER Hazardous Materials Technician Training

2015/HAZWOPER 8-Hour Review

2012/VDOT Basic Work Zone Traffic Control Training and Flagger Certification/051512756

#### Associations

Council of Middle Atlantic Archeology

Mr. Carroll has over 17 years of field experience in Middle Atlantic archeology, including field work on sites ranging from the Archaic period to the early 20th Century. After twelve years of experience as a Field Supervisor, he has gained proficiency in overseeing fieldwork on Phase I, II, and III investigations, documentary research, and the writing and production of technical reports and mapping with AutoCAD. He also has also served as acting archeological lab supervisor, performing lab analysis and the processing and interpretation of artifacts.

#### Williams Ordinary - Prince William County, VA

Conducted a Phase I survey of the yard of a late 18th century tavern, directly supervising the field investigation. Recorded archaeological sites associated with Williams' Ordinary and the non-extant ca. 1760 Tebbs-Mundy house. Performed limited preliminary investigation and interpretation of features associated with the Ordinary encountered during the Phase I investigation. Performed background research and authored portions of the report.

#### Indigo Hotel (220 South Union) – City of Alexandria, VA

Mr. Carroll researched and co-authored the Documentary Study for this project. Numerous 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup>-century industries, warehouses, businesses, and residences were located on this property. Later, the fertilizer manufacturing plant of the Bryant Fertilizer Company occupied the entirety of the Indigo Hotel property. The documentary and archival research was used to develop an interpretive historic context and narrative of the property's historic significance. The research resulted in the recommendation for archeological work and accurately predicted that the property contained the remains of the circa 1756 Carlyle warehouse pre-Revolutionary War derelict vessels, the hulls of which were used as part of the frame and fill for the "banking out" of land on the waterfront.

#### Phase I Archeological Investigation Of The I-95/395 HOV/Bus/HOT Lanes Project - Arlington, Fairfax, Prince William, Stafford, Spotsylvania Counties And The Cities Of Alexandria And Fredericksburg, VA

Mr. Carroll served as an archeology field supervisor for a Phase I Archeological Investigation of the circa 55.5 mile long I-95/I-395 HOV/BUS/HOT Lanes Project in Arlington, Fairfax, Prince William, Stafford, Spotsylvania Counties And The Cities Of Alexandria and Fredericksburg, Virginia. The fieldwork consisted of testing within the median and roadside areas to be impacted by construction. Twenty-six previously recorded sites, one historic district, and two historic resources were either wholly or partially located within the APE for this project; fifteen of the previously recorded archeological sites had been destroyed. Thirty-six new archeological sites were recorded during this survey. Of these sites, seven were recommended for avoidance or Phase II evaluation.

#### 500/501 North Union (Robinson North Terminal) – City of Alexandria, VA

Mr. Carroll researched and co-authored the Documentary Study for this project. The documentary and archival research was used to develop an interpretive historic context and narrative of the property's historic significance. The research resulted in the recommendation for archeological work, as the property has a high probability of containing the remnants of 18th-19th-century wharves, including the cribwork frame construction of the 1859 wharf constructed by the American Coal Company. Archeological work is anticipated to begin in early 2016.





---

## Elizabeth Waters Johnson, M.A.

### Laboratory Supervisor/Senior Associate Archeologist

#### Firm Association

**Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. (WSSI)**

#### Project Assignment

**Laboratory Supervisor**

#### Years of Experience

With this firm: 13

With other firms: 3

#### Education:

M.A./Anthropology  
concentration in Museum  
Training/The George  
Washington University

B.A./Anthropology/  
concentration in  
Archaeology/ Fort Lewis  
College/

#### Registrations & Certifications

2017/HAZWOPER  
8-Hour Review

2014/HAZWOPER  
24 Hour Class

#### Associations

Society for American  
Archaeology

Society for Historical  
Archaeology

Council of Virginia  
Archaeologists

Middle Atlantic  
Archeological Conference

#### Indigo Hotel (220 South Union Street) - City of Alexandria, Virginia

Laboratory supervisor and conducted the artifact analysis and inventory during the Archaeological Evaluation of the Hotel Indigo site. Numerous 18th and 19th-century industries, warehouses, businesses, and residences were located on this property. The archeological excavations uncovered the remains of Alexandria's first public warehouse, constructed by John Carlyle around 1755 and the remnants of a colonial-era vessel that had been used for landfill. Additionally, house foundations, a brick-lined well, and four privies (outhouses) dating to the late 18th to early 19th century, and factory and warehouse foundations from the late 19th and 20th centuries were located.

#### Lyndam Hill II Property (44FX0223), Fairfax County, Virginia

Conducted the artifact analysis during the Phase II site evaluation and Phase III data recovery of site 44FX0223, a circa 1720 to 1769 outlying farm quarter site in Fairfax County, Virginia. She assisted in the analysis and cataloguing of the artifact assemblage, in addition to analyzing and cross-mending the large colonoware assemblage. The site consisted of intact historic features and artifact deposits, and indicated the discrete locations of an overseer's house and a dwelling for enslaved laborers, a unique and rarely identified site type in Virginia. Major research issues in the archeology of regional slavery including the lifeways and material culture of the enslaved and overseers, ethnicity, agency, and plantation provisioning were re-considered in view of findings at the site. Ms. Johnson has presented the results of the research at several professional conferences.

#### 12th High School Property - Prince William County, Virginia

Laboratory Supervisor and conducted the artifact analysis and inventory for the cemetery investigations at Site 44PW1947, which involved the archeological excavation of eleven individuals. Based on the archeological evidence (artifact and coffin hardware analysis), the burials located within the cemetery date to the period post-1850 to post-1880. Although the individuals may never be positively identified, several may be associated with the family of William and Cordelia Lynn, who owned the land containing the cemetery during this time period, and/or possibly with the tenants that leased the property when the Lynn family moved to Washington DC. The remains were later reinterred in a nearby location.

#### Phase I Archeological Investigation Of The I-95/395 Hov/Bus/Hot Lanes Project - Arlington, Fairfax, Prince William, Stafford, Spotsylvania Counties And The Cities Of Alexandria and Fredericksburg, Virginia

Served as field archeologist and conducted a portion of the artifact analysis for a Phase I Archeological Investigation of the circa 55.5-mile long I-95/I-395 HOV/BUS/HOT Lanes Project. Twenty-six previously recorded sites, one historic district, and two historic resources were either wholly or partially located within the APE for this project; fifteen of the previously recorded archeological sites had been destroyed. Thirty-six new archeological sites were recorded during this survey. Of these sites, seven were recommended for avoidance or Phase II evaluation.

#### Sites 44FX1808 and 44FX1904 In Support of BRAC Infrastructure on Fort Belvoir Property - Fairfax County, Virginia

Conducted the artifact analysis and inventory for the Phase II work. The Phase II evaluations of sites 44FX1808 and 44FX1904 indicated that the sites represent short term occupations for the procurement and processing of lithic materials with Early to Middle Woodland and Late Archaic temporal components. It was determined that the sites had been plowed and thus any stratified cultural deposits had been destroyed. No further archeological work was recommended.

#### The Thomas Brawner Gaines Farmstead (Site 44PW1662) - Prince William County, Virginia

Conducted the artifact analysis and inventory for the Phase III data recovery. The Phase III data recovery resulted in the recovery of a large assemblage of artifacts representing the mid-19th century domestic, farmstead, military, and military/medical components of the site. Forty-eight cultural features, many of which were likely associated with the mid-19th century occupations of the site were identified. Key historic features included the foundation of the mid-19th century Gaines house, a stove pit possibly associated with the farmstead's meat house and a refuse pit associated with both the mid-19th century domestic and Civil War era military use of the site. Data recovery at the site contributed to our knowledge of the locally significant Gaines family and to the local history of the Town of Gainesville, its establishment in the mid-19th century and its role in the Civil War.



# Lenah Farm Land Bays 5-7

Loudoun County, Virginia  
WSSI #30522.01

## Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation

March 2019

*Prepared for:*  
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## ABSTRACT

A Phase I cultural resources investigation was conducted on the ±121.8 -acre Lenah Farm Land Bays 5, 6, and 7 property located at near Lenah, Loudoun County, Virginia. The work was carried out in February of 2019 by Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia, for Hartland Operations of Ashburn, Virginia. One existing archeological site was expanded into the project area and four new archeological sites were recorded. Further work is recommended for three sites.

Site 44LD1280 is a portion of the unfinished cuts and fills of the unfinished Loudoun branch of the Manassas Gap Railroad bed. This site was originally recorded to the east of the project area and extended into the project area as a result of this survey when earthworks associated with the rail bed were observed. No further work is recommended for this resource.

Site 44LD1819 is a late-18<sup>th</sup>-or early-19<sup>th</sup>-century pottery production site with a domestic component. The site appears to have great potential to provide important information about small-scale pottery production and domestic life in Loudoun County during the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The site is potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. Avoidance of disturbance to the site is recommended; if avoidance is impracticable, a Phase II evaluation to formally determine the site's NRHP eligibility is recommended.

Site 44LD1820 is a domestic site dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The site is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D due to its potential to provide significant information about lifeways in 18<sup>th</sup>-century Loudoun County. Avoidance of disturbance to the site is recommended. If avoidance is impracticable, a Phase II evaluation is recommended to determine the site's eligibility for the NRHP.

Site 44LD1821 is a possible late -18<sup>th</sup>- or early-19<sup>th</sup>-century domestic site. Kiln furniture and characteristic stoneware sherds indicate a relationship between this site and the pottery production site at 44LD1819. The site is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D due to its potential to provide significant information about early American pottery production and the lives of enslaved individuals or other poorly-documented residents of 18<sup>th</sup> century Loudoun County. Avoidance of disturbance to the site is recommended. If avoidance is impracticable, a Phase II evaluation is recommended to determine the site's eligibility for the NRHP.

Site 44LD1822 is a low-density artifact scatter likely dating to the late -18<sup>th</sup>- or early-19<sup>th</sup> century. The site assemblage lacks functional diversity and as such does not appear to represent a domicile or major activity area. The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D as it appears to lack potential to provide significant information. No further work is recommended for the site.

Lenah Farm Land Bays 5-7 - Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation

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## INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Phase I cultural resources investigation of the ±121.8-acre Lenah Farm Land Bays 5, 6, and 7 property located near Lenah, Loudoun County, Virginia (Exhibit 1). Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia, conducted the study described in this report for Hartland Operations of Ashburn, Virginia. Fieldwork was carried out in February 2019.

Boyd Sipe, M.A., RPA served as Principal Investigator on this project. The fieldwork was conducted by David Carroll, M.A., with the assistance of Vince Gallacci, M.A., Ed McMullen, M.A., Amber Nubgaard, M.A., Angelica Wimer, Jonathan Fleming, Caleb Jeck, Catherine Herring, Valerie Vendrick, Amanda Lacklen, Ryan Killian, M.A., Seth Biehler, Augustus Kahl, Danny Kehrer, Dan Perry, Catherine Carbone, Annelise Beer, Anton Motivans, and Celia Engle. Elizabeth Waters Johnson, M.A. served as Laboratory Supervisor and conducted the artifact analysis with the assistance of Amber Nubgaard, M.A. All artifacts, research data and field data resulting from this project are currently on repository at the Thunderbird offices in Gainesville, Virginia.

Fieldwork and report contents conformed to the guidelines set forth by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR) for a Phase I identification level survey as outlined in their 2017 *Guidelines for Conducting Historic Resources Survey in Virginia* (DHR 2017) as well as the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* (DOI 1983). All artifacts, research data and field data resulting from this project are currently on repository at the Thunderbird offices in Gainesville, Virginia. In general, at the time of the survey all aspects of the investigation were in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665) (as amended).

The purpose of the survey was to locate any cultural resources within the impact area and to provide a preliminary assessment of their potential significance in terms of eligibility for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. If a particular resource was felt to possess the potential to contribute to the knowledge of local, regional, or national prehistory or history, then Phase II work would be recommended.

## ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Loudoun County encompasses portions of the Piedmont Triassic Lowland and the Inner Piedmont Plateau sub-provinces and a portion of the Blue Ridge Province (Fenneman 1938; Bailey 1999). The Piedmont Physiographic Province is underlain by igneous and metamorphic rocks of various origins that were folded during the Paleozoic as the North American and African plates converged. Later, in the Mesozoic, rifting occurred as Pangea broke apart and the Atlantic Ocean formed. The Piedmont ranges from 200 feet above mean sea level (a.m.s.l.) at the Fall Line to circa 1000 feet a.m.s.l. in the western portion at the Blue Ridge. Because of the intensive weathering of the underlying rocks in



**Exhibit 1: Vicinity Map**

the Piedmont's humid climate, bedrock is generally buried under a thick, 6- to 60-foot blanket of saprolite.

The Piedmont Province has been sub-divided into three sub-provinces: the Outer Piedmont Plateau, the Triassic Lowlands, and the Inner Piedmont Plateau. The project area lies in the Triassic Basin, or Triassic Lowlands. These are long, narrow rift valleys, or basins, formed during the Triassic period. These valleys, underlain by Mesozoic sedimentary and igneous rocks, have filled with sandstones and basalts. Elevations range from 200 to 400 feet a.m.s.l.

The project area is characterized by moderately rolling terrain consisting of upland ridges overlooking several branches of Broad Run as well as numerous small tributaries and drainage swales, which flow east through the project area. The majority of the project area is open fields, with several areas of mixed deciduous forest, particularly in the northern portion of the project area and along the main branch of Broad Run.

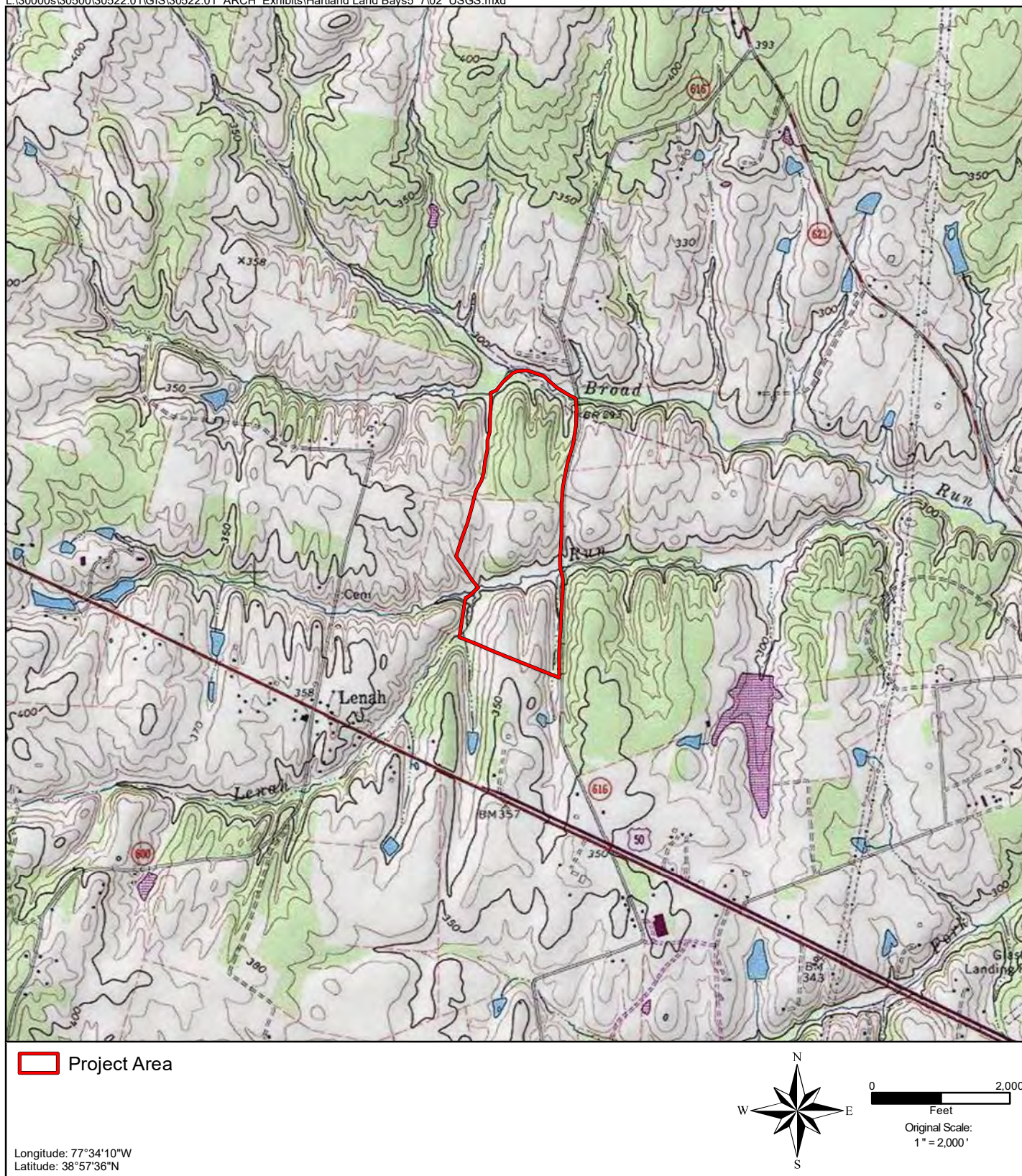
The Penn silt loam soil series is mapped along most of the flats within the project area. Penn silt loam is characterized as moderately deep, well drained soils typically found on nearly level uplands. Nestoria channery silt loam is mapped along the slopes leading to the various drainages. Nestoria channery silt loam is characterized as shallow well-drained soils typically found on side slopes.

## **PALEOENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND**

The basic environmental history of the area has been provided by Carbone (1976) (see also Gardner 1985, 1987; Johnson 1986). The following will present highlights from this history, focusing on those aspects pertinent to the project area.

At the time of the arrival of humans into the region, about 11,000 years ago, the area was beginning to recover rapidly from the effects of the last Wisconsin glacial maximum of circa 18,000 years ago. Vegetation was in transition from northern dominated species and included a mixture of conifers and hardwoods. The primary trend was toward a reduction in the openness which was characteristic of the parkland of 14-12,000 years ago. Animals were undergoing a rapid increase in numbers as deer, elk and, possibly, moose expanded into the niches and habitats made available as the result of wholesale extinctions of the various kinds of fauna that had occupied the area during the previous millennia. The current cycle of ponding and stream drowning began 18-16,000 years ago at the beginning of the final retreat of the last Wisconsin glaciation (Gardner 1985); sea level rise has been steady since then.

These trends continued to accelerate over the subsequent millennia of the Holocene. One important highlight was the appearance of marked seasonality circa 7000 BCE. This was accompanied by the spread of deciduous forests dominated by oaks and hickories. The modern forest characteristic of the area, the mixed oak-hickory-pine climax forest, prevailed after 3000-2500 BCE. Continued forest closure led to the reduction and greater



## Exhibit 2: 1990 USGS Quadrangle, Arcola, VA

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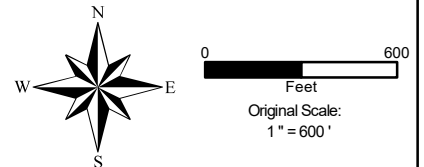


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 Project Area



Source: Loudoun County of Office of Mapping & Geographic Information (OMAGI)

### Exhibit 3: Spring 2018 Natural Color Imagery

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Archeology

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territorial dispersal of the larger mammalian forms such as deer. Sea level continued to rise, resulting in the inundation of interior streams. This was quite rapid until circa 3000-2500 BCE, at which time the rise slowed, continuing at a rate estimated to be ten inches per century (Darmody and Foss 1978). This rate of rise continues to the present. Based on archeology (see Gardner and Rappleye 1979), it would appear that the mid-Atlantic migratory bird flyway was established circa 6500 BCE. Oysters had migrated to at least the Northern Neck by 1200 BCE (Potter 1982) and to their maximum upriver limits along the Potomac near Popes Creek, Maryland, by circa 750 BCE (Gardner and McNett 1971), with anadromous fish arriving in the Inner Coastal Plain in considerable numbers circa 1800 BCE (Gardner 1982).

During the historic period, circa 1700 CE, cultural landscape alteration becomes a new environmental factor (Walker and Gardner 1989). Around this time, Euro-American settlement extended into the Piedmont/Coastal Plain interface. With these settlers came land clearing and deforestation for cultivation, as well as the harvesting of wood for use in a number of different products. At this time the stream tributaries to the Potomac, were broad expanses of open waters from their mouths well up their valleys to, at, or near their "falls" where they leave the Piedmont and enter the Coastal Plain. These streams were conducive to the establishment of ports and harbors, elements necessary to commerce and contact with the outside world and the seats of colonial power. Most of these early ports were eventually abandoned or reduced in importance, for the erosional cycle set up by the land clearing resulted in tons of silt being washed into the streams, ultimately impeding navigation.

The historic vegetation would have consisted of a mixed oak-hickory-pine forest. Associated with this forest were deer and smaller mammals and turkey. The nearby open water environments would have provided habitats for waterfowl year round as well as seasonally for migratory species.

## **CULTURAL HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **Prehistoric Overview**

The following section provides a brief overview and context of the general prehistory of the region. A number of summaries of the archeology of the general area have been written (see Gardner 1987; Johnson 1986; Walker 1981); Gardner, Walker, and Johnson present essentially the same picture, with the major differences lying in the terminology utilized for the prehistoric time periods. The dates provided below for the three general prehistoric periods, and associated sub-periods, follow those outlined by the Virginia Department of Historic Resources (DHR 2017:107-108).

#### *Paleoindian Period (15,000-8000 BCE)*

The Paleoindian period corresponds to the end of the Late Pleistocene and beginning of the Early Holocene of the Late Glacial period, which was characterized by cooler and

drier conditions with significantly less seasonal variation than is evident in the region today. The cooler conditions resulted in decreased evaporation and, in areas where drainage was restricted by topography, could have resulted in the development of wetlands in the Triassic Lowlands (Walker 1981; Johnson 1986:P1-8). Generally speaking, the nature of the vegetation was marked by open forests composed of a mix of coniferous and deciduous elements. The individual character of local floral communities would have depended on drainage, soils, and elevation, among other factors. The structure of the open environment would have been favorable for deer, bear, moose, and, to a lesser degree, elk, which would have expanded rapidly into the environmental niches left available by the extinction and extirpation of the large herd animals and megafauna characteristic of the Late Pleistocene.

The fluted projectile point is considered the hallmark of the Paleoindian lithic toolkit. Based on his work at the Flint Run Complex, Gardner identified three distinct sub-phases within the larger fluted point phase (Gardner 1974). The oldest of the Paleoindian sub-phases is identified by the now classic Clovis point, a large, bifacially flaked tool with a channel or flute removed from both sides of its base. Regionally, the widely accepted beginning date for Clovis type points is circa 9500 BCE; however, some data has suggested a pre-11,000 BCE beginning date for Clovis points (McAvoy and McAvoy 1997; Johnson 1997). The Clovis sub-phase is followed in time by the Middle Paleo sub-phase, defined by smaller fluted points. The Dalton-Hardaway sub-phase is the final one of the period, and is characterized by the minimally fluted Dalton and Hardaway projectile points. This three-period subdivision is well supported by stratigraphy. Associated with these projectile points are various other tools that usually cannot be taken by themselves as diagnostic Paleoindian indicators. Examples of such stone tools include end or side scrapers, bifaces, blades, and spokeshaves, which are all associated with the hunting and processing of game animals.

Possible evidence for pre-Clovis colonization of the Americas has been found at the Cactus Hill site (44SX0202) in Virginia, where an ephemeral component dating from 15,000 to 13,000 BCE included prismatic blades manufactured from quartzite cores and metavolcanic or chert pentagonal bifaces (Haynes 2002: 43-44; Johnson 1997; McAvoy 1997; McAvoy and McAvoy 1997). Generally, lanceolate projectile points, prismatic blades, pentagonal bifaces, polyhedral blade cores, microflakes and microlithic tools comprise possible pre-Clovis assemblages and a preference for cryptocrystalline lithic material such as chert and jasper is noted (Goodyear 2005). Cactus Hill and other reportedly pre-Clovis sites, including SV-2 (44SM0037) in Saltville, Virginia (McDonald 2000; McDonald and Kay 1999) and the Meadowcroft Rock Shelter in western Pennsylvania (Adovasio et al. 1990; Adovasio et al. 1998), have been the subject of much controversy and no undisputed pre-Clovis sites or sites representing substantial pre-Clovis occupations have been identified in the region.

Paleoindian archeological assemblages rarely contain stone tools specifically designed for processing plant material such as manos, metates, or grinders. This general absence or rarity of such tool categories does not mean that use of plant resources was unimportant;

rather, it may suggest that a far greater emphasis was placed on hunting versus gathering, at least when viewed from the perspective of an assemblage of stone tools. For instance, carbonized plant materials have been found in Paleoindian contexts and plant remains have been recovered from some Paleoindian sites. The remains of acalypha, blackberry, hackberry, hawthorn plum, and grape were recovered from a hearth in the Paleoindian portion of the Shawnee-Minisink Site in eastern Pennsylvania (Dent 1991). Although hard evidence is lacking for the immediate study area, the subsistence settlement base of Paleoindian groups in the immediate region likely focused on general foraging, drawing a comparison with the Shawnee-Minisink data, and certainly focused on hunting (Gardner 1989 and various).

The settlement pattern of Paleoindian peoples has been described as being quarry-centered, with larger base camps being situated in close proximity to localized sources of high quality cryptocrystalline lithic raw materials, such as chert, jasper, and chalcedony. Smaller exploitative or hunting and/or gathering sites are found at varying distance from these quarry-centered base camps (Gardner 1980). This model, developed from Gardner's work at the Thunderbird site complex in the Shenandoah River Valley, has wide applicability throughout both the Middle Atlantic region and greater Eastern United States. The extreme curation (or conservation) and reworking of the blade element exhibited by many stray point finds recovered throughout the Middle Atlantic region, especially specimens from Coastal Plain localities, is a strong argument supporting the quarry-base camp settlement model. Gardner has argued that once a tool kit has been curated to its usable limit, a return to the quarry-tied base camp would be made in order to replenish raw materials (Gardner 1974).

Sporadic Paleoindian finds are reported in the Potomac Valley, but, overall, these distinctive projectile points are not too common in the local area (Gardner 1985; Brown 1979). Paleoindian fluted points have been found as isolated finds in the county; however, at the time of this writing no intact sites have yet been documented.

#### *Early Archaic Period (8000-6000 BCE)*

The Early Archaic period coincides with the early Holocene climatic period. The warming trend, which began during the terminal Late Pleistocene and Paleoindian period, continued during the Early Archaic period. Precipitation increased and seasonality became more marked, at least by 7500 BCE. This period encompasses the decline of the open grasslands of the previous era and the rise of closed boreal forests throughout the Middle Atlantic region; this change to arboreal vegetation was initially dominated by conifers, but soon gave way to a deciduous domination. Arguably, the reduction of these open grasslands led to the decline and extinction of the last of the Pleistocene megafauna, as evidence suggests that the last of these creatures (e.g., mastodons) would have been gone from the area around the beginning of the Early Archaic period. Sea level throughout the region rose with the retreat of glacial ice, a process that led to an increase in the number of poorly drained and swampy biomes; these water-rich areas became the gathering places of large modern mammals.

Similar to the Paleoindian period, the subsistence settlement strategy of Early Archaic peoples was one focused on seasonal migration and hunting and gathering. Early Archaic humans were drawn to the wet biomes resulting from sea level rise because the abundant concentration of game animal, such as white-tailed deer, elk, and bear, made for excellent hunting. As the arboreal vegetation became more abundant and deciduous forests spread, the exploitation of newly available and abundant plant resources, such as fruits, nuts, and acorns increased among Early Archaic populations (Egloff and Woodward 1992:13-14).

Although the manufacturing techniques of projectile points and the favored use of cryptocrystalline raw materials of the Paleoindian period remained unchanged throughout the Early Archaic period, stylistic changes in the lithic toolkit of Early Archaic peoples are evident. The switch from the fluting of projectile points to notching is generally considered to mark the end of the Paleoindian and the beginning of the Archaic period; examples of Early Archaic point types include Amos Corner Notched, Kirk and Palmer Corner Notched, Warren Side Notched and Kirk Stemmed varieties. Gardner has demonstrated that while corner notched and side notched points show a stylistic change from the earlier fluted varieties, they all occurred within a single cultural tradition (Gardner 1974). The transition from fluting to notching is not a radical change, but the gradual replacement of one attribute at a time. The fluting, which was nearly absent during the Dalton-Hardaway sub-phase, is replaced by corner notching, which is then gradually replaced by side notching in the Archaic sequence. The initial reason for the change in hafting and related modifications of the basal elements of Early Archaic points is likely related to the introduction of the atlatl or spear-thrower, which increased the accuracy and force with which spears could be thrown; the fluted forms may have been utilized mainly as thrusting tools, while the earlier notched forms may have been mounted onto a smaller lance with a detachable shaft and powered by the atlatl. As in the earlier Paleoindian period, stone tools designed for the processing of plant materials are rare in Early Archaic assemblages.

Towards the close of the Early Archaic period, trends away from a settlement model comparable to the earlier Paleoindian quarry-focused pattern are evident. A major shift is one to a reliance on a greater range of lithic raw materials for manufacture of stone tools rather than a narrow focus on high quality cryptocrystalline materials. Lithic use was a matter of propinquity; stone available was stone used. However, extensive curation of projectile points is still evident up until the bifurcate phases of the subsequent Middle Archaic period. It may be that while a reliance on high quality lithic materials continued, other kinds of raw material were used as needed.

This pattern is not readily documented during the earlier Paleoindian period. Johnson argues that the shift to a wider range of materials occurs in the gradual shift from the Palmer/Kirk Corner Notched phases of the Early Archaic to the later Kirk Side Notched/Stemmed or closing phases of the period (Johnson 1983; 1986:P2-6). Changes in lithic raw material selection are likely related to movement into a wider range of habitats coincident with the expansion of deciduous forest elements. Early Archaic period sites begin to show up in areas previously not occupied to any great extent if at all.

Additionally, the greater number of sites can be taken as a rough indicator of a gradual population increase through time.

#### *Middle Archaic (6000-2500 BCE)*

The chronological period known as the Middle Archaic coincides with the appearance of full Holocene environments. Climatic trends in the Holocene at this time are marked by the further growth of deciduous forests, the continuing rise of sea levels, and warm and moist conditions. This change led to the spread of modern temperate floral assemblages (such as mesic hemlock and oak forests), modern faunal assemblages, and seasonal continental climates. The advent of such climates and related vegetation patterns allowed for the development of seasonally available subsistence resources, which led to base camps no longer being situated near specific lithic sources, but closer to these seasonal resources. This shift also led to an increase in the number of exploited environmental zones. The moist conditions favored the spread of swamps and bogs throughout poorly drained areas like floodplains, bays, or basins. Rising sea level and overall moist conditions helped form these swamps and basins; sea level had risen too rapidly to allow the growth of large, stable concentrations of shellfish. Estuarine resources were scarce and the inhabitants relied on varied animal resources for sustenance. Essentially modern faunal species were spread throughout the various biomes, but their distributions would have been somewhat different than that known for today. The prevalent species included deer, turkey, and smaller mammals.

The initial technological shift in lithic projectile points between the Early and Middle Archaic periods is generally considered to be marked by the introduction of bifurcate base projectile points, such as St. Albans, LeCroy, and Kanawha types (Broyles 1971; Chapman 1975; Gardner 1982). Other researchers place the bifurcate phase within the Early Archaic period. The bifurcate points do not occur throughout the entire Middle Archaic period; however, they appear to be constrained to the earlier portion of the period and disappeared sometime before 5000 BCE (Chapman 1975, Dent 1995; Bergman et al. 1994). Several other marked changes occurred along with the onset of the bifurcate points. Ground stone tools, such as axes, gouges, grinding stones, and plant processing tools, were introduced along with bifurcate points (Chapman 1975, Walker 1981). These new tools are evidence for the implementation of a new technology designed to exploit vegetable/plant resources. Also, a shift to the use of locally available lithic raw material, which began during the closing phases of the Early Archaic, is manifest by the advent of the bifurcate phases.

The major stemmed varieties of projectile point that follow the earlier bifurcate forms and typify the middle portion of the Middle Archaic period include the Stanly, Morrow Mountain I and Morrow Mountain II varieties. Coe (1964) documented a Stanly-Morrow Mountain sequence at the Doerschuk Site in the North Carolina Piedmont, and similar results were recorded at the Neville Site in New Hampshire (Dincauze 1976) and the Slade Site in Virginia (Dent 1995). The projectile points marking the latter portion of the Middle Archaic period are the lanceolate shaped Guilford type and various side notched

varieties (Coe 1964; Dent 1995). Vernon points, common at the Accokeek Creek Site in Prince George's County, Maryland, are considered to be local variants of Halifax points (McNett and Gardner 1975:9). This data seems to indicate that a similar Middle Archaic projectile point chronology exists in the Virginia-Maryland area.

It is during the Middle Archaic period that prehistoric human presence becomes relatively widespread in a wide range of environmental settings (Gardner 1985, 1987; Johnson 1986; Weiss-Bromberg 1987). As far as the inhabitants of the Middle Archaic period are concerned, there is an increase in population, which can be seen in the sheer number of sites (as represented by the temporally diagnostic point types) throughout the Middle Atlantic region. Temporally diagnostic artifacts from upland surveys along and near the Potomac show a significant jump during the terminal Middle Archaic and beginning Late Archaic; Johnson noted in his overview of Fairfax County archeology a major increase in the number of sites (as measured by temporally diagnostic point types) during the bifurcate phase and the later phases of the Middle Archaic period (Johnson 1986:P2-14). With the increasing diversity in natural resources came a subsistence pattern that was predicated on the seasonal harvest of various nut species and other plant resources that characterized deciduous forest environments. Base camps were located in high biomass habitats or areas where a great variety of food resources could be found (Walker 1981). These base camp locations varied according to the season and were located on floodplains, interior fluvial swamp settings, and in some cases, within interior upland swamp settings. The size and duration of the base camps appear to have depended on the size, abundance, and diversity of the immediately local and nearby resource zones.

#### *Late Archaic (2500-1200 BCE)*

The rise in sea level continued during the Late Archaic period, eventually pushing the salinity cline further upstream and creating tidal environments; a corresponding movement of various riverine and estuarine species took place with the development of tidal conditions in the embayed section of the Potomac and its main tributary streams. Freshwater spawning fish had to travel farther upstream to spawn, fostering extensive seasonal fish runs. The development of brackish water estuaries as a result of an increase in sea level in the Hudson, Delaware, and Chesapeake Bay regions led to the spread of various shell species, such as oysters and crabs (Gardner 1976; Gardner 1982). In general, climatic events approached those of modern times during the Late Archaic period.

Throughout the Eastern United States, distinctive patterns of the Native-American landscape become evident by about 3000/2500 BCE, marking a significant shift with earlier Middle Archaic components. The Late Archaic period is characterized by an increase in population over that documented for the Early and Middle Archaic periods, based on an increase in both the number of identified sites dating to this period and in their size and widespread distribution. An increasingly sedentary lifestyle evolved, with a reduction in seasonal settlement shifts (Walker 1981; Johnson 1986:5-1). Food

processing and food storage technologies were becoming more efficient, and trade networks began to be established.

In parts of the Middle Atlantic region, the development of an adaptation based on the exploitation of riverine and estuarine resources is apparent. Settlement during the Late Archaic period shifted from the interior stream settings favored during earlier periods to the newly embayed stream mouths and similar settings (Gardner 1976). Although Late Archaic populations continued a foraging pattern linked to dense forests and their seasonally available plant resources, interior sites became minimally exploited, though not abandoned, sustaining smaller hunting camps and specialized exploitative stations; sites in these areas exhibit varying emphasis on procurement of locally available cobble or tabular lithic sources, such as chert, quartz, and quartzite, as well as a variety of plant species. In settlement-subsistence models presented by Gardner, this shift is linked with the development of large seasonal runs of anadromous fish. These sites tend to be concentrated along the shorelines near accessible fishing areas. The adjacent interior and upland zones become rather extensively utilized as adjuncts to these fishing base camps.

The Late Archaic technological assemblage continued an emphasis on ground stone tools first noted in the Middle Archaic period. Steatite net weights and carved steatite bowls with lug handles, which would not break when heated during cooking, first appeared during this period and are common throughout the Eastern United States from Maine to Florida. The use of steatite bowls is often seen as an indicator of increased sedentism among Late Archaic populations, as the vessels would have been heavy and difficult to transport (Egloff and Woodward 1992:26). In Virginia, outcrops of steatite have been identified in the eastern foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, though in limited numbers, from Fairfax County to Carroll County in southern Virginia. Archeologically, fragments of steatite bowls have been recovered in Late Archaic contexts in varying physiographic settings in the Middle Atlantic, often at great distances from steatite outcrops and quarry sites, which many have interpreted as evidence of widespread trading between Late Archaic peoples across the region. Kavanagh's (1982) study of the Monocacy River watershed in Maryland suggests that dug-out canoes were being produced during the Late Archaic period, based on the greater occurrences of gouges and adzes recovered from Late Archaic contexts (Kavanagh 1982: 97); canoes would have allowed for increased mobility and facilitated trading among Late Archaic groups via the various rivers and streams in the region.

The most easily recognizable temporally diagnostic projectile point in the Middle Atlantic region is the parallel stemmed, broad-bladed Savannah River point, which has a number of related cognate types and descendant forms, such as the notched broadspears, Perkiomen and Susquehanna, Dry Brook and Orient, and more narrow bladed, stemmed forms such as Holmes. Defined by Coe based on work in the Carolina Piedmont (Coe 1964), the Savannah River point represents what could be, arguably, a typological horizon throughout the Eastern United States east of the Appalachians, dating from about 2600 to perhaps as late as 1500 BCE. Gardner (1987) separates the Late Archaic into two phases: Late Archaic I (2500-1800 BCE) and Late Archaic II (1800-1000 BCE). The Late

Archaic I corresponds to the spread and proliferation of Savannah River populations, while the Late Archaic II is defined by Holmes and Susquehanna points. The distribution of these two, Gardner (1982; 1987) suggests, shows the development of stylistic or territorial zones. The Susquehanna style was restricted to the Potomac above the Fall Line and through the Shenandoah Valley, while the Holmes and kindred points were restricted to the Tidewater and south of the Potomac through the Piedmont. Another aspect of the differences between the two groups is in their raw material preferences: Susquehanna and descendant forms such as Dry Brook and, less so, Orient Fishtail, tended to be made from rhyolite, while Holmes spear points were generally made of quartzite.

### *Early Woodland (1200-500 BCE)*

The Early Woodland period corresponds generally to the Sub-Atlantic episode, when relatively stable, milder, and moister conditions prevailed; although short-term climatic perturbations were present. By this point in time, generally, the climate had evolved to its present conditions (Walker 1981).

The major artifact hallmark and innovation of the Early Woodland period is the appearance of pottery (Dent 1995; Gardner and McNett 1971). Archeologists believe that ceramic technology was introduced to Virginia from people living on the coasts of Georgia and South Carolina, where pottery had been made by prehistoric populations since approximately 2500 BCE (Egloff and Woodward 1992:26). It is important to note that pottery underscores the sedentary nature of the local resident populations, as clay ceramics of the period would have been fragile and cumbersome to transport. Further evidence of this sedentism has been identified in the region in the form of subsurface storage pits (likely for foodstuffs), platform hearths, midden deposits, and evidence of substantial pole-constructed structures. This is not to imply that Early Woodland populations did not utilize the inner-riverine or inner-estuarine areas, but rather that this seems to have been done on a seasonal basis by people moving out from established bases; this settlement pattern is essentially a continuation of Late Archaic lifeways with an increasing orientation toward seed harvesting in floodplain locations (Walker 1981). Small group base camps would have been located along Fall Line streams during the spring and early summer in order to take advantage of the anadromous fish runs. Satellite sites such as hunting camps or exploitive foray camps would have operated out of these base camps.

In the middle to lower Potomac River Valley, as well as most of the surrounding Middle Atlantic region, the earliest known ceramics begin with a ware known as Marcey Creek. In chronological terms, Marcey Creek likely falls within the first 200 years of the final millennium BCE, or roughly 1000 to 800 BCE. This ware is a flat bottomed vessel tempered with crushed steatite or, in the Eastern Shore region, other kinds of crushed rock temper (Manson 1948). Based on vessel shape, this distinctive ware is interpreted as a direct evolution or development from the flat bottomed stone bowls of the Late Archaic period. Vessels of this ware frequently exhibit the same lugs on the side walls as seen on

Late Archaic steatite bowls. As a ceramic ware group, Marcey Creek is short lived in terms of its position in the chronological record. The earliest dates for Marcey Creek are 1200 BCE in the Northern Neck (Waselkov 1982) and 950 BCE at the Monocacy site in the Potomac Piedmont (Gardner and McNett 1971).

Shortly after about 800 BCE, conoidal and somewhat barrel shaped vessels with cord marked surfaces enter the record in the Middle Atlantic region and greater Northeast; whether these evolved from the flat bottomed Marcey Creek vessels or simply replaced them is unknown. Locally, such a ware has been designated Accokeek Cord Marked, first described from the Accokeek Creek Site in Prince George's County, Maryland (Stephenson et al. 1963). Radiocarbon dates for Accokeek place it between approximately 750 BCE and 300/400 BCE, when it is superseded by net impressed varieties, including Popes Creek and related wares (Gardner and McNett 1971; Mouer et al. 1981; Mounier and Cresson 1988). Accokeek ware was tempered with both sand and crushed quartz, although any suitable stone may have been used for the grit source, including steatite. In many cases, temper selected for use by Accokeek potters appears to have been based on propinquity to specific resources. In the Coastal Plain settings of the Maryland and Virginia, Accokeek typically has a "sandier" paste and could be said to have sand as a tempering agent. However, when large enough sherds are analyzed, crushed quartz tempering is invariably found in this ware. Whether or not the paste of the vessel is sandy or more clayey in texture (or "feel") depends on the clay source, either Piedmont or Coastal Plain. Clay sources from Coastal Plain settings usually contain greater amounts of sand.

Some chronological frameworks for the Middle Atlantic region, particularly in Maryland, suggest a transitional ware, such as Selden Island (Slattery 1946), between Marcey Creek and Accokeek and its cognate wares. While this concept of a transitional ware has logical merit, it cannot be demonstrated conclusively with the evidence currently available. In many cases, the excavated sites show depositional contexts from this period with little vertical separation between Late Archaic and Early Woodland deposits. A more refined chronology that clarifies such issues of ceramic change still needs to be developed.

Generally, temporally diagnostic projectile points from the Early Woodland period include smaller side notched and stemmed variants such as Vernon and Calvert, and diagnostic spear points such as Rossville/Piscataway points. The lobate based Piscataway point has been associated archeologically with Accokeek pottery at a number of sites in the Middle Atlantic region; locally these points have been termed "Teardrop" points by Mounier and other investigators (Mounier and Cresson 1988). This point type has been found in association with Accokeek pottery at sites in New Jersey (Mounier and Cresson 1988; Barse 1991), in Maryland (Barse 1978), and in Virginia (Mouer et al. 1981; McClearen 1991). These points continue into the early phases of the Middle Woodland period and have been found in contexts containing Popes Creek, Albemarle, and early variants of Mockley ceramics along the Potomac River (Barse 2002).

### *Middle Woodland (500 BCE-900 CE)*

The Middle Woodland period is characterized by an increase in population size and increased sedentism. With the emergence of Middle Woodland societies, an apparent settlement shift occurred compared to those seen in the intensive hunter-gatherer-fisher groups of the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. In brief, it appears that a selection to broader floodplain localities and the development of larger storage facilities at base camp localities dominated settlement patterns at this time (Cross 1956). Some degree of seasonal occupation and migration centered on natural food resources still occurred; potentially the year was split between more permanent settlements located in the inner Coastal Plain region and the Piedmont uplands. In general, from 200 CE to approximately 900 CE, settlement in the Potomac Piedmont was sparse. Smaller exploitative sites are also known and found as small shell middens in estuarine settings and interior or inter-riverine hunting stations along the drainage divides between the Delaware River and its tributaries. Essentially all available food resources were now utilized, including fresh and saltwater aquatic species (i.e., oysters, fish, crab, etc.), deer, turkey, and migratory waterfowl. People also began to intensively harvest and store a variety of locally available plants, seeds, and nuts, such as amaranth seeds, chenopod seeds, wild rice, hickory nuts, acorns, and walnuts.

The Middle Woodland period is best interpreted as a gradual development from the Early Woodland and, despite clear continuity, is marked by innovations in the ceramic realm. One notable addition to ceramic technology, and one clearly widespread throughout the Middle Atlantic region, is the inception of vessels exhibiting net impressed surface treatments. A wider range of vessel forms and sizes also can be documented compared to earlier vessel assemblages. The net impressed surfaces and greater variation in vessel size and shape represent a significant change used for defining the Middle Woodland period in the Middle Atlantic region from areas south of the James River through the Chesapeake region and into the lower Susquehanna and Delaware River drainages. Accokeek and related wares of the Early Woodland period gradually developed into what has become known as the Albemarle ware group, commonly found in the Piedmont of Virginia and, perhaps, Pennsylvania and Maryland; it does not appear to be present in the Delaware Valley area.

Based on work in the lower Potomac River Valley and the upper Delaware River Valley, net impressed ceramics enter the chronological record around 500 BCE (Gardner and McNett 1971). More recently, AMS dating on carbon taken from a sherd of Popes Creek recovered in Charles County, Maryland returned a slightly younger date of  $2235 \pm 100$  B.P., or  $285 \pm 100$  BCE (Curry and Kavanagh 1994). In the upper Delaware River area, Broadhead net impressed ceramics, which have been considered as a northern Popes Creek cognate, have been dated to  $480 \pm 80$  BCE in New Jersey (Kinsey 1972:456). Other similar wares include the net impressed varieties of Wolf Neck and Colbourn ceramics from the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Delaware. Comparisons could also be extended to the Prince George Net Impressed ceramics from southern Virginia and the Culpepper ware in the Triassic Lowlands of the Piedmont; Culpepper ware is a sandstone tempered

ceramic occasionally found in the Piedmont and is recognized by some archeologists working in Fairfax County, but has not been clearly defined in the literature. These wares or ware groups are circum-Chesapeake Bay in their geographic distribution, pointing to close interrelationships between the societies making these wares. All of these groups were undoubtedly participating in a growing Middle Woodland interaction sphere widespread throughout the James, Potomac, lower Susquehanna, Delaware, and even lower Hudson River Valleys.

Popes Creek ceramics developed into the shell tempered Mockley ceramics, a ware that has both net impressed and cord marked surfaces. Many, if not most, radiocarbon dates associated with Mockley ceramics bracket the ware between about 250/300 CE to approximately 800 CE, after which it develops into the Late Woodland Townsend Ware. Why the shift from sand to shell tempering occurred is unknown, although it was widespread in the Middle Atlantic region. In the lower Potomac Valley, Mockley may have been tied to the intensive exploitation of oyster beds, a phenomenon first manifested in the earlier Popes Creek phase of the Middle Woodland period. Mockley ware exhibits relationships with the earlier Popes Creek ceramics and its cognate wares in basic attributes such as rim form, vessel shapes, and the range of vessel sizes (Barse 1990).

Thurman has termed the developmental trajectory of Mockley to Townsend the “Mockley continuum”, a time span that saw gradual population growth and increasing village size leading up to the Late Woodland period (Thurman 1985). For the earlier end of this continuum, Potter (1993) has reported dates in the last 200 years of the final millennium BCE for Mockley ceramics in the lower Potomac Valley in Virginia. The emergence of Mockley ware from Popes Creek was likely a gradual process, not a single historical event. It is also likely that, during this transition, both wares coexisted (as recognized archeologically), perhaps unevenly across the region. Both wares would have been contemporaneous at some point in this transition, as evidenced by their association in the large refuse pits excavated at the Fletchers Boathouse Site in Washington, D.C. (Barse 2002). At some point in the developmental trajectory, however, Mockley ware superseded the heavy, coarse, sand tempered Popes Creek ceramics and dominated the Middle Atlantic region.

Popes Creek and Mockley ware ceramics are not as common in Piedmont settings as they are in Coastal Plain settings where they are prevalent. Albemarle ceramics, bearing mostly cord marked exterior surfaces that show continuity with the earlier Accokeek ware, are commonly found in Middle Woodland contexts in the Potomac Piedmont. This ware was found associated with Mockley ceramics at the Fletchers Boathouse site in pit contexts (Barse 2002) along with small quantities of Mockley and Popes Creek ceramics. Radiocarbon dates from several of the large pits at this site fall between 100 BCE and 100 CE, suggesting that Popes Creek was in the process of being replaced by the shell tempered Mockley ceramics. Albemarle is considered to be contemporary with both, though more commonly found in the Piedmont; as a ware it continued up to and perhaps into the Late Woodland period. Gardner and Walker (1993:4) suggested that fabric impressed wares become more common towards the end of the Middle Woodland period.

This surface treatment is restricted to Albemarle wares though, and does not really occur on Mockley ceramics. Fabric impressing on shell tempered ceramics by default is identified as Townsend ware.

Lithic artifacts associated with Middle Woodland occupations frequently include side notched and parallel stemmed points manufactured from rhyolite, argillite, and Pennsylvania jasper. Such points are known as Fox Creek in the Delaware Valley and Selby Bay in the Chesapeake region. The Middle Woodland people also manufactured and used a stone axe called a celt, used for woodworking. The celt differed from the earlier axes because it was not grooved; rather, it was hafted into a socketed wooded handle.

#### *Late Woodland (900 CE to 1600 CE/European Contact)*

The Late Woodland period begins around 1000 CE, the result of a culmination in trends concerning subsistence practices, settlement patterns, and ceramic technology. A trend toward sedentism, evident in earlier periods, and a subsistence system emphasizing horticulture eventually led to a settlement pattern of floodplain village communities and dispersed hamlets reliant on an economy of both hunting and the planting of native cultigens.

In the early part of the Late Woodland, the temporally diagnostic ceramics in the Northern Virginia Piedmont region include Potomac Creek, Shepard, and, in the upper Coastal Plain, Townsend ware ceramics; as noted above, Townsend ware is a shell tempered ware that developed from Mockley. Shepard ceramics are likely an outgrowth of the Albemarle wares, given similar attributes of paste and surface treatment. The surfaces of the above noted wares are almost exclusively cord marked, with the exception of the fabric impressed Townsend series specimens. In most cases, the cord marked surfaces were smoothed prior to firing the vessel, in some cases nearly obliterating the surface treatment. This is a trend that seems to become more popular through the Late Woodland period.

In the Potomac Piedmont, the crushed rock wares are replaced by a shell tempered ware that spread out of the Shenandoah Valley to at least the mouth of the Monocacy River at about 1350-1400 CE. Shell tempered Keyser ceramics, a downstream variant of the Late Woodland Monongahela ware common in the Upper Ohio River Valley, extend nearly to the Fall Line, although they are not found in Coastal Plain settings. Triangular projectile points indicating the use of the bow and arrow are often considered diagnostic of this period as well. However, triangular projectile points have also been recovered from well-defined and earlier contexts at regional sites such as the Abbot Farm site in central New Jersey, the Higgins site on the Inner Coastal Plain on Maryland's Western Shore, and the Pig Point site in Anne Arundel County, Maryland (Stewart 1998; Ebright 1992; Luckenbach et al. 2010). Additionally, triangular points have been found in context with Savannah River points in Fairfax County, although the context appears to have been mixed (Christopher Sperling, personal communication 2015).

The Late Woodland period is also marked by a marked increase in ceramic decoration. Most of the motifs are triangular in shape and applied by incising with a blunt-tipped stylus. The marked increase of ceramic decoration and the various design motifs on Late Woodland pottery compared to earlier periods likely reflect the need to define ethnic boundaries and possibly smaller kin sets. Neighboring groups that may have been in low level competition for arable riverine floodplains may have used varied embellishments of basic design elements to set themselves apart from one another. Additionally, in a noncompetitive setting, ceramic designs simply may have served to distinguish between individual social groups, as the region now sustained the highest population level of the prehistoric sequence. As such, ceramic design elements functioned as a symbolic means of communication among groups, serving as badges of ethnic identity or, perhaps, smaller intra-group symbols of identity.

As noted above, Late Woodland societies were largely sedentary with an economy relying on the growth of a variety of native cultigens. Late Woodland settlement choice reflects this horticultural focus in the selection of broad floodplain areas for settlement. This pattern was characteristic of the Piedmont as well as the Coastal Plain to the east and the Shenandoah Valley to the west (Gardner 1982; Kavanagh 1983). The uplands and other areas were also utilized, for it was here that wild resources would have been gathered. Smaller, non-ceramic yielding sites are found away from the major rivers (Hantman and Klein 1992; Stevens 1989).

Most of the functional categories of Late Woodland period sites away from major drainages are small base camps, transient, limited purpose camps, and quarries. Site frequency and size vary according to a number of factors, e.g., proximity to major rivers or streams, distribution of readily available surface water, and the presence of lithic raw material (Gardner 1987). Villages, hamlets, or any of the other more permanent categories of sites are rare to absent in the Piedmont inter-riverine uplands.

Perhaps after 1400 CE, with the effects of the Little Ice Age, an increased emphasis on hunting and gathering and either a decreased emphasis on horticulture or the need for additional arable land required a larger territory per group, and population pressures resulted in a greater occupation of the Outer Piedmont and Fall Line regions (Gardner 1991; Fiedel 1999; Miller and Walker n.d.). The 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries were a time of population movement and disruption from the Ridge and Valley to the Piedmont and Coastal Plain. There appear to have been shifting socio-economic alliances over competition for resources and places in local exchange networks. Factors leading to competition for resources may have led to the development of more centralized forms of social organization characterized by incipiently ranked societies. Small chiefdoms appeared along major rivers at the Fall Line and in the Inner Coastal Plain at about this time. A Fall Line location was especially advantageous for controlling access to critical seasonal resources as well as being points of topographic constriction that facilitated controlling trade arteries (Potter 1993; Jirikowic 1999; Miller and Walker n.d.).

Although European exploration of the Chesapeake Bay area began in the late 1500s, there is minimal evidence for contact between Europeans and the native populations in the Chesapeake before the 17<sup>th</sup> century. French or Spanish explorers likely observed the Chesapeake Bay earlier in the 16<sup>th</sup> century; circa 1527 the Chesapeake was marked on the official Spanish *Padrón General* maps as the *Bahia de Santa Maria* (Potter 1993:161). French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian ships sailed the lower Chesapeake throughout the remainder of the 16<sup>th</sup> century but none appear to have ventured as far north as Maryland. These ships were probably involved in slave hunting, missionary work, and mapping (Potter 1993: 162). During this period, Spanish colonialism focused on *La Florida*, where several mission settlements were established by 1570.

In the early 1600s, Captain John Smith made contact with local populations in the Upper Potomac Coastal Plain and Henry Fleet lived among and traded with the Native Americans on the Chesapeake. Based on their comments, the upper Potomac may have served as a gateway location where Native Americans from diverse regions came to trade (see Potter 1993). Native Americans along the Potomac appear to have adopted a range of social strategies during this period based on varying archeological evidence for European trade goods in aboriginal household assemblages and interpretations of how such goods were incorporated into traditional practices and social relations (Gallivan 2010).

Following his voyage up the Potomac in 1608, Captain John Smith described several substantial aboriginal occupations along the banks of the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers. Smith mapped several Native American settlements along the Potomac River in northern Virginia. These include four hamlets or villages associated with the Tauxenent, Taux, or Dogue Indians, including Pamacocack, on Quantico Creek; Namassingakent on the north bank of Dogue Run; Assaomeck, on the south side of Hunting Creek, and the village of Tauxenent, near lands that would become George Washington's Mount Vernon plantation on Dogue Run.

This area lay at the northern fringe of the Powhatan Confederacy, a large polity centralized in Tidewater Virginia (Rountree 1989). The most numerous Native Americans along the Potomac at the time of the initial reported contact were part of a chiefdom called the Conoy by their Iroquoian adversaries (Potter 1993:19) and the Piscataway, descendants, evidently, of the prehistoric Potomac Creek populations was the most numerous of the Conoy (Potter 1993:19). They dominated the eastern bank of the Potomac River and are generally believed to have been comprised of Coastal Algonquian linguistic group peoples (Humphrey and Chambers 1977, 1985; Potter 1993). Relatively little is known of the Tauxenent or Dogue people; they were possibly Algonquian speakers allied with the Piscataway (Mayre 1935; Cissna 1986). Potter (1993:197) states that around 1650, the Dogue were still living in what is now Mason Neck and by 1654 some may have moved to lands along the Rappahannock River. The Indian groups of this region effectively disappeared from the historic record in the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, although small groups of Native Americans likely remained after that time (Cissna 1986).

## Historic Overview

Early English explorations to the American continent began in 1584 when Sir Walter Raleigh obtained a license from Queen Elizabeth of England to search for “remote heathen lands” in the New World, but all of his efforts to establish a colony failed. In 1606, King James I of England granted to Sir Thomas Gates and others of “The Virginia Company of London” the right to establish two colonies or plantations in the Chesapeake Bay region of North America in order to search “... For all manner of mines of gold, silver, and copper” (Hening 1823, Vol. I:57-75).

It was in the spring of 1607 that three English ships--the *Susan Constant*, the *Godspeed*, and the *Discovery* -- under the commands of Captains Newport, Gosnole, and John Smith, anchored at Cape Henry in the lower Chesapeake Bay. After receiving a hostile reception from native inhabitants, exploring parties were sent out to sail north of Cape Henry. Following explorations in the lower Chesapeake, an island 60 miles up the James River was selected for settlement (Kelso 1995:6,7), and the colonists began building a palisaded fort, which came to be called Jamestown. In 1608, Captain Smith surveyed and mapped the Potomac River, locating the various native villages on both sides of the Potomac River. Captain Smith's "Map of Virginia" supplies the first recorded names of the numerous native villages along both sides of the Potomac River. The extensive village network along the Potomac was described as the "trading place of the natives" (Gutheim 1986:22,23,28). After 1620, Indian trade with the English settlers on the lower Coastal Plain became increasingly intense. Either in response to the increased trade or to earlier intra Indian hostilities, confederations of former disparate aboriginal groups were formed.

Reaffirmed by an “Ancient Charter” dated May 23, 1609, King James outlined the boundaries of the charter of “The Virginia Company:”

...in that part of America called Virginia, from the point of land, called Cape or Point Comfort, all along the sea coast, to the northward two hundred miles, and from the said point of Cape Comfort, all along the sea coast to the southward two hundred miles, and all that space and circuit of land, lying from the sea coast of the precinct aforesaid, up into the land, throughout from sea to sea, west and northwest; and also all the islands, lying within one hundred miles, along the coast of both seas... (Hening 1823, Vol. II:88).

In 1611, John Rolfe (who later married Pocahontas in 1614) began experimenting with the planting of “sweet scented” tobacco at his Bermuda Hundred plantation, located at the confluence of the James and Appomattox Rivers. Rolfe's experiments with tobacco altered the economic future of the Virginia colony by establishing tobacco as the primary crop of the colony; this situation lasted until the Revolutionary War (O'Dell 1983:1; Lutz 1954:27). Tobacco was used as a stable medium of exchange, and promissory notes, used

as money, were issued for the quantity and quality of tobacco received (Bradshaw 1955:80,81). Landed Virginia estates, bound to the tobacco economy, became independent, self-sufficient plantations, and few towns of any size were established in Virginia prior to the industrialization in the south following the Civil War.

A number of early English entrepreneurs were trading along the Potomac River in the early 1600s for provisions and furs. By 1621, the numbers of fur trappers had increased to the point that their fur trade activities required regulation. Henry Fleet, among the better known of the early Potomac River traders, was trading in 1625 along the Potomac River as far north as the Falls of the Potomac. He traded with English colonies in New England, settlements in the West Indies; and English merchants across the Atlantic in London (Gutheim 1986:28,29,35,39).

The first Virginia Assembly, convened by Sir (Governor) George Yeardley at James City in June of 1619, increased the number of corporations or boroughs in the colony from seven to eleven. In 1623, the first laws were made by the Virginia Assembly establishing the Church of England in the colony. These regulated the colonial settlements in relationship to Church rule, established land rights, provided some directions on tobacco and corn planting, and included other miscellaneous items such as the provision "...That every dwelling house shall be pallizaded in for defence against the Indians" (Hening 1823, Vol. I:119-129).

In 1617, four parishes--James City, Charles City, Henrico and Kikotan--were established in the Virginia colony. By 1630, the colony had expanded, necessitating the creation of new shires, or counties, to compensate for the courts, which had become inadequate (Hiden 1980:3,6). In 1634, that part of Virginia located south of the Rappahannock River was divided into eight shires called James City, Henrico, Charles City, Elizabeth City [sic], Warwick River, Warrosquyoake, Charles River, and Accawmack, all to be "...governed as the shires in England" (Hening 1823, Vol. I:224). Ten years later, in 1645, Northumberland County was established on the north side of the Rappahannock River "...for the reduceing of the inhabitants of Chickcouan [district] and other parts of the neck of land between Rappahanock River and Potomack River," thus enabling European settlement north of the Rappahannock River and in Northern Virginia (Hening 1823, Vol. I:352-353). In 1634, when the Virginia colony was divided by the Virginia House of Burgess into eight shires, there were approximately 4,914 men, women, and children in the colony (Greene 1932:136).

Prior to 1692, most lands in the Virginia Colony were granted by the Governor of the colony and were issued as Virginia Land Grants. In 1618, a provision of 100 acres of land had been made for "Ancient Planters," or those adventurers and planters who had established themselves as permanent settlers prior to 1618. Thereafter, Virginia Land Grants were issued by the "headright" system by which "any person who paid his own way to Virginia should be assigned 50 acres of land...and if he transported at his own cost one or more persons he should...be awarded 50 acres of land" for each (Nugent 1983:XXIV).

King Charles I was beheaded in January 1648/9 during the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century Civil Wars in England. His son, Prince Charles II, was crowned King of England by seven loyal supporters, including two Culpeper brothers, during his exile near France in September 1649. For their support, King Charles granted his loyal followers “The Northern Neck,” or all that land lying between the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers in the Virginia colony; the grant was to expire in 1690. King Charles II was subsequently restored to the English throne in 1660.

In 1677, Thomas, Second Lord Culpeper became successor to Governor Berkley in Virginia, and by 1681, he had purchased the six Northern Neck interests of the other proprietors. The Northern Neck grant (due to expire in 1690) was reaffirmed by England in perpetuity to Lord Culpeper in 1688. Lord Culpeper died in 1689, and four-fifths of the Northern Neck interest passed in 1690 to his daughter, Katherine Culpeper, who married Thomas, the fifth Lord Fairfax. The Northern Neck became vested and was affirmed to Thomas, Lord Fairfax, in 1692 (Kilmer and Sweig 1975:5-9). In 1702, Lord Fairfax appointed an agent, Robert Carter of Lancaster County, Virginia, to rent the Northern Neck lands for nominal quit rents, usually two shillings sterling per acre (Hening 1820, Vol. IV:514-523; Kilmer and Sweig 1975:1-2,7,9).

The extent and boundaries of the Northern Neck were not established until two separate surveys of the Northern Neck were conducted. These were begun in 1736, and a final agreement was reached between 1745 and 1747 (Kilmer and Sweig 1975:13-14).

The oldest known land grants in Loudoun County, dating from the early 1700s, were located in the eastern part of the county on the Potomac River, then the northern part of Stafford County. These were granted to Captain Daniel McCarty and John Pope in 1709. Daniel McCarty’s land grant was located on both sides of the mouth of Sugarland Run in the northeastern corner of Loudoun County and was adjoined on the west side by John Pope’s land grant located along the south side of the Potomac River waterfront (MacIntyre 1978:21). The southeastern part of Loudoun County consists of a small part of a 41,660-acre tract of land patented in 1724 by the Northern Neck proprietor, Robert “King” Carter of Lancaster County, for his sons and grandsons. Other early patents in eastern Loudoun County were to Hugh Thomlinson (1724), Major John Fitzhugh (1726), and in 1729 to Robert Carter, Jr., Frances and Elizabeth Barnes, and Abraham Barnes (MacIntyre 1978:21; Northern Neck Land Grants A:71-72).

Large parcels of the Northern Neck Land Grants in the eastern portion of Loudoun County were originally obtained by tidewater plantation owners for their growing families of sons. Initially, these tracts were seated by slaves and overseers to establish tobacco plantations that were later settled by the owners’ sons and/or descendants. The western part of Loudoun County was initially settled during the second quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century by Germans, Irish, and English Quakers from the northern states. The settlers in this part of the county held smaller tracts of land than those in the eastern portion and had few or no slaves. Approximately 2,200 people lived within what was to become Loudoun

County by 1749; the ethnic groups represented included descendants of the English, German and Scotch-Irish settlers and more than 600 slaves (History Matters 2004:11). The slaves included Creoles, those slaves who were born in the British colonies including Virginia and those who were born in Africa, with western Africa being the most common point of origin (History Matters 2004:11).

Following several county divisions, Loudoun County was created by an Act of the Virginia Assembly from Cameron Parish in the western part of Fairfax County on May 2, 1757 (Hening 1819, Vol. VII:148-149). A survey of the dividing line between the two counties in 1757 began at the head of Difficult Run on the Potomac River and ran southwest to the head of Rocky Run on Bull Run. Parent counties of Loudoun County, derived from the Indian District of "Chickcoun" (Chicacoan) in 1645, were Northumberland County (1645-1651), Lancaster County (1651-1653), Westmoreland County (1653-1664) (Hening 1823, Vol. I:352-353,381), Stafford County (1664-1732) (Hening 1823, Vol. II:239), Prince William County (1732-1742) (Hening 1820, Vol. IV:803), and Fairfax County (1742-1757) (Hening 1819, Vol. V:207-208). Loudoun County was named for John Campbell, 4<sup>th</sup> Earl of Loudoun, commander of British Forces in North America during the French and Indian Wars and Governor General of Virginia from 1756-1759 (Head 1908:109-110; Church and Reese 1965:23).

Leesburg, the Loudoun County seat, was established by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in September 1758 on 60 acres of land belonging to Nicholas Minor that adjoined the court house lot. In addition to Nicholas Minor, the property owner and an officer of the Loudoun County militia, Philip Ludwell Lee, Thomas Mason, Francis Lightfoot Lee, James Hamilton, Josiah Clapham, Aeneas Campbell, John Hugh, Francis Hague, and William West, "gentlemen," were appointed trustees for the town of Leesburg (Hening 1819, Vol. VII:235-236).

Although the early economic base of the county was tobacco, by the 1770s a shift from tobacco crops to the cultivation of wheat and the development of flour mills had begun. Factors contributing to this shift to a diversified agricultural base included the exhaustion of tobacco fields and increased English duties on tobacco at a time of drought and crop failures in Virginia. Coincidentally, there was increasing demand for American wheat in England as Britain began entering the industrial age. By the third quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century "...caravans of flour wagons...were already the life of tidewater trade" (Harrison 1987:401-405).

During the Revolutionary War, the majority of the Loudoun County residents were loyal to the Virginia colony. Committees were formed in the county to elect representatives to attend the general meetings in Williamsburg, for the militia draft, and for seeing that the needy families of their soldiers were provided for (Head 1908:127-137). Seven resolutions were passed when the committee met at the courthouse in Leesburg on June 14<sup>th</sup> "...to consider the most effectual method to preserve the rights and liberties of N. America, and relieve our brethren of Boston." In the seventh resolution passed, Thomas Mason and Francis Peyton were appointed to represent the county at a meeting to be held

on August 1, 1774, at Williamsburg, Virginia, to discuss the resolves (Evans 1877/78: 231-236).

British subjects who held land and property in the Virginia colony were deemed to be enemy aliens and their lands and personal property in Virginia, including slaves, were ordered by the Virginia Legislature to be seized as Commonwealth property in 1777 (Hening 1822, Vol. X:66-71). Heirs to the Fairfax family holding the Northern Neck were considered enemy aliens and subject to losing their land. "American citizens" in possession of leased Northern Neck lands at the time the Fairfax lands escheated obtained fee simple titles to the property by obtaining a certificate from the Governor of the Commonwealth, completing a Northern Neck Survey of the leased lands and paying a small fee.

Shipments of "State Arms" from Philadelphia for the militia of Loudoun County and the militia of the Northern Neck were kept in storage at Noland's Ferry, on the Potomac River in Loudoun County, by a Mr. Summers, "...an officer Stationed there to receive & Store them..." The Northern Neck militia was composed of men drafted from the counties of Loudoun, Fauquier, and Culpeper (Palmer 1881:223,257,308). In July of 1781, a report listing "State Arms" being shipped for the Virginia militia names the following stands of armament:

...in a return of the State Arms coming on from Philadelphia, 275 muskets and 104 bayonets are lodged at Fredericksburg, and 841 Muskets and 465 Bayonets at Fauquier Court House. This would make more than the number allowed by 116 -- At Noland's there are 920 muskets and 486 bayonets... (Palmer 1881:258).

Head (1908:131) states that 1,746 men from Loudoun County were drafted into the Loudoun County militia in 1780 and 1781, contradicting the polls for Loudoun County in 1783 that enumerated 947 white males in the county over the age of 16 (Greene 1932:153), a portion of whom were Friends, or Quakers, who did not bear arms. The 1783 census also records that Loudoun County was the second largest slave holding county in the Commonwealth of Virginia, enumerating a total of 8,704 "blacks," most of whom were slaves, making the county second only to Amelia County, which had a population of 8,747 African Americans. The 1790 census shows a total of 14,739 "free white males and females," 4,030 slaves, and 183 "other free persons" (Greene 1932:152,153,155).

In 1787, the United States Constitution was ratified, a significant event for all of the colonists but particularly enslaved African Americans (History Matters 2004:11). Under this constitution, Congress could end the importation of slaves after, but not before, a 20-year period. On January 1, 1808, Congress ended the importation of slaves (History Matters 2004:11).

The Constitution also implemented the “three-fifths” clause which basically determined the method of allotting representatives to the U.S. House of Representatives (History Matters 2003:11). The method used was to count all free persons and three-fifths of the slaves; this prevented the domination of states with large slave populations and fewer free persons by states with large free populations and relatively few numbers of slaves (History Matters 2003:11). The Constitution also prevented Congress from establishing a head tax on slaves, thereby providing a benefit to slave owners.

In 1800, Loudoun County’s population was 20,523 persons of which 333 were free persons of color and 4,990 were enslaved, bringing the total African American population to approximately 25% (History Matters 2004:11). The expansion of western settlements spurred Loudoun’s growth in the late 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, although some slowing was observed in the 1830s and 1840s (History Matters 2004:11).

Early means of transportation, particularly during the colonial period, depended upon the Potomac River and inland water ways. Two early roads in Loudoun County were the Little River Turnpike (Route 50), chartered by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1801 and opened in 1806 from Alexandria as far as the town of Aldie (Edwards et al. 1994:82; Montague 1971:117), and the Leesburg Turnpike (Route 7), incorporated by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1809. The Leesburg Turnpike ran from Alexandria to Dranesville in western Fairfax County in 1822 and was finally extended to reach Leesburg in the late 1830s (Poland 1976:115,117-118).

A study of Loudoun County's geology, indigenous trees and plants, its villages and its agrarian society was published in 1836 by Joseph Martin in his book titled *A New And Comprehensive Gazetteer of Virginia, And The District of Columbia* (Martin 1836: 206-216). In naming the common stones found within the county he notes that: "Small pointed stones of different kinds of flints, and supposed to be Indian darts, are occasionally found" (Martin 1836:208,209). Staple articles of produce in Loudoun County were flour, wheat, pork and beef, and there were a few farm orchards supplying apples, peaches, cherries and plums. In addition to wheat, most of which was milled into flour, grain crops included rye, corn, oats, and buckwheat.

Commenting on the ethnic residents in the county, Martin found:

A very considerable contrast is observable in the manners of the inhabitants in different sections of the county. That part of it lying northwest of Waterford was originally settled principally by Germans, and is now called the German settlement, and the middle of the county southwest of Waterford and west of Leesburg, was mostly settled by emigrants from the middle States, many of whom were members of the society of Friends. In these two sections the farms are generally from one to three hundred acres each and are mostly cultivated by free labor. In the southern and eastern parts of the county the farms are many of them much larger and principally cultivated by slave labor (Martin 1836:208-209).

Slave owners in Loudoun County in 1833 paid taxes on 3,021 slaves, the majority of whom were located within the eastern and southern portions of Loudoun County (Martin 1836:210). The 19<sup>th</sup> century, up until the Civil War, saw significant migration of enslaved African Americans out of the county because of Loudoun County's domestic slave trade (History Matters 2004:12). Over 1,000 slaves were sold out of Loudoun County between 1800 and 1810, and approximately 1,300 slaves were sold out of the county between 1850 and 1860 (History Matters 2004:12). Ninety per cent of the slaves worked in the field, cultivating and harvesting crops as well as establishing and maintaining all of the plantation lands (History Matters 2004:12-13).

Early in the antebellum period, free persons of color had formed communities within the towns of Leesburg, Middleburg, Hamilton, Snickersville/Bluemont, Waterford, Lovettsville and Hillsboro (History Matters 2004:13). However, hostility towards all African Americans accelerated in the wake of the Nat Turner rebellion, and in 1831, Virginia passed a number of laws restricting the rights of free African Americans. These included barring African Americans from owning weapons, restriction of business, restriction of free movement and prohibiting them from learning to read or attend school (History Matters 2004:13).

In the mid-1830s, the major towns of Loudoun County with populations of over 100 were: Hillsborough, on the public road from Harpers Ferry to Leesburg, with a population of 172; Leesburg, the county seat, with 500 dwellings and a population of 1,700; Middleburg, on Goose Creek and surrounded by 18 flour mills, with a population of 430; Upperville, in the southwestern part of Loudoun County near the Fauquier County Line, with a population of 300; and Waterford, a settlement in the northern part of the county, with a population of about 400. Other small settlements currently still in existence are: Aldie, at the junction of Snicker's Gap Turnpike and Little River Turnpike; Arcola, on the main stage road from Alexandria to Winchester; and Lovettsville, a German neighborhood about seven miles south of Harpers Ferry. The town of Purcellville was the site of Purcell's Store and was listed as a post office (Martin 1836:215,216). Approximately 16 small villages and post offices located throughout Loudoun County and at the ferry crossings in 1835/36 are no longer in existence (Martin 1836:210-216).

Between 1830 and 1840, Loudoun County experienced a decline in its population, dropping from 21,939 individuals in 1830 to 20,431 in 1840, or 6.9% (Deck and Heaton 1926:62; Head 1908:85). This population fluctuation appeared again later in the 1800's as well and reflects a phenomena typical of agricultural areas in which partial or total crop failure leads to an out-migration of portions of the population to large cities or other parts of the country (Head 1908:86)

Edge notes on Taylor's 1853 map state that there were 77 water powered mills in the county at that time, although none are depicted along Broad Run or Lenah Run in the

project area's vicinity. The farms of A. Smith and L. Swarts are noted on Taylor's map to the west and north of the project area (Exhibit 4).

A canal route from the mouth of Goose Creek on the Potomac River to the branches of Little River and Beaver Dam was surveyed in 1832 (Little River Navigation Company 1832). A second canal proposal to build lock and dam navigation for canal boats along Goose Creek was chartered by an Act of the Virginia Assembly in 1832, and a survey was carried out for the canal route in the same year. The purpose of the canal was to open navigation for 20 miles down Goose Creek from the Potomac River to the Snickers Gap Turnpike and to establish a five-mile-long canal up Little River to the town of Aldie.

Enough stocks in the Goose Creek and Little River Navigation Company, at \$50.00 a share, were sold by 1839 to hold a stockholder's meeting. A contract was let in 1840 to James Roach of Alexandria for the first 12 miles of the canal. A financial statement of the Goose Creek and Little River Navigation Company for the year ending September 30, 1852, shows that 784 shares had been subscribed by individuals (\$39,200.00) and 1,176 shares by the State of Virginia (\$58,800.00). Expenses and disbursements from 1849 to 1852 totaled \$75,552.46.

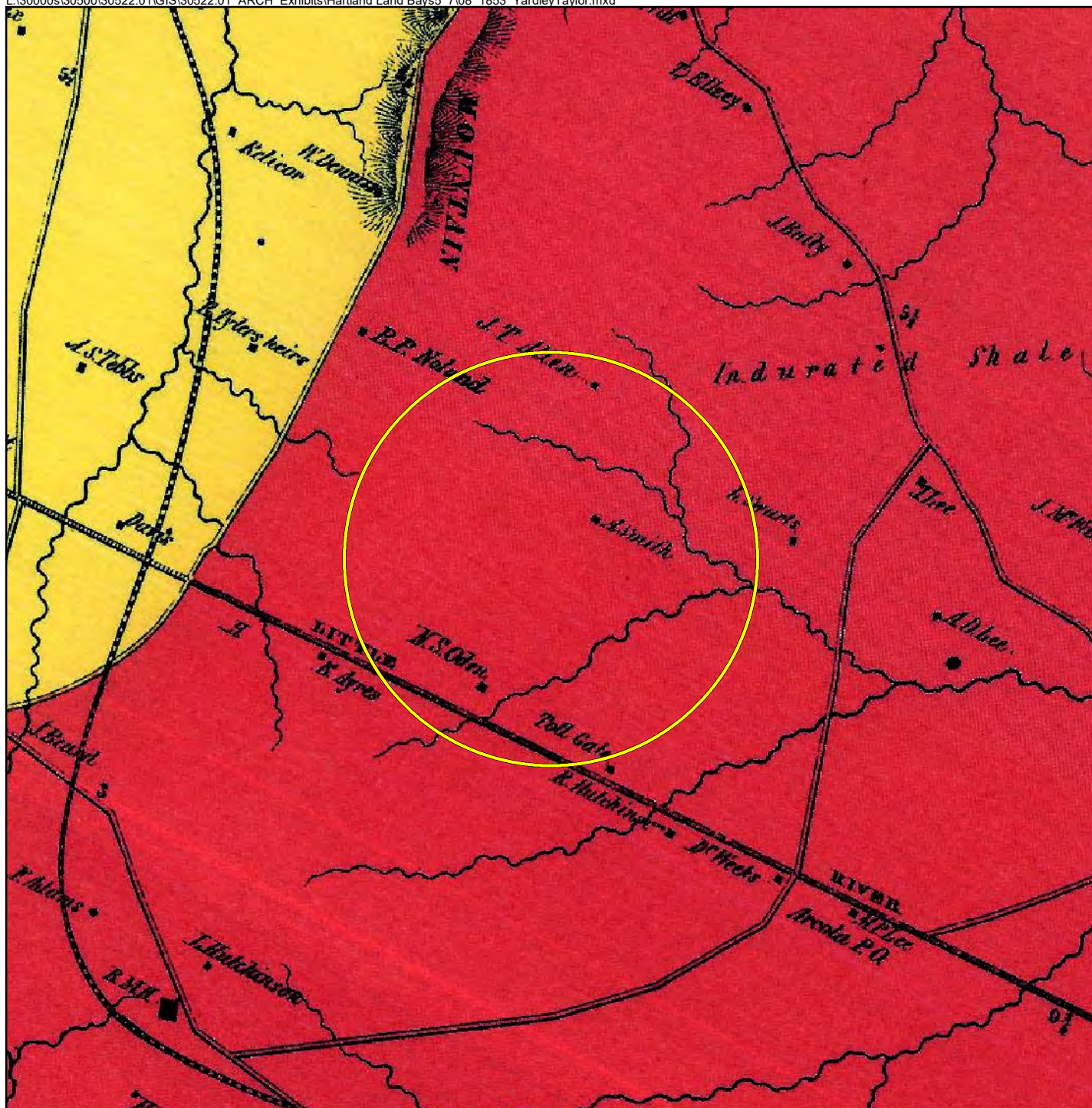
By the end of 1851, Goose Creek was open for the first seven miles, running through two canals, two guard gates, four dams and six locks. The canal was completed in 1854 to the mouth of Little River through a series of 99 locks (Trout 1967:31). The Goose Creek Canal survey shows eight mill sites operating at that time along Goose Creek.

The primary cause of the failure of the Goose Creek and Little River Navigation Company has been attributed to the industrial age advance into railroad systems. By 1854, the Company was financially broken, showing a balance of \$1.95 on the account books. The company was dissolved in 1857 (The Library of Virginia 1839-1857; Trout 1967:31-34).

The Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad, the first railroad system through Loudoun County, was chartered in circa 1853 (Salmon 1996:15,47). Construction on the railroad line began in Alexandria in 1857 and reached Leesburg in 1860 (Geddes 1967:27). The Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad was renamed the Washington and Ohio Railroad circa 1873 and became the Washington, Ohio and Western Railroad in 1884 (Commonwealth of Virginia 1873:105; 1877:39; 1884:491).

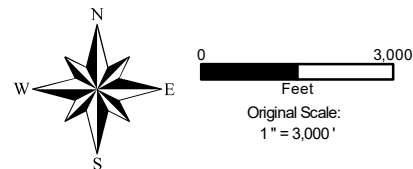
The pre-Civil War population of Loudoun County was enumerated in 1860 at a total of 21,774 persons, including 5,501 slaves and 1,252 "free colored" persons. Slaves were owned at that time by 670 slave holders (Head 1908:85), indicating an average of eight slaves per household.

On the night of December 26, 1860, Major Robert Anderson moved his troops from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina. Subsequently, on April 15, 1861, President Lincoln sent a reinforcement fleet of war vessels from New



○ Vicinity of Project Area

Source: Taylor, Yardley, and Publishers Thomas Reynolds and Robert Pearsall Smith. Map of Loudoun County, Virginia. Philadelphia: Thomas Reynolds and Robert Pearsall Smith, 1854. Map. <https://www.loc.gov/item/2012589658/>.



**Exhibit 4: 1853 Yardley Taylor Map, Loudoun County, VA**

York to Fort Sumter to suppress the rebellion in the southern states. Two days later, the Commonwealth of Virginia seceded from the Union, adopting the Virginia Ordinance of Secession on April 17, 1861, and forming a provisional Confederate government (Gallagher 1989:29; Boatner 1991:729; Church and Reese 1965:134). The State formally seceded from the Union on May 23, 1861, by a vote of 97,000 to 32,000 (Bowman 1985:51, 55), with Loudoun County voting 1,626 to 726 to ratify the Ordinance of Secession (Hillsboro Bicentennial Committee 1976:21).

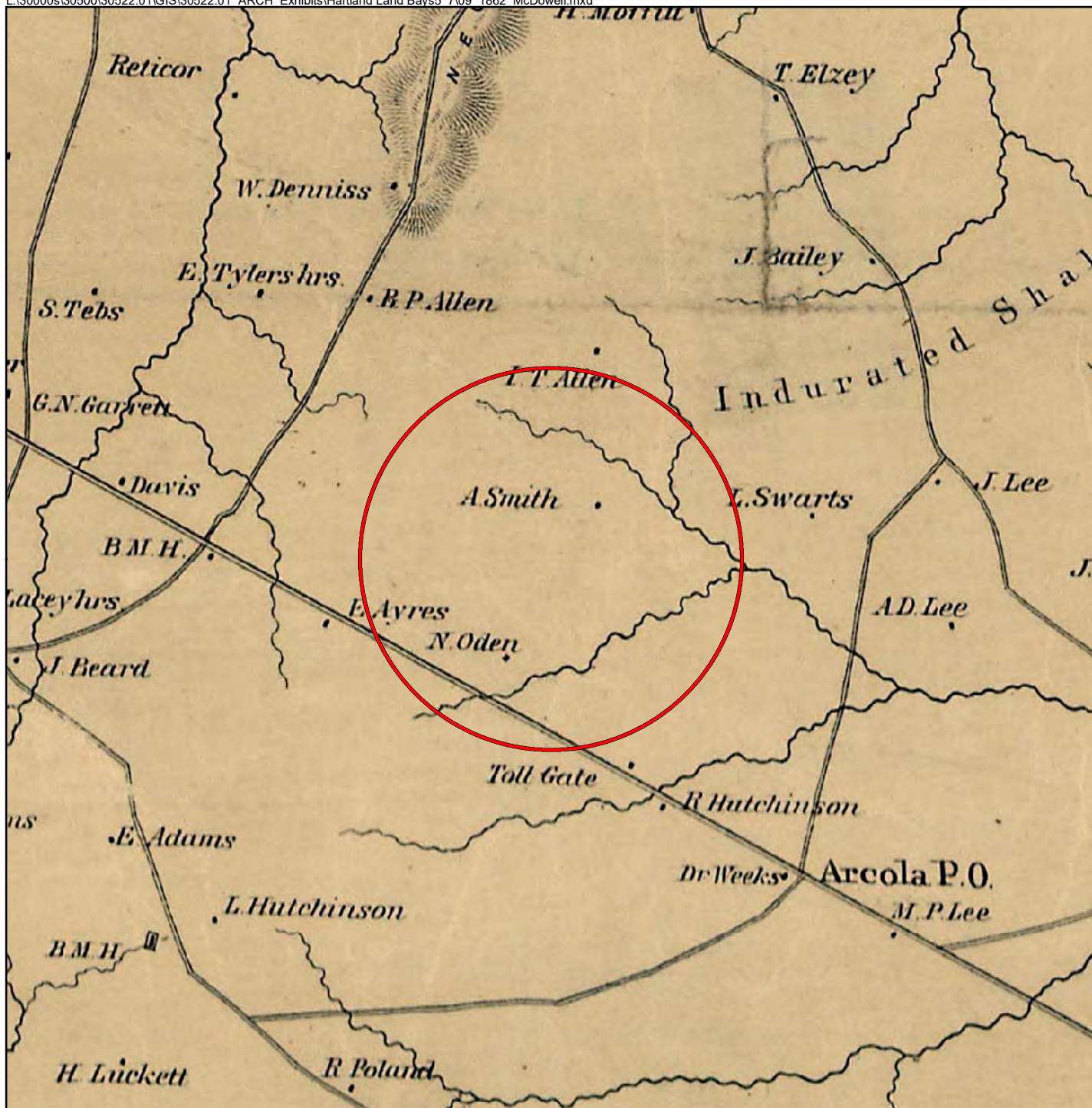
Located 25 miles from Washington, D. C., Loudoun County became a border county of divided loyalties during the Civil War years of 1861-1865. The southern and eastern parts of Loudoun County, settled by English colonials who farmed using slave labor, were loyal for the most part to the Confederacy. The northern and western parts of Loudoun County, settled by Quakers and Germans, although a minority, remained loyal to the Union.


Between 1863 and 1865, the southeastern part of Loudoun County was known as “Mosby's Confederacy” and was controlled by Mosby's Rangers who fought throughout the war using unconventional guerrilla warfare tactics. There were 46 skirmishes during the Civil War in the county, including the Battle of Ball's Bluff on October 21, 1861, and excluding less known skirmishes with Mosby's Rangers (Poland 1976:183,191-192,209).

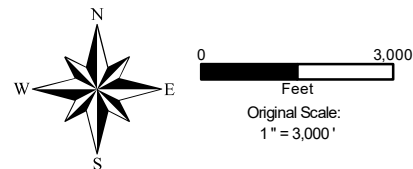
The Battle of Balls Bluff, also known as the Battle of Harrison's Landing or the Battle of Leesburg, occurred on October 21, 1861; it centered around the Union Army's attempt to capture Leesburg by crossing the Potomac at Harrison's Landing. The Union attempt was thwarted by Confederate forces with an overwhelming number of Union casualties (921) compared to the number of Confederate losses (149). The conduct of the troops during the battle had strong political ramifications that led to the establishment of the Congressional Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War. The National Cemetery at Balls Bluff was established in 1865 for the burial of the Union soldiers who died in the battle. The Balls Bluff Battlefield and National Cemetery have been designated a National Historic Landmark.

McDowell's 1862 Map of Northeastern Virginia and the Vicinity of Washington, being a near-direct copy of Taylor's 1853 map, again shows the farms of A. Smith and L. Swarts near the project area (Exhibit 5).

In 1863, Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which stated that all enslaved persons in Confederate territory were to be free, and in 1865, Congress passed the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment which banned slavery (History Matters 2004:15). However, with the abolition of slavery, Loudoun County saw a drop in the African American population from 6,753 in 1860 to 5,691 in 1870 (History Matters 2004:15).



 Vicinity of Project Area



Source: United States Corps Of Topographical Engineers, Irvin McDowell, and J Schedler. *Map of n. eastern Virginia and vicinity of Washington*. [Washington, D.C.?: s.n., 1862] Map. <https://www.loc.gov/item/91685687/>.

## Exhibit 5: 1862 McDowell Map, Northeast Virginia and Washington DC

Federal troops were stationed throughout Virginia, including Loudoun County, during the Reconstruction period, and in 1866, the 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was passed, guaranteeing due process and equal protection under the law to all citizens and granting citizenship to African Americans (History Matters 2004:15). By 1869 the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment was passed, giving African American men the right to vote, and the same year Virginia became the only former Confederate state to do this (History Matters 2004:15).

The Underwood Convention held in Richmond from December 1867 through April 1868 led to the new Virginia Constitution of 1869. The Virginia Constitution, ratified on July 6, 1868, provided for the division of each county into townships (later magisterial districts) and for the development of a revolutionary educational system. In 1871-1872 the Virginia state *Public Free School* system was adopted. At this time, there were 46 white schools and nine African American schools in the county (History Matters 2004:36). Many of the African American schools were built because of the efforts of the local African American communities who petitioned and acquired the land, money and labor for their construction (History Matters 2004:36).

The Virginia Constitution also disenfranchised all southerners who had served in a civil capacity or in the military, and required an oath by anyone seeking public office (Church and Reese 1965:134; Woods 1901:24,25,119). In 1874 Loudoun County was divided into six magisterial districts: Broad Run, Jefferson, Leesburg, Lovettsville, Mercer, and the Mount Gilead District.

The Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire Railroad, reorganized as the Washington and Ohio Railroad in 1864, went into receivership and was reorganized after the war as the Washington and Western Railroad (Geddes 1967:27).

Agricultural recovery during the period of Reconstruction was supplemented by the repair and upkeep of roads and bridges. The Leesburg and Aldie Turnpike (Little River Turnpike or Route 50) was reported to the Virginia Assembly in March of 1873 to be “well graded.” The company was authorized at that time to apply capital stock to the “metaling” of the road and to change the route of the turnpike to “south of the Goose Creek Bridge” (Commonwealth of Virginia 1873:249). On April 1, 1873, the Leesburg and Goose Creek Bridge Company was incorporated and authorized to erect toll bridges over Goose Creek from its mouth at the Potomac River to Ball's Mill. The company was also authorized to charge the following tolls: for each horse, mare, mule, gelding, jack, or jenny the toll was 3 cents; for each vehicle drawn by one animal, 10 cents; for each animal exceeding one, 3 cents; for each head of sheep, swine or goats, 1/4 cent; and for each head of neat cattle, 1/2 cent (Commonwealth of Virginia 1873:328-329).

Having lost most of the grist mills, mill dams, railroads, and bridges throughout the county, as well as farm buildings and houses, livestock, fences and crops during the Civil War years, Loudoun County planters were left with land but no laborers, money, farm animals, or farming tools. Loudoun County agriculture had a successful recovery during

post-war reconstruction and was listed in the 1880 U. S. Census as the leading county in Virginia in the "...production of corn, butter, eggs, wool, numbers of milch cows and sheep, and second only to Fauquier County in the number of stock cattle" (Head 1908:88). The Loudoun County Live Stock Exhibition Association, incorporated on March 7, 1884, was formed for the "...purpose of holding annual exhibitions of live stock, racing, and other entertainment's" (Commonwealth of Virginia 1884:409-410).

The first telephone system in Loudoun County was introduced by the Loudoun County Telephone Company, incorporated on February 5, 1886. During the spring of 1887, additional telephone lines connected the major towns in Loudoun County. Three of the telephone companies authorized to extend lines between towns in Loudoun County were the North Loudoun Telephone Company, incorporated with a principal office at Hillsboro; the Arcola and Aldie Telephone Company, authorized on April 28, 1887, to erect and maintain telephone lines and offices in the counties of Loudoun and Fairfax; and the Aldie and Leesburg Telephone Company, incorporated on May 12, 1887 (Commonwealth of Virginia 1886:62-63; 1887:31,109,280).

The 1900 U.S. Population census showed a small population growth of less than 200 persons in Loudoun County from 21,774 in 1860 to 21,948 in 1900. By ethnic group, the 1900 census showed 16,079 whites, 5,869 blacks, and 101 foreigners. By ethnic comparison, there was a population increase of 1,058 whites between 1860 and 1900, and a decrease of 84 African Americans during this period (Head 1908:84,85).

Although the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the U.S. Constitution had guaranteed the right of African American men to vote and the Virginia State Constitution of 1869 had affirmed this same right, in 1902, African Americans lost these rights (History Matters 2004:15). In Loudoun County, African Americans made up approximately 10% of the population at this time. The Virginia Constitution of 1902 limited the right to vote to war veterans, their sons, and to property owners who paid at least one dollar in property taxes or who could reasonably explain part of the new constitution (History Matters 2004:15-16). The new constitution also required potential voters to complete registration applications in their own handwriting and answer any and all questions from local registrars about their voting qualifications and it imposed a poll tax on voters (History Matters 2004:16). As a result, men who could not pay the poll tax, men who were illiterate and men who could not "correctly" answer the local registrar's questions, could not vote. By these measures, by 1904, Virginia's voters were cut in half and African American voters were reduced from around 147,000 to less than 10,000 (History Matters 2004:16). This would not change until the 1960s.

Having recovered from the Civil War by 1900, Loudoun County had become the leading dairy county of Virginia. At the turn of the century, Loudoun County farmers were using agricultural farming methods and equipment that had been developed prior to the Civil War; this continued until the advent of World War I. General impacts on the agricultural community following the War were the introduction of powered machinery and an increase in prices of farm products and cattle; these were offset by rising taxes and

expenses. By the early 1920s, 81% of farmlands within the county were improved; major agricultural products were corn, wheat, dairy products, and the shipping of beef and pork (Deck and Heaton 1926:106).

Land ownership and a focus on agriculture by former African American slaves in Virginia grew rapidly in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century (History Matters 2004:44). Between 1870 and 1910, African American farm ownership increased 3,641% from 860 to 32,168 farm owners. This rise is felt by historians to derive from a number of factors including a tradition of African American proprietorship in the state, greater opportunities for mortgage money, the establishment of a variety of race based mutual aid societies, the promotion of enterprise and self-sufficiency by institutions such as Virginia's Hampton Institute and the efforts of prominent African American Virginians (History Matters 2004:44).

Although land ownership grew, the African Americans in Virginia and in Loudoun County felt disenfranchised after the passage of the 1902 Virginia Constitution. This precipitated the formation of social, religious and economic support groups that would assuage the bitterness of segregation and disenfranchisement. It also accelerated a fight for civil rights which would not end for over 50 years. In 1883, a number of individuals from African American communities within Loudoun County petitioned for the right to serve as jurors in the county courts (History Matters 2004:16). In 1890, the Loudoun County Emancipation Association was formed in Hamilton. The association was formed to work for the "betterment of the race – educationally, morally and materially." Emancipation Day was celebrated yearly on September 2 (History Matters 2004:16). In 1910, the association moved to Purcellville where it purchased 10 acres of land on which Emancipation Day activities were held. Other organizations formed during this period were the Odd Fellows, the Willing Workers Club and the Society of Galilean Fishermen.

In 1920, Loudoun County was described as a rural county with 10 incorporated towns, but having no towns with a population of 2,500 or more. According to the Census for 1920 Loudoun County:

...ranked first in the percentage of Farm land improved; 2nd in the per Capita value of live stock... 3rd in the per capita county wealth; 4th in total value of all farm property ...and 9th in total value of all crops. Loudoun's rank in these items seems to be particularly good when we consider that the county ranks 19th in size....New developments in agriculture have been widespread in Loudoun in recent years. It has become the rule for farm boys to receive a college education. These men have been instrumental in the installing of improved farm machinery throughout the county. Our farmers have taken a real interest in the raising of pure bred stock. The breeders of horses and cattle have been foremost in this movement... (Deck and Heaton 1926:106).

The 1920 census shows 15,654 native whites, 4,810 African Americans, and 111 “foreign-born” persons residing in the county. This shows a population decrease of 7.4% over a period of twenty years (Deck and Heaton 1926:62,63).

The crash of the stock market in 1929 leading to the Great Depression of the 1930s, the extreme drought of 1930, and the subsequent government requests that cultivated acres be reduced 30%, saw hundreds of properties within the county being sold for delinquent real estate taxes in 1931 and 1932. The major relief during the depression years was the creation of the Rural Electrification Administration (R.E.A.) in 1935, which revolutionized rural life by introducing electricity and indoor plumbing (Poland 1976:279,317,319,326,327,334).

Although slowed by the Depression, Loudoun County’s African American communities continued to grow (History Matters 2004:46). A number of commercial enterprises owned and operated by African Americans grew into significant local institutions during this period.

Post-depression years saw Loudoun's farm production and income soaring during World War II (Poland 1976:337). Poland comments:

As the war demanded additional farm products and the labor shortage became critical, farmers were forced to use more modern farm equipment...During the later years of the war, attempts were made to alleviate labor shortages...by the use of Nazi prisoners of war. Approximately 170 German soldiers, held under U. S. Army guard in a camp near Leesburg, were taken from there by trucks to work on county farms (Poland 1976:336).

In the early 1940s, efforts by African Americans succeeded in obtaining better public education and improved public facilities for African American children (History Matters 2004:53). One of the major achievements of this group was the construction in 1941 of the Douglass High School in Leesburg, the first high school for African Americans in the county (History Matters 2004:53-54). Two additional schools, the 1946 Carver School in Purcellville and the 1948 Banneker School in St. Louis followed (History Matters 2004:54). Ultimately the schools were integrated.

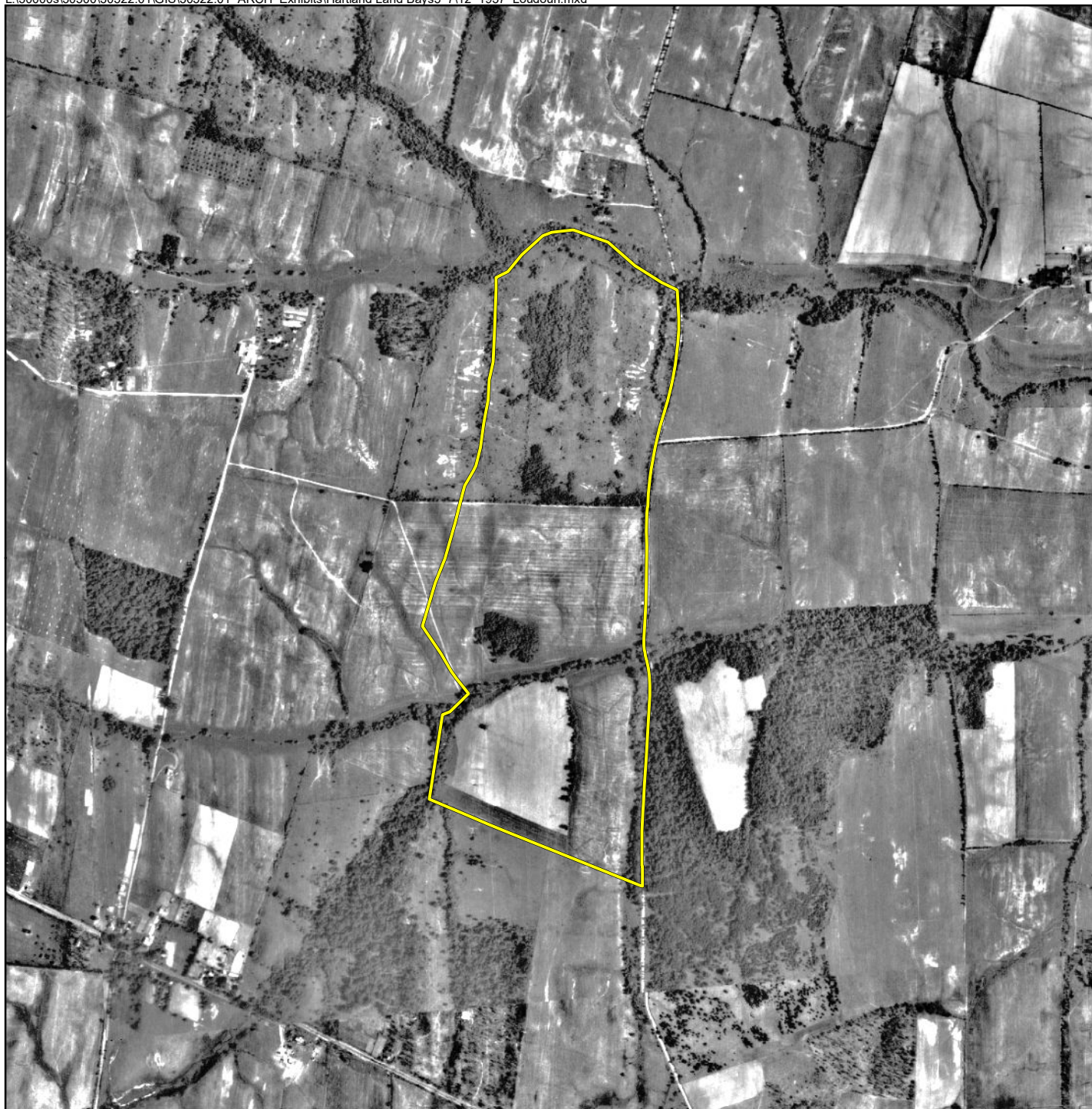
By the time of World War II in Europe, despite shortages in labor and farm equipment, Loudoun County's farm production and income had grown. The subsequent postwar years of mechanization saw more specialized farming with dairying, poultry and beef cattle leading the list of major agricultural pursuits; commuting increased significantly as well. By 1960, Loudoun County's life style was becoming increasingly urban (Poland 1976:336-337,341,342), a trend that continues into current times. By 1970 new suburbanites sought housing in planned communities in the major incorporated towns in Loudoun County and commuted into the Washington, D.C., area to work (Poland 1976:341,342, 365).

USGS quadrangles and aerial photographs illustrate changes to the project area and its vicinity throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century. A 1937 aerial photograph (Exhibit 6) shows the southern portion of the project area as cultivated fields and the northern portion of the project area appears to be partially wooded pasture land. A single large grove of trees is present in the cultivated southern area just north of Lenah Run. The 1943 Arcola quadrangle shows a thinly-populated, rural landscape in the vicinity, with no structures noted within the project area (Exhibit 7). A 1957 aerial photograph shows little change to the project vicinity, with the exception that the northern portion of the project area has become significantly more wooded (Exhibit 8). By 1990 (see Exhibit 2), little had changed in the immediate vicinity; the project area contains no buildings and the surrounding area remains largely undeveloped and rural. As seen in a recent aerial photograph, the vicinity of the project area has undergone major residential development in recent decades (see Exhibit 3).

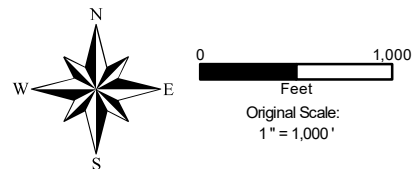
## **PREVIOUS ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH**

The following inventory of previously recorded cultural resources within and near the project area was established by using the Virginia Department of Historic Resources' (DHRs) online Virginia Cultural Resource Information System (V-CRIS), as well as examining cultural resource files and reports at the Thunderbird Archeology office in Gainesville, Virginia.

No archeological sites or architectural resources were previously recorded within the current project area. Thirty archeological sites and 22 architectural resources have been identified within a one-mile radius of the project area (Tables 1 and 2).



 Project Area



Source: Loudoun County Office of Mapping and Geographic Information

### Exhibit 6: Spring 1937 Black and White Imagery

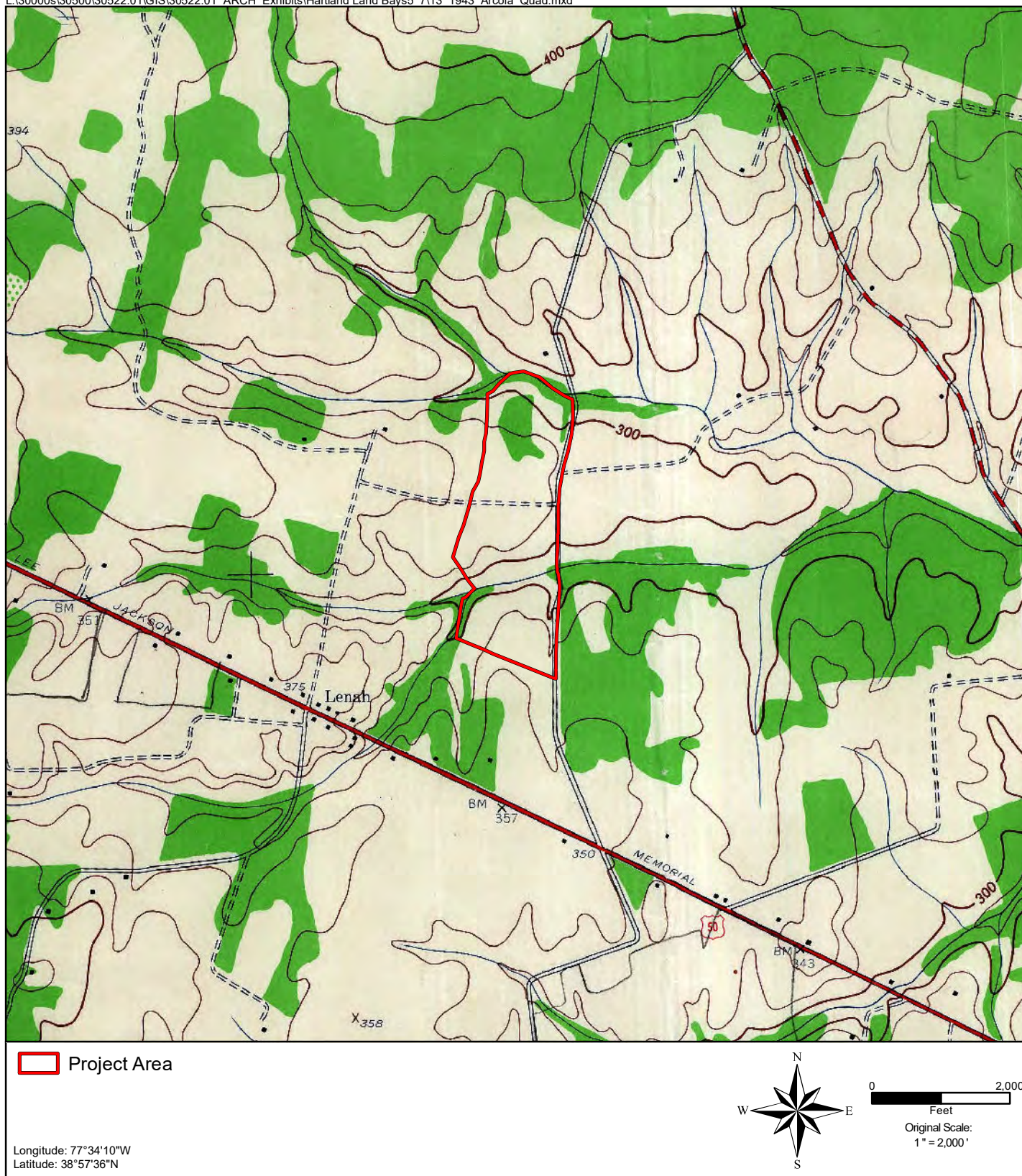
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**Exhibit 7: 1943 USGS Quadrangle, Arcola, VA**

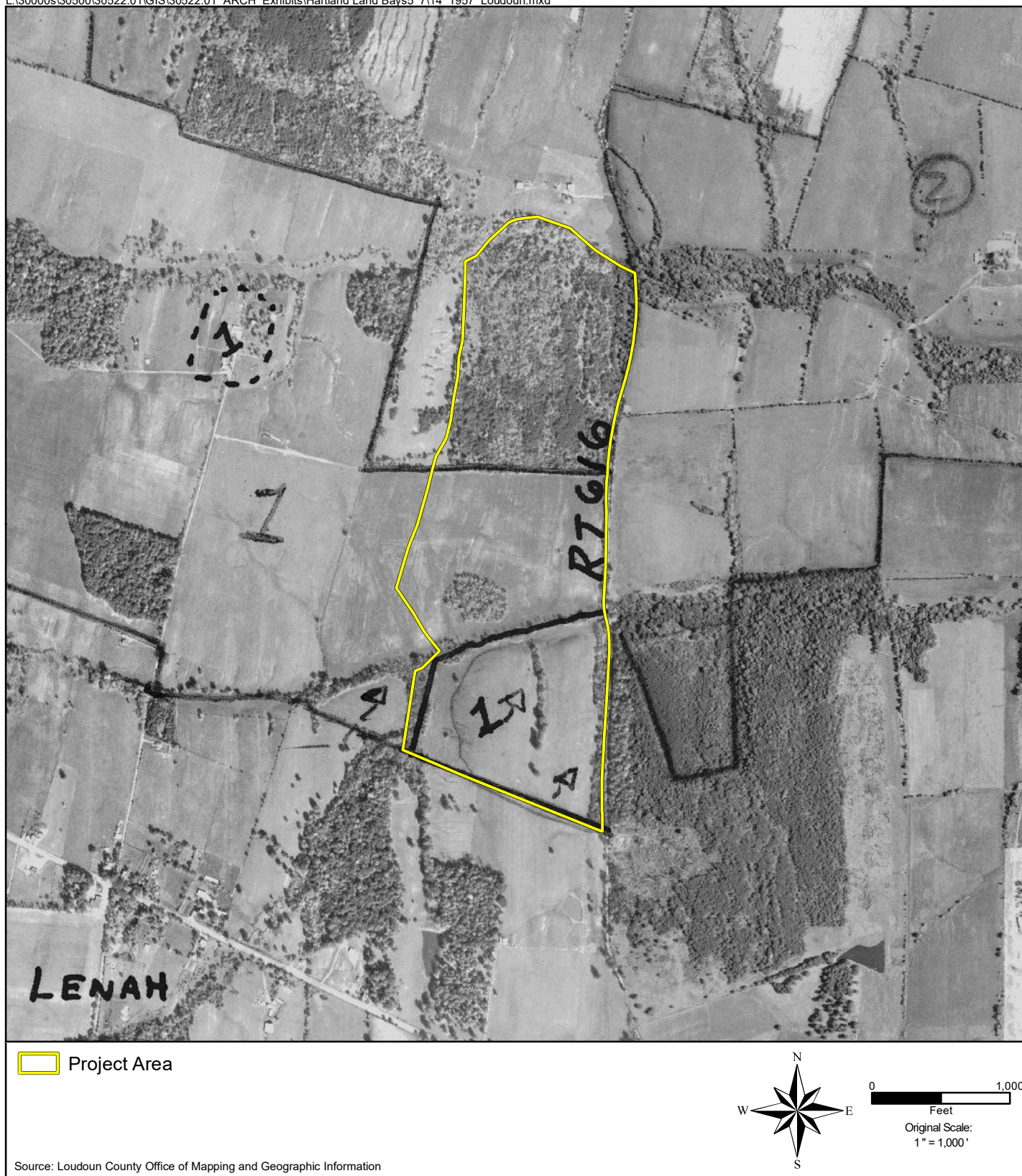
Lenah Farm Land Bays 5-7 - Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation

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### Exhibit 8: 1957 Black and White Imagery

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**TABLE 1: Previously Recorded Archeological Sites within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area**

<b>DHR SITE NUMBER</b>	<b>SITE TYPE</b>	<b>TEMPORAL AFFILIATION</b>	<b>NRHP ELIGIBILITY</b>
44LD0178	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not evaluated
44LD0179	Camp, temporary; Farmstead	Prehistoric/Unknown; 18 <sup>th</sup> century, 2 <sup>nd</sup> half; 19 <sup>th</sup> century, 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter	Not evaluated
44LD0180	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not evaluated
44LD0181	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not evaluated
44LD0182	Camp, temporary	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not evaluated
44LD0458	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not evaluated
44LD0560	Artifact scatter	19 <sup>th</sup> century, 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter; 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Not evaluated
44LD0561	Artifact scatter	19 <sup>th</sup> century, 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter; 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Not evaluated
44LD1003	Camp, temporary; Dwelling, single	Middle Archaic; 18 <sup>th</sup> century,	Not Eligible
44LD1070	Lithic scatter; Farmstead	Prehistoric/Unknown; 19 <sup>th</sup> century, 4 <sup>th</sup> quarter; 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Not Eligible
44LD1125	Farmstead; Doctor's Office	19 <sup>th</sup> century, 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter; 19 <sup>th</sup> century, 2 <sup>nd</sup> half; 20 <sup>th</sup> century, 1 <sup>st</sup> half	Eligible
44LD1279	Farmstead	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Not evaluated
44LD1280	Railroad Bed	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Not evaluated
44LD1281	Trash scatter	18 <sup>th</sup> century	Not evaluated
44LD1282	Trash scatter	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Not evaluated
44LD1283	Trash scatter	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Not evaluated
44LD1294	Lithic scatter; Trash scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown; 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Not evaluated
44LD1442	Camp, temporary; Lithic workshop; Trash scatter	Late Archaic; Early Woodland; 18 <sup>th</sup> century, 2 <sup>nd</sup> half; 19 <sup>th</sup> century; 20 <sup>th</sup> century, 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter	Not evaluated
44LD1457	Farmstead	19 <sup>th</sup> century; 20 <sup>th</sup> century, 1 <sup>st</sup> half	Not evaluated
44LD1458	Trash scatter	18 <sup>th</sup> century, 2 <sup>nd</sup> half; 19 <sup>th</sup> century, 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter	Not evaluated
44LD1502	Outbuilding	Historic/Unknown	Not evaluated
44LD1503	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not evaluated
44LD1504	Dwelling, single	19 <sup>th</sup> century; 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Not evaluated
44LD1505	Trash scatter	19 <sup>th</sup> century, 2 <sup>nd</sup> half; 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Not evaluated
44LD1536	Farmstead	19 <sup>th</sup> century, 3 <sup>rd</sup> quarter; 20 <sup>th</sup> century, 1 <sup>st</sup> quarter	Not evaluated
44LD1564	Trash scatter	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Not evaluated
44LD1565	Camp, temporary; Trash scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown; Historic/Unknown	Not evaluated
44LD1650	Dwelling, single	19 <sup>th</sup> century; 20 <sup>th</sup> century, 2 <sup>nd</sup> half	Not evaluated
44LD1659	Lithic scatter	Prehistoric/Unknown	Not Eligible
44LD1685	Farmstead	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Not evaluated

One archeological site within a one-mile radius has been determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Dr. James Weeks site (44LD1125) is located along the south side of John Mosby Highway (Route 50) within the Lenah Mill residential development. The site is the location of a late 18<sup>th</sup> century dwelling/ordinary that later served as a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century doctor's residence. which was determined eligible for the NRHP in 2012.

**TABLE 2: Previously Recorded Architectural Resources within a One-Mile Radius of the Project Area**

<b>DHR RESOURCE NUMBER</b>	<b>RESOURCE NAME</b>	<b>TYPE</b>	<b>TEMPORAL AFFILIATION</b>	<b>NRHP ELIGIBILITY</b>
053-0664	Lenah Historic District	District	ca 1885	Not evaluated
053-0980	Lenah Tollhouse	Toll House	1806	Not extant
053-0986	Joseph A. Schokey House	Dwelling	ca 1800	Not Eligible
053-5003	Donald and Genevieve Lyons House	Farmstead	ca 1870	Not evaluated
053-5004	Lenah Mill	Mill	ca 1870	Not Eligible
053-5005	Burton House & Gas Station	Gas Station	ca 1933	Not Eligible
053-5006	John and Betty Lynch House	Dwelling	ca 1880	Not evaluated
053-5007	Wilmar and Marie Payne House	Dwelling	ca 1870	Not evaluated
053-5008	Ayers House	Dwelling	ca 1880	Not evaluated
053-5009	Doris C. Bachman House	Dwelling	ca 1880	Not evaluated
053-5010	Lois Lee Allder House	Dwelling	ca 1890	Not evaluated
053-5011	No data	No data	No data	Not Eligible
053-5018	Bridge #1096	Bridge	1935	Not Eligible
053-5687	23583 Fleetwood Rd	Farmstead	ca 1900	Not evaluated
053-5705	41543 John Mosby Hwy	Dairy Barn	ca 1940	Not extant
053-5888	Lenah Farm	Farmstead	ca 1870	Not evaluated
053-5918	Nicholson Farm	Farmstead	ca 1955	Not Eligible
053-6005	41653 Lee Jackson Hwy	Dwelling	ca 1930	Not Eligible
053-6034	41038 John Mosby Hwy	Dwelling	ca 1941	Not evaluated
053-6048	Koenig House	Dwelling	ca 1925	Not extant
053-6248	41300 John Mosby Hwy	Dwelling	ca 1955	Not evaluated
053-6405	Lee Family Cemetery	Cemetery	Pre-1828	Not evaluated

No architectural resources in the vicinity of the project area have been deemed eligible for the NRHP. One un-evaluated resource, 053-5687, is located adjacent to the north of the project area across Broad Run. A second non-evaluated resource, 053-5888, is located a short distance to the west of the project area. Both resources are historic farmsteads that remain in active use.

## RESEARCH DESIGN

### Research Objectives

The purpose of the survey was to locate and record any cultural resources within the impact area and to provide a preliminary assessment of their potential significance in terms of eligibility for inclusion on the NRHP. As codified in *36 CFR 60.4*, the four criteria applied in the evaluation of significant cultural resources to the NRHP are:

- A. Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. Association with the lives of significant persons in or past; or
- C. Representative of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master; or
- D. Have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in history or prehistory.

Any architectural resources recorded as result of this investigation were subjected to a Phase I reconnaissance-level architectural survey only, unless otherwise indicated; this includes preliminary assessments of the resource's eligibility for the NRHP and of the potential direct and indirect adverse effects on the resource that may be caused by the proposed undertaking. Typically, architectural resources recorded at the Phase I reconnaissance-level are evaluated using Criterion C only. For the purposes of this discourse, the NRHP eligibility recommendations for any relevant architectural resource will be considered using only Criterion C; evaluation under Criteria A, B, and/or D will be considered if necessitated by specific site conditions, characteristics, and/or contexts.

Archeological sites are typically evaluated using only Criterion D, and must show enough integrity to be able to yield significant information and answer research hypotheses in history and/or prehistory. While the evaluation of archeological sites under Criteria A, B, and C will be considered if necessitated by specific site conditions, characteristics, and/or contexts, NRHP eligibility recommendations for sites in this report will be considered using Criterion D, unless otherwise indicated in the following text.

Cemeteries and individual graves, if identified, will be recorded as both archeological sites and architectural resources with the DHR. Cemeteries and individual graves are not ordinarily considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP unless special considerations of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation are met; to qualify for listing under Criteria A, B, or C a cemetery or grave must meet not only the basic criteria, but also the special requirements of Criteria Considerations C or D, relating to graves and cemeteries. Burial places evaluated under Criterion D for the importance of the information they may impart do not need to meet the requirements for the Criteria Considerations but should have the potential to yield significant information through archeological excavation and analysis of the human remains (Potter and Boland 1992).

## Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation Methodology

### *Archeological Fieldwork Methodology*

The conventional Phase I field methodology included both the use of surface reconnaissance and shovel testing to locate and define boundaries of archeological sites. The surface reconnaissance consisted of walking over the area and examining all exposed areas for the presence of artifacts. Exposed areas included cut banks, tree falls, machinery cuts, soils exposed by erosion, etc. The surface reconnaissance was also used to examine the topography of specific areas in order to determine the probability that they contain archeological sites. All high and moderate probability areas, i.e., areas that were well drained and possessed low relief, were tested at 50-foot intervals. High probability areas also included historic structure areas identified through surface reconnaissance or through archival review of historic maps. In accordance with DHR guidelines for conducting a Phase I identification level survey, an approximately 10% sample of areas considered low probability for the presence of archeological sites were also subjected to shovel testing at 50-foot intervals (DHR 2017:45); in general, the low probability areas were those that were significantly sloped, poorly drained, or that have been disturbed. Additional shovel tests were excavated at 25-foot intervals in a cruciform pattern around positive shovel tests, as necessary, to delineate artifact concentrations and to define archeological site boundaries.

Portions of the project area are located within the flood plains of Broad Run and Lenah Run. These areas were not subjected to shovel testing, but pedestrian reconnaissance was performed in these areas.

Shovel test pits measured at least 15 inches in diameter and were excavated in natural or cultural soil horizons, depending upon the specific field conditions. Excavations ceased when gleyed soils, gravel, water, or well-developed B horizons too old for human occupation were reached. All excavated soils were screened through 1/4-inch mesh hardware cloth screens and were classified and recorded according to standard pedological designations (A, Ap, B, C, etc.); excepting the terms Fill and Fill horizon, which are used to describe culturally modified, disturbed, or transported sediments and soils. The use of these terms is consistent with use in standard geomorphological studies and recordation of geo-boring profiles in environmental studies. Soil colors were described using Munsell Soil Color Chart designations and soil textures were described using the United States Department of Agriculture soil texture triangle. Artifacts recovered during Phase I shovel testing were bagged and labeled by unit number and soil horizon.

The location of each shovel test pit was mapped; unless otherwise noted, the graphic representation of the test pits and other features depicted in this report are not to scale and their field location is approximate.

### *Architectural Reconnaissance Methodology*

In accordance with DHR guidelines for conducting a Phase I reconnaissance-level architectural survey, any previously unrecorded architectural resources 50 years of age or older that were identified within the study property were recorded with the DHR and fully documented; documentation will include:

- the location and limits of the resource.
- a full description of the resource, including the historic and/or current name of the property, a classification of the resource's type, exterior description of the primary resource, date or period of construction, alterations and dates or periods of alterations, physical condition; possible threats to the resource, etc.
- photographs of the resource, including exterior photographs of the front, rear, and side elevations and oblique views of the resource, close-up photographs of architectural and/or construction details, etc.
- and a preliminary summary statement of significance for the resource, including recommendations for additional work at the intensive level and recommendations concerning the resource's potential NRHP eligibility.

### *Laboratory Methodology*

All recovered artifacts were cleaned, inventoried, and curated. Historic artifacts were separated into four basic categories: glass, metal, ceramics, and miscellaneous. The ceramics were identified as to ware type, method of decoration, and separated into established types, following South (1977), Miller (1992) and Magid (1990). All glass was examined for color, method of manufacture, function, etc., and dated primarily on the basis of method of manufacture when the method could be determined (Hurst 1990). Metal and miscellaneous artifacts were generally described; the determination of a beginning date is sometimes possible, as in the case of nails. Unless otherwise noted, a representative sample of recovered brick and oyster shell was retained for curation; the remainder was discarded after being counted and weighed.

Any recovered prehistoric artifacts were classified by cultural historical and functional types and lithic material. In addition, the debitage was studied for the presence of striking platforms and cortex, wholeness, quantity of flaking scars, signs of thermal alteration, size, and presence or absence of use. Chunks are fragments of lithic debitage which, although they appear to be culturally modified, do not exhibit clear flake or core morphology.

Recovered artifacts were entered into a Structured Query Language (SQL) Server database in order to record all aspects of an artifact description. For each artifact, up to 48 different attributes are measured and recorded in the database. Several pre-existing report templates are available, or users can create custom queries and reports for complex and unique analyses. The use of a relational database system to store artifact data permits a

huge variety of options when storing and analyzing data. A complete inventory of all the artifacts recovered can be found in Appendix I of this report.

## **Research Expectations**

The following presents an assessment of the probability that archeological sites will occur within the project area based on topography, drainage, the presence of roads and historic map projection.

The probability for locating prehistoric sites generally depends on the variables of topography, proximity to water, and internal drainage. Sites are more likely on well-drained landforms of low relief near water. Although few previously identified prehistoric sites have been recorded in the one-mile radius of the project area, the presence of well-drained landforms along Broad Run and Lenah Run which pass through the project area may have attracted prehistoric peoples, likely groups involved in seasonal resource exploitation. Therefore, the project area is considered to have a high probability of containing prehistoric cultural resources.

The probability for the occurrence of historic period sites largely depends upon the historic map search, the history of settlement in the area, the topography and the proximity of a particular property to historic roads. However, the absence of structures on historic maps does not eliminate the possibility of an archeological site being present within the property as it was common for tenant, slave, and African-American properties to be excluded from these maps.

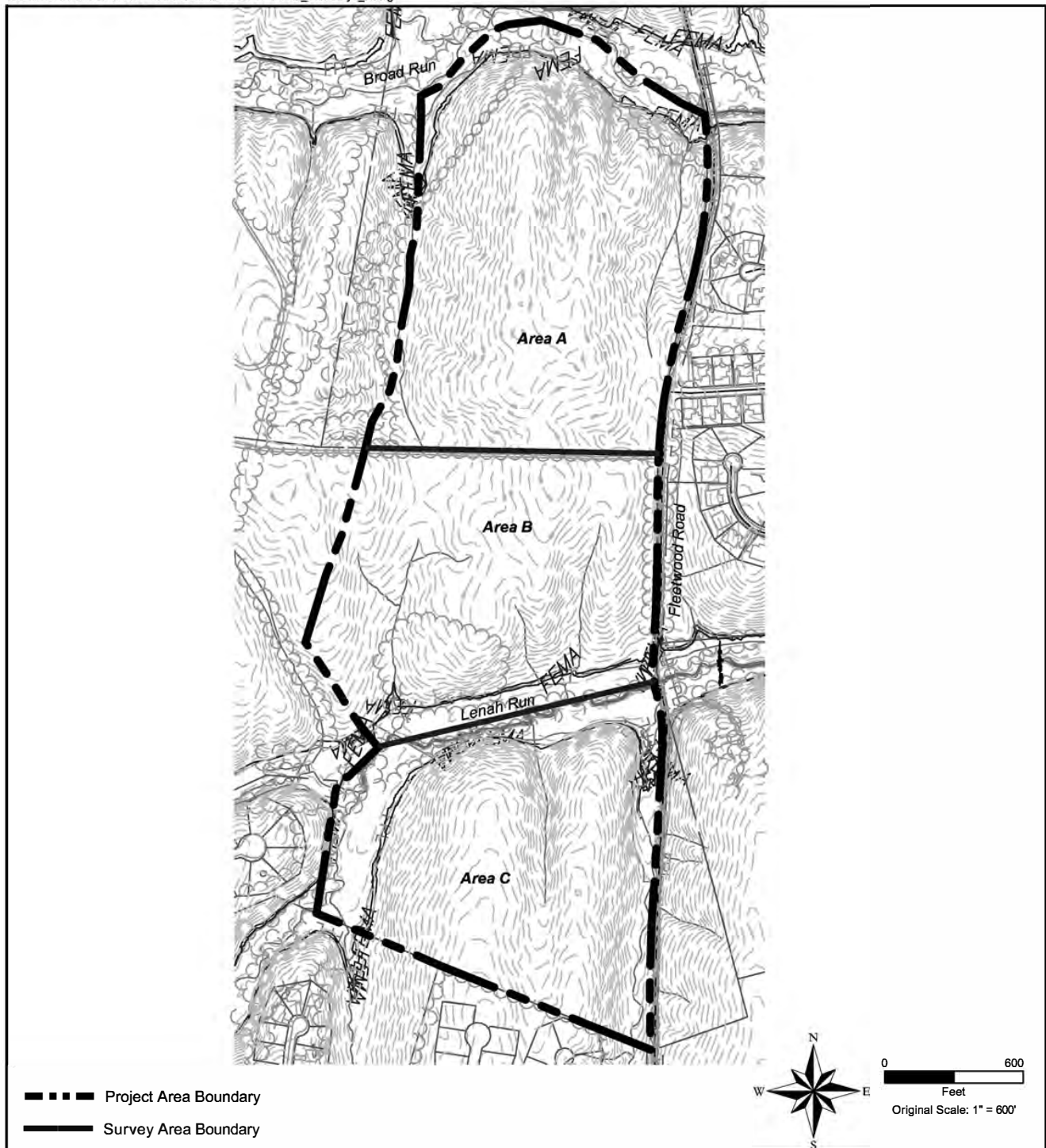
Although no dwellings or cultural features were recorded within the project area on historic maps, there is at least a moderate probability for locating historic cultural resources within the project area due to the presence of several historic dwellings nearby and Fleetwood Road, in existence since at least the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, on the eastern boundary.

## **RESULTS OF FIELD INVESTIGATIONS**

The project area was divided into three survey areas (A-C) for ease of discussion (Exhibit 9). Each survey area is described in its own section below, along with natural and cultural features, archeological testing, finds, and sites.

### **Area A**

Area A is located in the northern portion of the project area, bounded to the north by Broad Run, to the east by Fleetwood Road, to the south by Area B, and to the west by farmland. Topography within the project area consists of a north-south running bifurcated upland ridge that terminates with steep slopes descending to the flood plain of Broad Run on the north end of the survey area (Exhibit 10). Small unnamed tributaries to Broad Run flow north along the east and west boundaries of Area A.



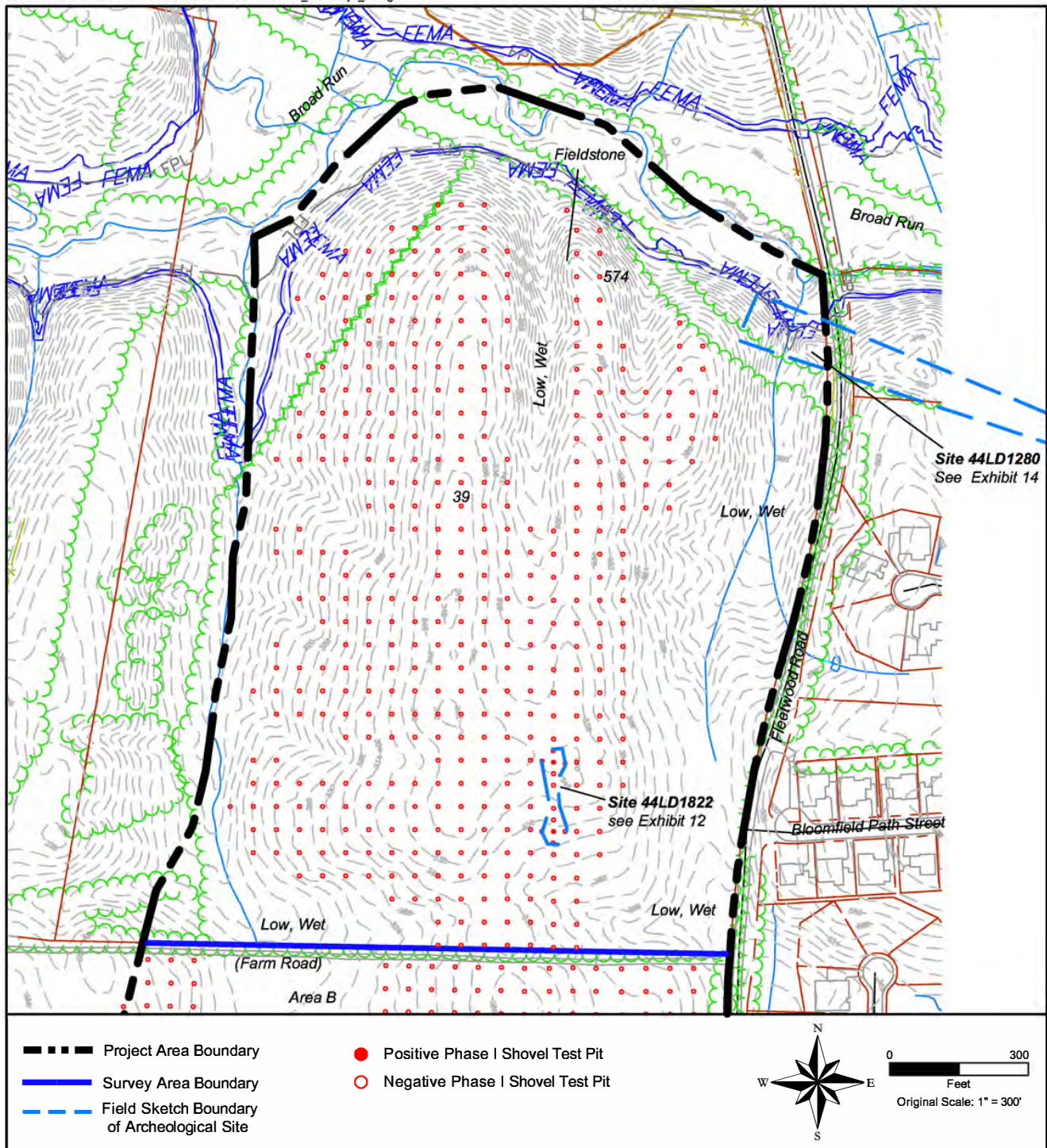
## Exhibit 9 Survey Areas

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**Exhibit 10**  
**Overview of Testing in Area A**

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Vegetation within Area A consists of mixed deciduous and evergreen forest with moderate to dense undergrowth (Plate 1). The eastern portion of the survey area is poorly drained and contains many treefalls

Two features were noted during the survey of Area A. An earthwork embankment in the northeastern corner of the survey area appears to be the western terminus of the unfinished bed of the Manassas Gap Rail Road, other portions of which have been previously recorded as 44LD1280. This resource will be discussed in greater detail later in this section.

A single possible fieldstone grave marker was observed at the north end of the main landform overlooking Broad Run (Plate 2). The narrow ridge upon which the stone is located is underlain by similar stone beneath a relatively shallow layer of topsoil. The stone was located on the western shoulder of the ridge near the edge of a treefall depression positioned west of the stone at the ridge shoulder/side slope interface. No cultivars, large trees, or other changes in vegetation are present, and the location of the stone is shown as open and tree-less in a 1937 aerial photograph (see Exhibit 6). The lack of ability to excavate a grave of significant depth and the observations concerning vegetation above suggest that this stone is not a human burial. A more likely explanation is that a piece of the underlying bedrock was uplifted to a vertical position when the tree once growing in the adjacent depression uprooted.

A total of 424 STPs were excavated within Area A at 25- and 50-foot intervals. The typical soil profile consisted of a plowed stratum (Ap) overlying subsoil (B horizon), as seen in STP 39 (Exhibit 11).

#### **STP 39**

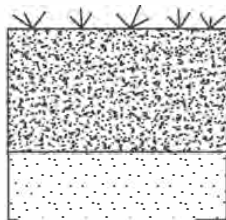
Ap: 0-0.7 feet below surface - [10YR 3/3] dark brown silty clay loam  
B horizon: 0.7-1.1 feet below surface - [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silty clay with 25% saprolite

The narrower ridge fingers in the northern portion of Area A that overlook Broad Run are underlain with bedrock that frequently lies beneath a shallow layer of topsoil, as seen in STP 574.

#### **STP 574**

Ap: 0-0.3 feet below surface - [10YR 3/4] dark yellowish brown silt loam  
B/Cr horizon: 0.3-0.6 feet below surface - [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown clay loam with more than 50% saprolite

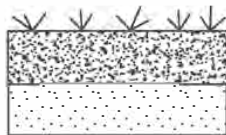
STP 39



Ap: 10YR 3/3 dark brown silty clay loam

B horizon: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay with 25% saprolite

STP 574



Ap: 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam

B/Cr horizon: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown clay loam with more than 50% saprolite

0 1  
Feet  
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

**Exhibit 11**  
**Representative Soil Profiles from Area A**

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Two STPs yielded cultural material within Area A, resulting in one new archeological site being recorded. In addition, the earthen banks in the northeastern portion of the project area occasioned the extending of pre-existing site 44LD1280 into the survey area. Discussion of these resources follows.

#### *Site 44LD1822*

Site 44LD1822 was recorded in the southeastern portion of Area A on a small knob overlooking an unnamed tributary to Broad Run (Exhibit 12, Plate 3). The site consists of a light concentration of historic artifacts. There are no visible surface features associated with the site. The location of the site as shown in Exhibit 12 is approximate.

The site was recorded due to two STPs which yielded historic period artifacts. The site measures approximately 200 by 50 feet. The typical soil profile within the site contained plow zone overlying subsoil, as in STP 612 (Exhibit 13).

#### **STP 612**

Ap: 0-1.0 feet below surface - [7.5YR 4/4] brown silt loam

B horizon: 1.0-1.5 feet below surface - [7.5YR 5/6] strong brown silty clay loam

Artifacts recovered from Site 44LD1822 are summarized below on Table 3. A full inventory is available in Appendix I.

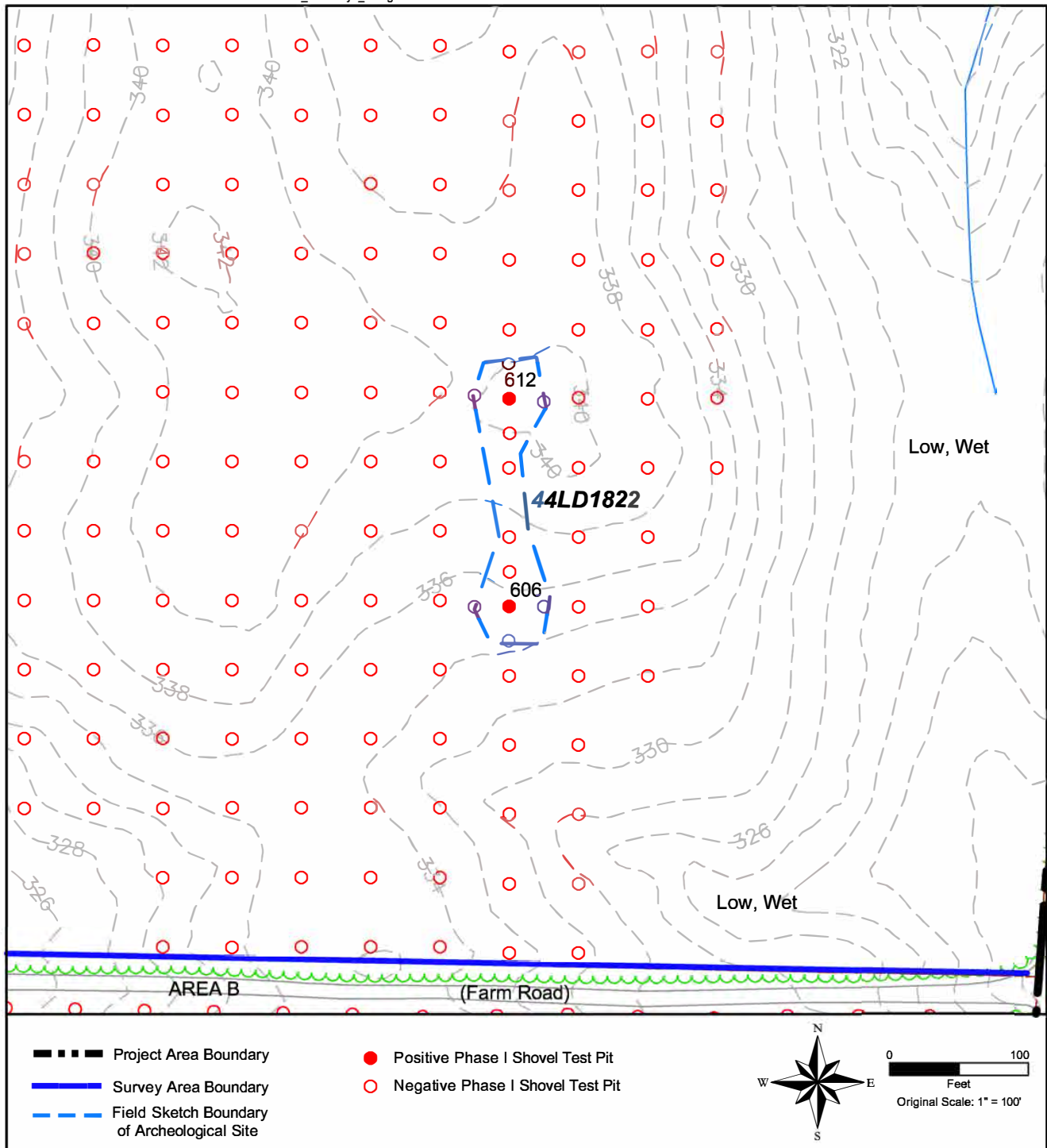
**Table 3: Artifacts Recovered from Site 44LD1822:**

<b>Artifact Description</b>	<b>Ap</b>
<b>Ceramics</b>	
redware	1
stoneware	3
<b>Total Site 44LD1822</b>	<b>4</b>

The artifacts recovered are ceramic sherds, at least some of which were likely manufactured a short distance to the south at Site 44LD1819. The only artifacts recovered at 44LD1822 are utilitarian ceramic sherds. The site is ephemeral and the assemblage lacks functional diversity and as such does not appear to represent a domicile or activity area. The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D as it appears to lack potential to provide significant information. No further work is recommended for the site.

#### *Site 44LD1280*

Site 44LD1280 is a portion of the unfinished cuts and fills of the unfinished Loudoun branch of the Manassas Gap Railroad bed (Exhibit 14).



**Exhibit 12**  
**Detail of Site 44LD1822**

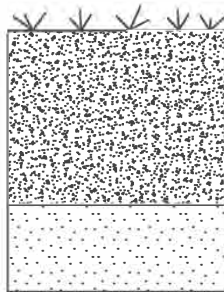
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STP 612



Ap: 7.5YR 4/4 brown silt loam

B horizon: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown silty clay loam

0 1  
Feet  
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

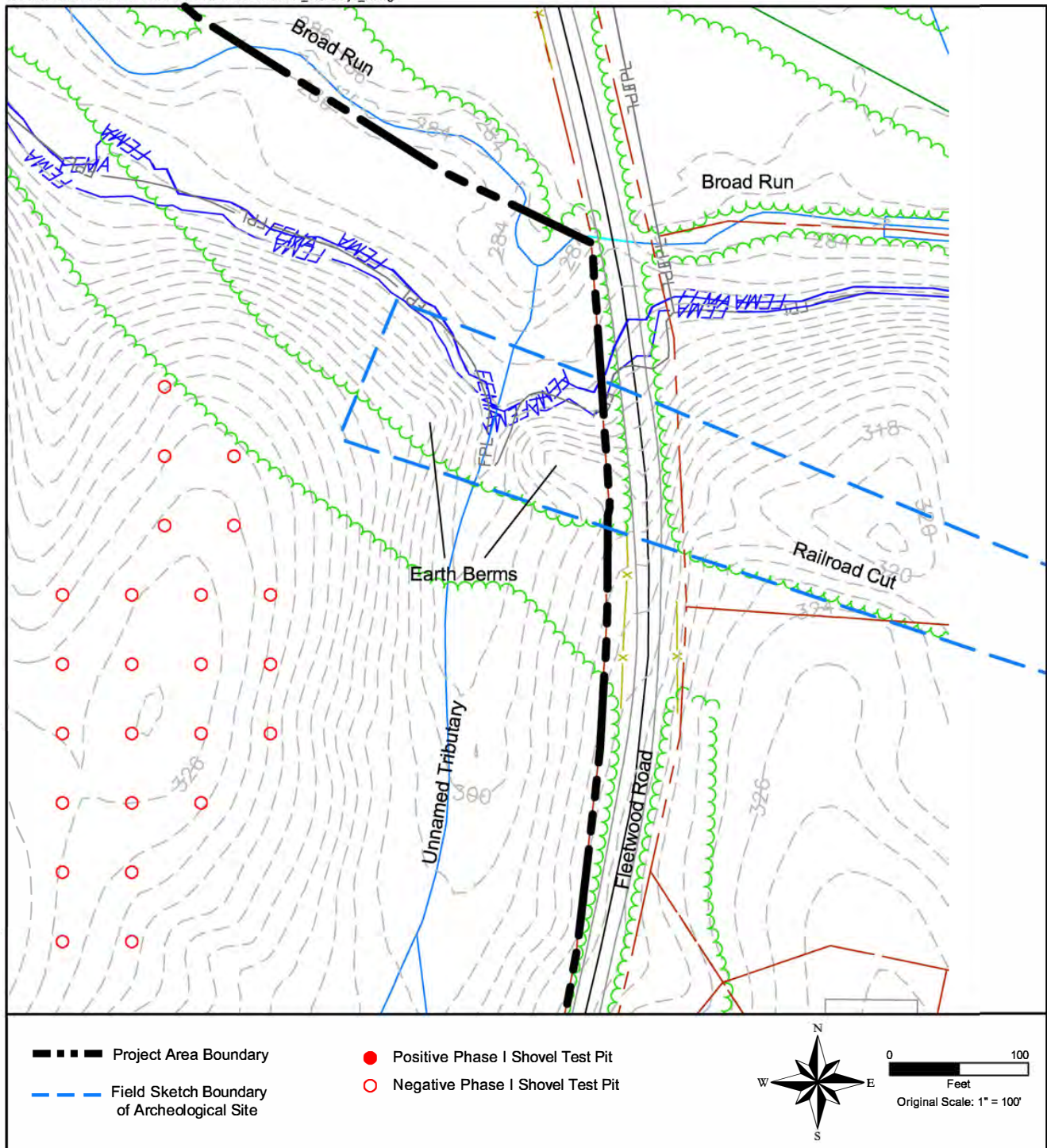
**Exhibit 13**  
**Representative Soil Profile from Site 44LD1822**

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**Exhibit 14**  
**Detail of Western Terminus of Site 44LD1280**

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Construction began on the line in 1853 and was abandoned prior to the Civil War. This section of the railroad bed was recorded in 2004 to the east of the project area. Other sections of the unfinished rail line have been recorded as 44LD1434, 44LD0758, 44LD0856, and 029-5272.

In the northeast corner of Area A, a large berm extending in excess of eight feet above the natural grade is present between Fleetwood Road and an unnamed tributary to Broad Run (Plate 4; Plate 5). A second, smaller berm is present west of the unnamed tributary opposite the larger berm (Plate 6). A matching cut is visible off-property on the east side of Fleetwood Road (Plate 7). No additional sign of the rail bed was noted within the project area. The earthworks appear to be the earth berms on either side of a non-extant bridge intended to convey the railroad tracks across the stream below. A similar structure was noted at the east end of the previously recorded segment of 44LD1280. The boundary of the site was extended westward to include the earthworks in Area A as a result of this survey. The earthwork was not subjected to shovel testing.

Site 44LD1280 has been previously recommended as not eligible for the NRHP on the basis of it never having been completed, sections of the segment being disturbed by residential development, the poor historic integrity of the segment, and the existence of a better-preserved section near Purcellville (44LD0856) which has been recommended as eligible. The findings of the current survey do not suggest a material change to these factors and no alteration to the standing recommendation is warranted.

## **Area B**

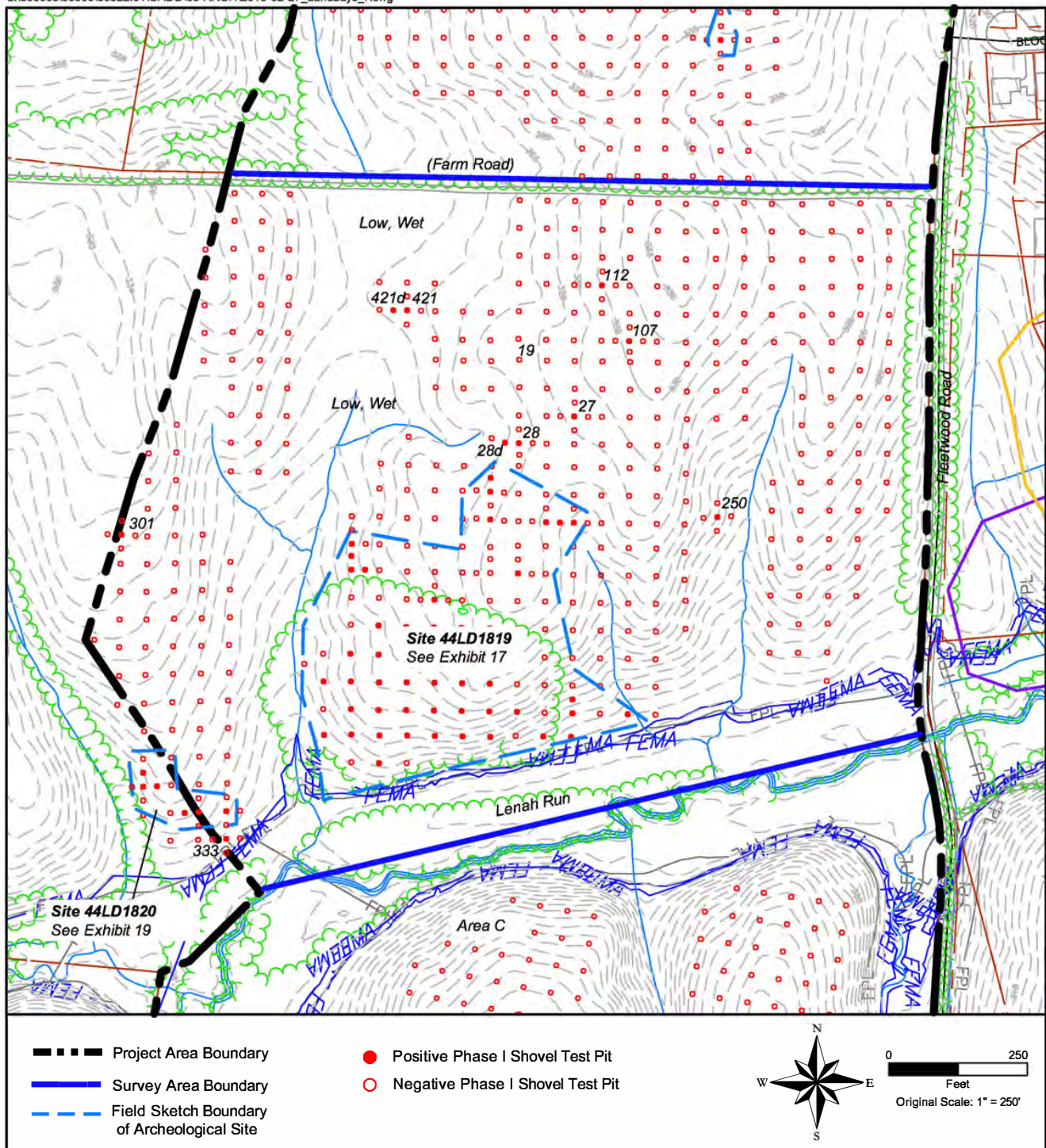
Area B is in the central portion of the project area, bounded to the north by Area A, to the east by Fleetwood Road, to the south by Area C across Lenah Run, and to the west by farmland. Topography within the project area consists of a central and eastern major upland ridge flanked by a broad swale to the west (Exhibit 15). The eastern edge of another upland ridge lying to the west of the project area occupies the western portion of Area B. Several drainage swales within the survey area flow south into Lenah Run. Vegetation within Area B consisted primarily of harvested soy field stubble at the time of the survey (Plate 8). A grove of mixed deciduous trees is present on the ridge terminus overlooking Lenah Run in the south-central portion of the survey area (Plate 9).

A total of 488 STPs were excavated within Area B at 25- and 50-foot intervals. The typical soil profile consisted of a plowed stratum (Ap) overlying subsoil (B horizon), as seen in STP 19 (Exhibit 16).

### **STP 19**

Ap: 0-0.7 feet below surface - [7.5YR 4/4] brown silty clay loam

B horizon: 0.7-0.9 feet below surface - [7.5YR 5/6] strong brown clay loam with 20% saprolite



**Exhibit 15**  
**Overview of Testing in Area B**

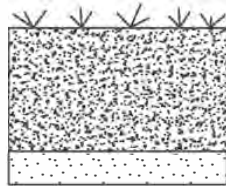
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STP 19



Ap: 7.5YR 4/4 brown silty clay loam

B horizon: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown clay loam  
with 20% saprolite

0 1  
Feet  
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

**Exhibit 16**  
**Representative Soil Profile from Area B**

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Two archeological sites were recorded in Area A, and 10 STPs yielded isolated finds. Five prehistoric artifacts in the form of quartz lithic flakes were recovered as isolated finds. Historic isolated finds include five redware sherds and a plastic fragment. Full descriptions of the isolated finds can be found in Appendix I.

#### *Site 44LD1819*

Site 44LD1819 was recorded in the south-central portion of Area B, centered on the grove of trees overlooking Lenah Run (Exhibit 17). The site consists of a dense concentration of historic artifacts on ridge crests and end slopes overlooking the flood plain. The core of the site is vegetated as noted with mixed deciduous trees, but the northern and eastern edges of the site extend into the neighboring agricultural fields. The location of the site as shown in Exhibit 17 is approximate.

Several features are visible within the site. A low earth ridge or berm, likely the result of a non-extant fence line, outlines the northern edge of the forested portion of the site. A large pile of stones is visible on the ground surface adjacent to this berm in the rough center of the northern tree line (Plate 10). It is unclear whether this stone pile is the result of field clearing or is associated with the use of the site.

The large number of ceramic sherds present within the site are reflected in the visibility of artifacts on the ground surface both within the wooded portion of the site and extending out into the harvested fields. The eastern portion of the wooded grove has the largest concentration of ceramic sherds and brick visible on the ground surface (Plated 11); based on this observation and the results of shovel testing, the eastern portion of the site contains the heaviest concentration of stoneware and redware by a significant margin.

The site was recorded due to 49 STPs which yielded historic period artifacts. The site measures approximately 500 by 575 feet at its most extensive locations. The typical soil profile within the site contained plow zone overlying subsoil, as in STP 359. STP 138 contained an exceptionally high ratio of artifacts to soil matrix, and the stratum was termed a fill to emphasize that this stratum represented accretional deposition of ceramic sherds and soil apparently dumped (likely in multiple episodes) in the location (Exhibit 18).

#### **STP 359**

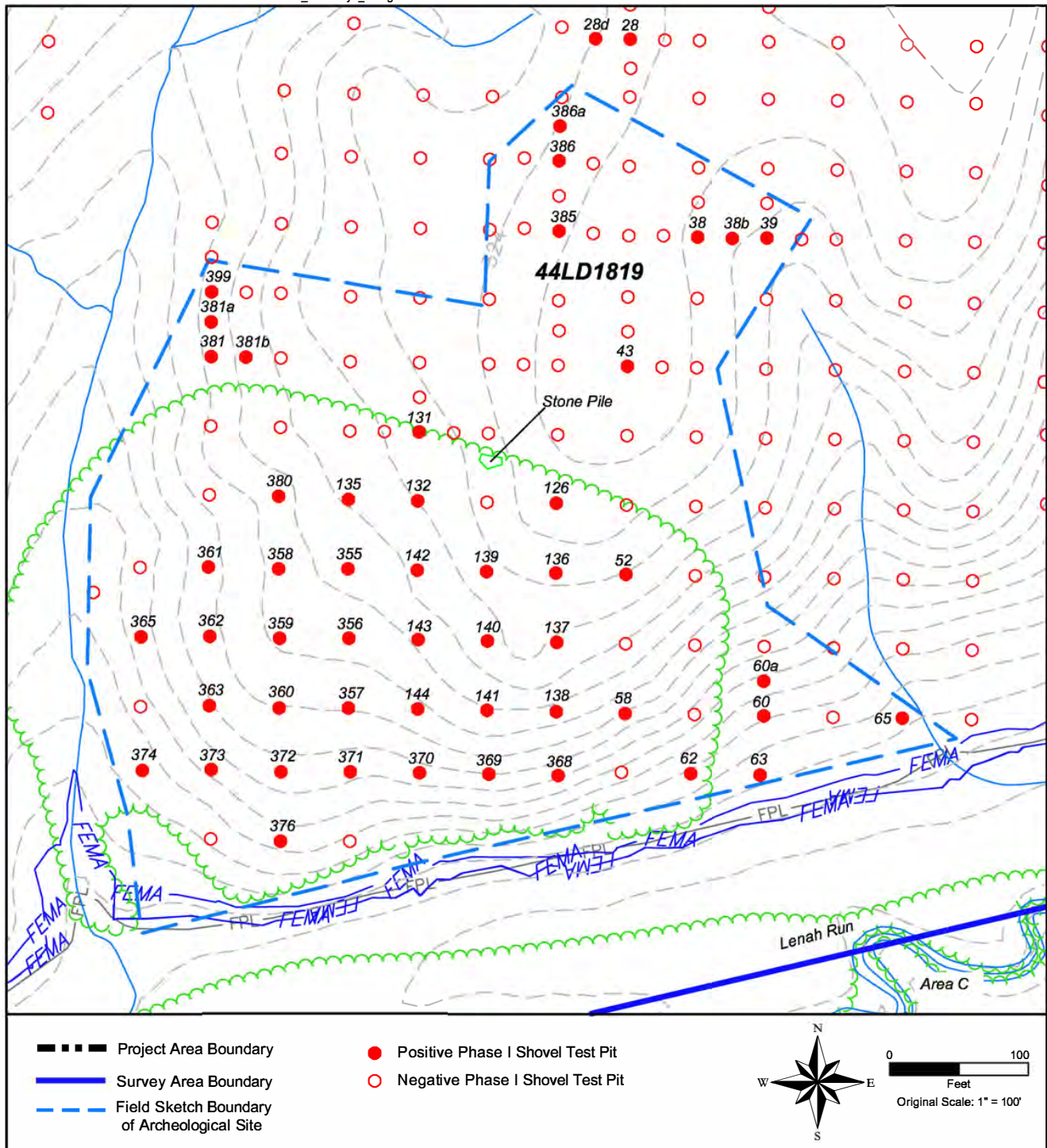
Ap: 0-0.8 feet below surface - [10YR 3/3] dark brown silt loam

B horizon: 0.8-1.2 feet below surface - [10YR 4/6] dark yellowish brown  
silty clay loam

#### **STP 138**

Fill: 0-0.8 feet below surface - [7.5YR 4/4] brown silt loam

B horizon: 0.8-1.3 feet below surface - [7.5YR 5/6] strong brown  
clay loam



**Exhibit 17**  
**Detail of Site 44LD1819**

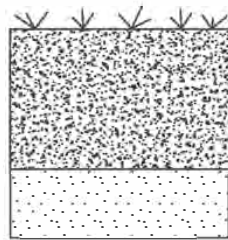
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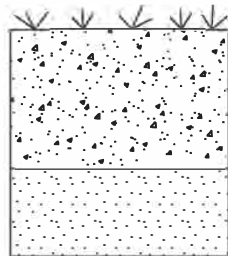
STP 359



Ap: 10YR 3/3 dark brown silt loam

B horizon: 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown  
silty clay loam

STP 138



Fill: 7.5YR 4/4 brown silt loam

B horizon: 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown clay loam

0 1  
Feet  
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

**Exhibit 18**  
**Representative Soil Profiles from 44LD1819**

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Artifacts recovered from Site 44LD1819 are summarized below on Table 4. A full inventory is available in Appendix I.

**Table 4: Artifacts Recovered from Site 44LD1819**

Artifact Description	Surface Collection	Shovel Test Pits	
		Ap	Fill
<b>Ceramics</b>			
hard paste porcelain		1	
Jackfield ware (1740-1780)		1	
Whieldon ware (1740-1780)		1	
creamware (1762-1820)		7	
pearlware (1780-1830)		15	
whiteware (1820-1900+)		5	
refined white earthenware		5	
redware (1733-1850)		3	2
redware (1792-1830)		258	256
redware		262	233
redware kiln furniture, wedge		3	1
stoneware		157	351
stoneware kiln furniture, fire bar		4	20
stoneware kiln furniture, possible disc		1	
stoneware kiln furniture, possible lid/disc			4
stoneware kiln furniture, spacer			7
stoneware kiln furniture, possible spacer			10
stoneware kiln furniture, sagger			9
stoneware kiln furniture, spindle			4
stoneware kiln furniture, stand		1	
stoneware kiln furniture, tile	1	6	18
stoneware kiln furniture, unidentified		8	8
stoneware kiln furniture, wedge		1	5
stoneware kiln furniture, wedge/spacer			7
<b>Glass</b>			
bottle		1	1
unidentified glass		1	
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)		3	
windowpane, soda (pre-1864)		2	
<b>Metal</b>			
ferrous metal plate		1	
nail, cut (post-1790)		3	1

**Table 4: Artifacts Recovered from Site 44LD1819, Cont'd**

Artifact Description	Surface Collection	Shovel Test Pits	
		Ap	Fill
<b>Miscellaneous</b>			
bone		2	
brick		25	16
brick, glazed		2	
glaze slag			3
mortar with plaster		1	
oyster shell		3	
sandstone kiln furniture		5	
slag			3
<b>Prehistoric</b>			
hornfels biface thinning flake		1	
quartz decortication flake		2	
quartz primary reduction flake		1	
<b>Total Site 44LD1819</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>959</b>

A kiln producing stoneware and likely redware ceramic vessels once operated within Site 44LD1819. The presence of several types of kiln furniture, ceramic waster sherds with various defects in the glaze or structural integrity of the vessel, and the sheer number of sherds recovered attest to this interpretation. The kiln-related artifacts were recovered primarily from the eastern portion of the site, which was the likely location of the pottery production operation.

The site also yielded evidence of an 18<sup>th</sup>- or early-19<sup>th</sup>-century domestic occupation, including refined ware sherds such as creamware and pearlware, as well as architecture-related artifacts including cut nails and window glass. These artifacts, though relatively few, were recovered primarily from the central and western portions of the site, suggesting that a dwelling once stood in that portion of the site. The relatively small number of domestic-related artifacts suggest the dwelling was occupied for only a brief period or intermittently, and/or was occupied by relatively materially impoverished residents. Such a dwelling may have been inhabited by the potter who operated the kiln (which perhaps produced wares for a only brief period), by enslaved persons who either worked at the pottery or in the surrounding fields, or possibly by an overseer. The presence of 44LDH1820, a possible slave dwelling located a short distance to the west and within sight of 44LD1819, enhances the likelihood that the domestic component of 44LD1819 may be associated with an overseer's dwelling.

The site appears to have a high potential to provide important information about small-scale pottery production in Loudoun County during the late-18<sup>th</sup>-and-early-19<sup>th</sup>-century. Few known potteries from that period have been documented in the county, and none operating at that time appear to have been investigated archeologically. The site may also offer valuable information regarding the lives of enslaved residents of the county and of the overseers tasked with managing their labor. The site is potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. Avoidance of disturbance to the site is recommended; if avoidance is impracticable, a Phase II evaluation to formally determine the site's NRHP eligibility is recommended.

#### *Site 44LD1820*

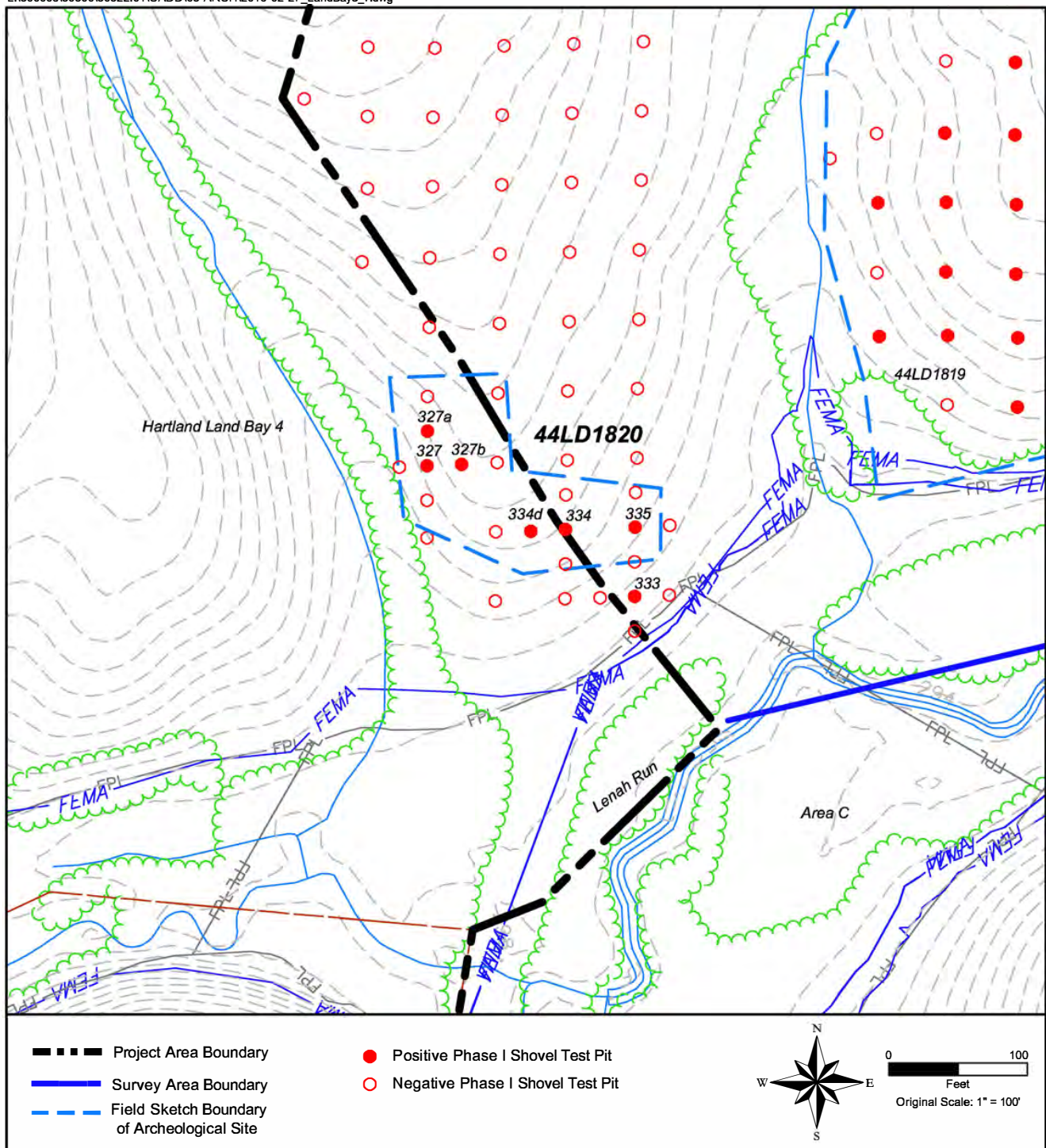
Site 44LD1820 was recorded in the southwestern corner of Area B, on a low-relief ridge toe at the edge of the Lenah Run flood plain (Exhibit 19, Plate 12). The site consists of a concentration of historic artifacts within an agricultural field. There are no visible surface features associated with the site. A portion of the site extends out of the current project area into Lenah Farm Land Bay 4, which was subject to a separate cultural resources survey. The site will be discussed in its entirety with Land Bays 4-7 Area B, the current report. The location of the site as shown in Exhibit 19 is approximate.

The site was recorded due to six STPs which yielded historic period artifacts. The site measures approximately 375 by 125 feet at its most extensive locations. The typical soil profile within the site contained plow zone overlying subsoil, as in STP 327 (Exhibit 20).

#### **STP 327**

Ap: 0-0.7 feet below surface - [7.5YR 4/4] brown silt loam

B horizon: 0.7-1.0 feet below surface - [7.5YR 5/4] brown clay loam



**Exhibit 19**  
**Detail of Site 44LD1820**

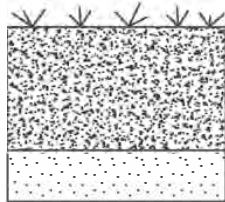
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STP 327



Ap: 7.5YR 4/4 brown silt loam

B horizon: 7.5YR 5/4 brown clay loam

0 1  
Feet  
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

**Exhibit 20**  
**Representative Soil Profile from 44LD1820**

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Artifacts recovered from Site 44LD1820 are summarized below on Table 5. A full inventory is available in Appendix I.

**Table 5: Artifacts Recovered from Site 44LD1820**

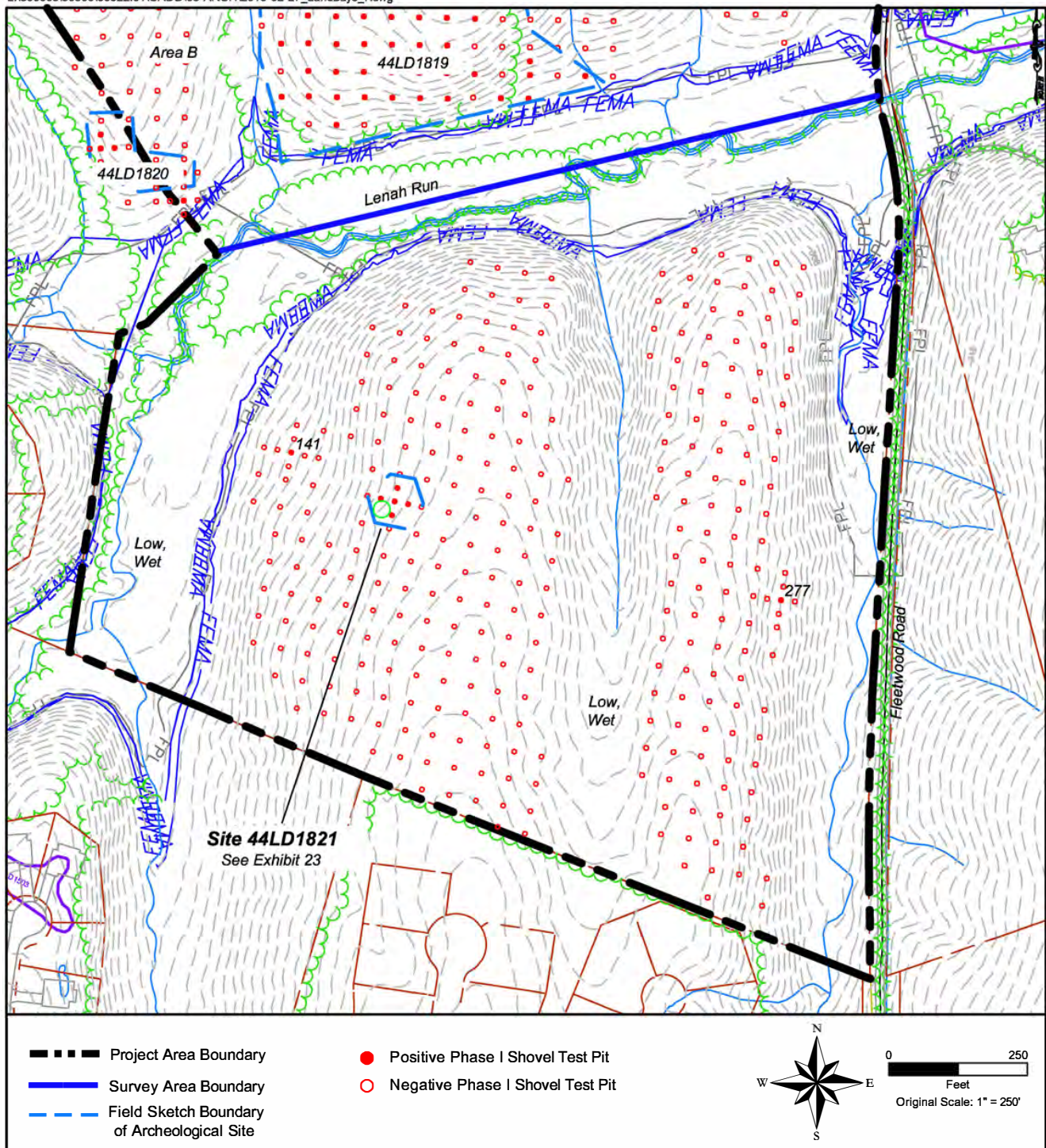
<b>Artifact Description</b>	<b>Ap</b>
<b>Ceramics</b>	
British brown stoneware (1690-1775)	1
creamware (1762-1820)	1
redware	9
stoneware	2
<b>Glass</b>	
unidentified glass	1
<b>Metal</b>	
nail, wrought	1
<b>Total Site 44LD1820</b>	<b>15</b>

The artifacts recovered suggest a domestic site dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, based on the presence of creamware, British brown stoneware, and a wrought nail. The paucity of artifacts recovered suggests a brief occupation and/or materially impoverished occupants, suggesting the occupants may have been enslaved laborers. Details of the lives of enslaved and other marginalized persons are largely absent from the documentary record, and archeology is a valuable avenue for increasing our knowledge of such underrepresented people. The site is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D due to its potential to provide significant information about the life of enslaved individuals in 18<sup>th</sup>- century Loudoun County. Avoidance of disturbance to the site is recommended. If avoidance is impracticable, a Phase II evaluation is recommended to determine the site's eligibility for the NRHP.

### **Area C**

Area C is in the southern portion of the project area, bounded to the north by Area B across Lenah Run, to the east by Fleetwood Road, to the south and west by residential development. Topography within the project area consists of two north-south running finger ridges that terminate overlooking the flood plain of Lenah Run to the north (Exhibit 21). Unnamed tributaries to Lenah Run flow north along the east, west, and center of the survey area. Vegetation within Area C consists of primarily evergreen forest with light undergrowth (Plate 13).

A total of 300 STPs were excavated within Area C at 25- and 50-foot intervals. The typical soil profile consisted of a plowed stratum (Ap) overlying subsoil (B horizon), as seen in STP 277. (Exhibit 22).



**Exhibit 21**  
**Overview of Testing in Area C**

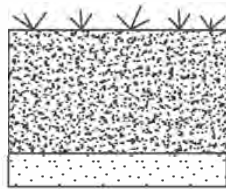
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STP 277



Ap: 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown silt loam

B horizon: 7.5YR 4/6 strong brown silty clay loam

0 1  
Feet  
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

**Exhibit 22**  
**Representative Soil Profile from Area C**

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**STP 277**

Ap: 0-0.7 feet below surface - [7.5YR 3/3] dark brown silt loam

B horizon: 0.7-0.9 feet below surface - [7.5YR 4/6] strong brown silty clay loam

Seven STPs yielded cultural material within Area C and one archeological site was recorded. Isolated finds were recovered from STPs 141 and 277 which yielded a redware sherd and an automatic bottle machine glass fragment, respectively. Descriptions of recovered artifacts can be found in Appendix I.

*Site 44LD1821*

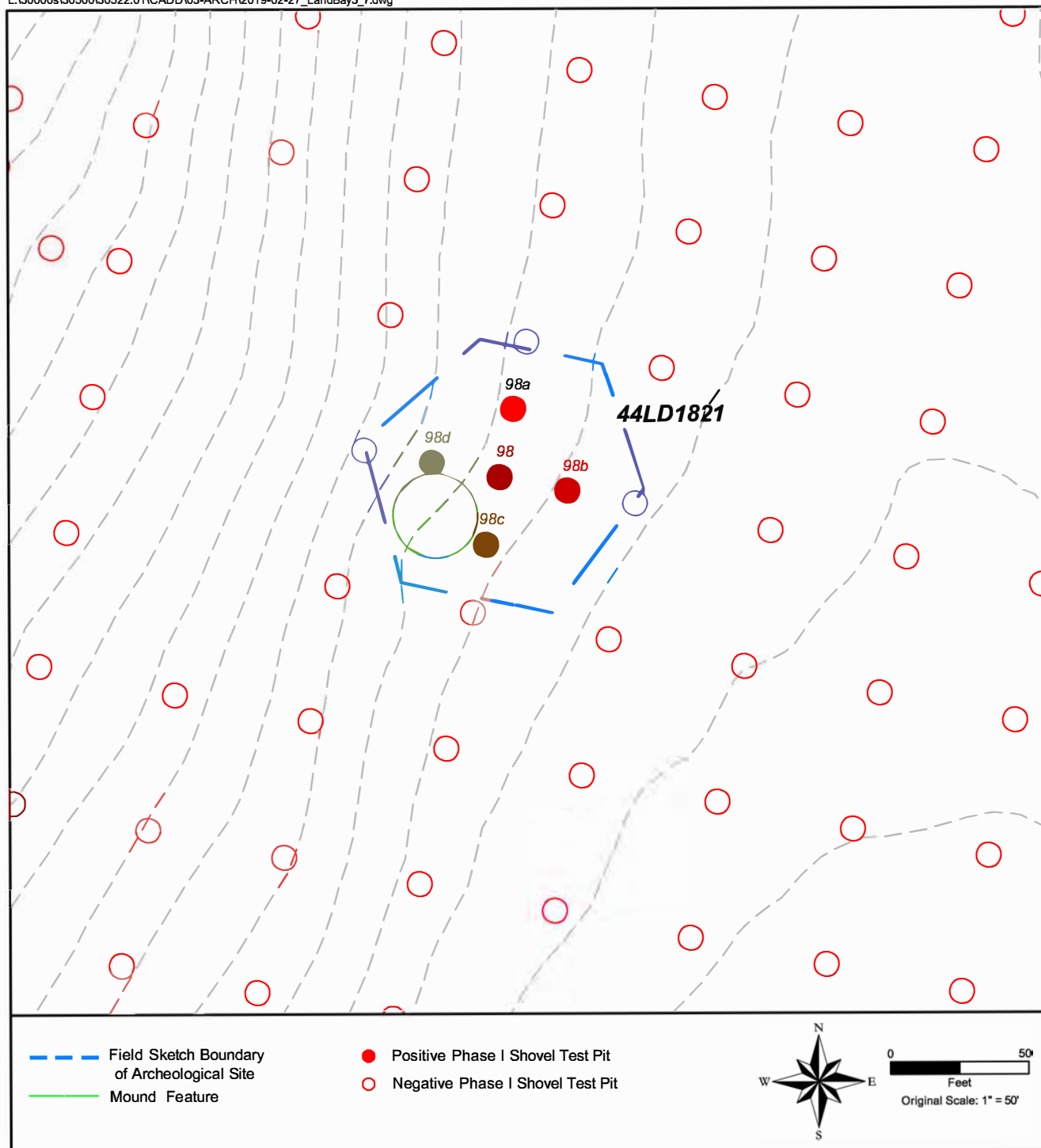
Site 44LD1821 was recorded in the central portion of Area C on the western shoulder of the western ridge within the survey area (Exhibit 23, Plate 14). The site consists of a small, dense concentration of historic artifacts adjacent to a low mound of approximately one foot in height and 15 feet in diameter. The location of the site as shown in Exhibit 23 is approximate.

The site was recorded due to five STPs, consisting of STP 98 and each of its four 25-foot radials, which yielded historic period artifacts. The site measures approximately 100 by 100 feet. The typical soil profile within the site contained plow zone overlying subsoil, as in STP 98 (Exhibit 24).

**STP 98**

Ap: 0-0.8 feet below surface - [10YR 4/4] dark yellowish brown silt loam

B horizon: 0.8-1.1 feet below surface - [10YR 5/6] yellowish brown silty clay



**Exhibit 23**  
**Detail of Site 44LD1821**

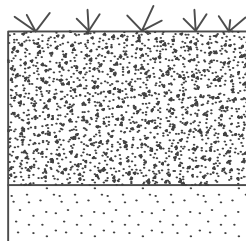
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STP 98



Ap: 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown silt loam

B horizon: 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown silty clay

0 1  
Feet  
Original Scale: 1" = 1'

**Exhibit 24**  
**Representative Soil Profile from 44LD1821**

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Artifacts recovered from Site 44LD1821 are summarized below on Table 6. A full inventory is available in Appendix I.

**Table 6: Artifacts Recovered from Site 44LD1821:**

<b>Artifact Description</b>	<b>Ap</b>
<b>Ceramics</b>	
creamware (1762-1820)	1
pearlware (1780-1830)	6
redware (1792-1830)	64
redware	40
stoneware	18
stoneware kiln furniture, fire bar	1
<b>Glass</b>	
bottle/jar	1
windowpane, potash (pre-1864)	1
<b>Metal</b>	
nail, wrought	3
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
brick**	1
<b>Total Site 44LD1821</b>	<b>136</b>

\*\* discarded

Most of the artifacts recovered at 44LD1821 are redware and stoneware sherds, many of which bear a strong resemblance to the ceramics being produced less than 700 feet to the north across Lenah Run at 44LD1819, a stoneware and redware production site that appears to date to the 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The relationship to this site is further bolstered by the presence of kiln furniture in the form of a fire bar fragment. Creamware, pearlware, window pane, and wrought nails recovered at 44LD1821 suggest a domestic component to the site and also indicate an 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century date of occupation, contemporary with the ceramic production site to the north. The relative paucity of domestic and architecture-related artifacts (exclusive of the large amounts of stoneware and redware) suggest a brief or possibly materially impoverished domestic occupation, possibly a poor tenant, overseer, or enslaved laborers.

While the presence of large amounts of the local ceramic wares and kiln furniture establish a relationship with the nearby production site, the nature of Site 44LD1821 is unclear based on the currently available data. While a domestic dwelling component is indicated, the presence of kiln debris seems anomalous. The density of artifacts found in such a restricted area suggest a dumping episode or episodes, but the reason for such dumping of kiln discards, if that is indeed what the ceramic sherds from the site are, at such a distance, across a stream, and in a prominent topographical location seems

unnecessary and unusual. Despite the site's uncertain nature and purpose, its relationship with the 44LD1819 pottery production site marks it as part of a complex including that site and potentially the nearby 44LD1820 as well.

The site is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D due to its potential to provide significant information about early American pottery production and the lives of enslaved individuals or other poorly-documented residents of 18<sup>th</sup> century Loudoun County. Avoidance of disturbance to the site is recommended. If avoidance is impracticable, a Phase II evaluation is recommended to determine the site's eligibility for the NRHP.

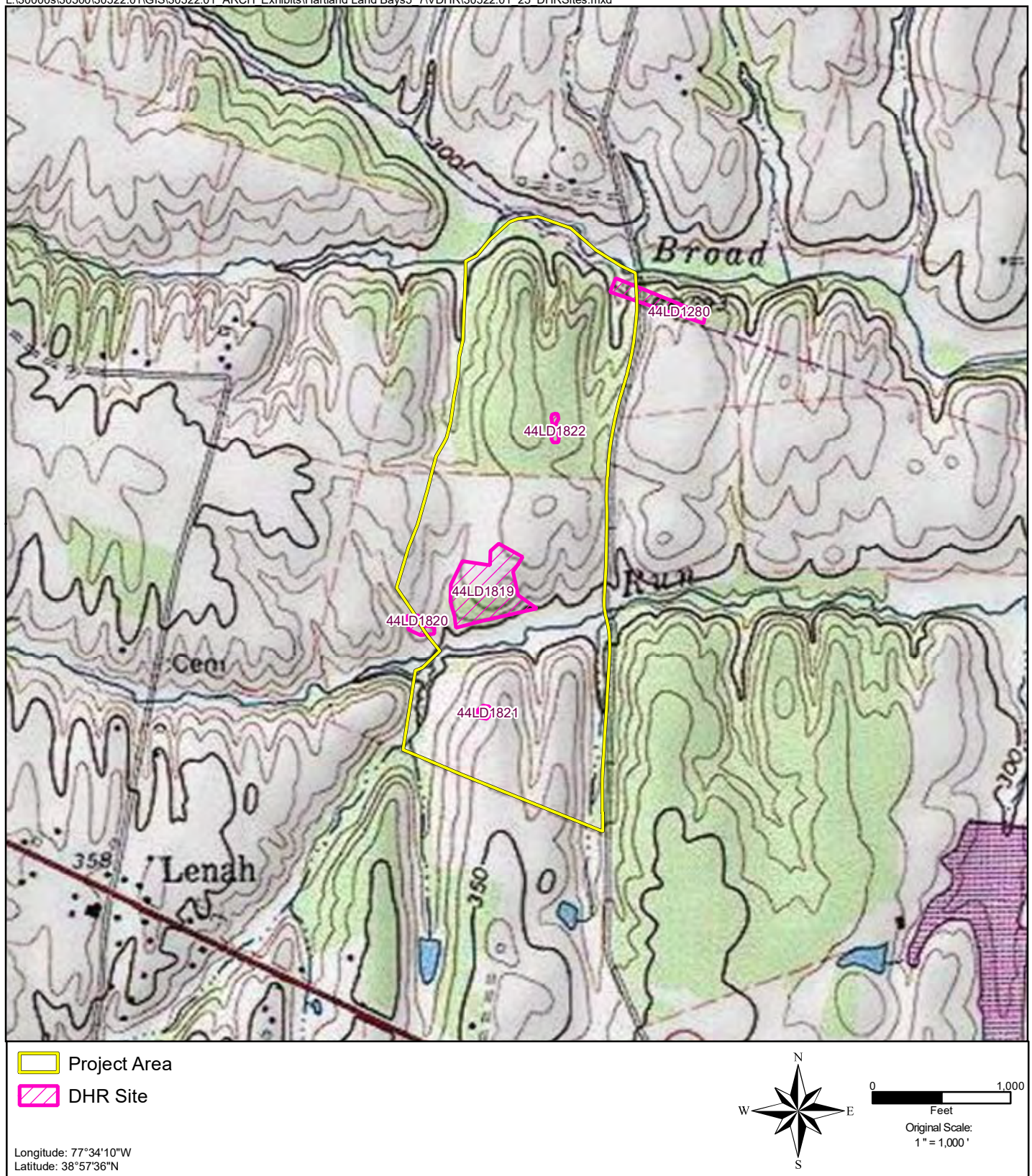
## **SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

A Phase I cultural resources investigation was conducted of the ±121.8 -acre Lenah Farm Land Bays 5, 6, and 7 property located near Lenah, Virginia. Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc., of Gainesville, Virginia, conducted the study for Hartland Operations of Ashburn, Virginia. Fieldwork was carried out in February 2019. As a result of this survey, one existing archeological site was expanded into the project area and four new archeological sites were recorded. Exhibit 25 shows the locations of these resources.

Site 44LD1280 is a portion of the unfinished cuts and fills of the unfinished Loudoun branch of the Manassas Gap Railroad bed. This site was originally recorded to the east of the project area and extended into the project area as a result of this survey when earthworks associated with the rail bed were observed. No further work is recommended for this resource.

Site 44LD1822 is an artifact scatter consisting of four utilitarian ceramic sherds (stoneware and redware) recovered from two STPs. At least some of the sherds were likely manufactured a short distance to the south at Site 44LD1819. The site assemblage lacks functional diversity and as such does not appear to represent a domicile or major activity area. The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D as it appears to lack potential to provide significant information. No further work is recommended for the site.

Site 44LD1819 is a late-18<sup>th</sup>-or-early-19<sup>th</sup>-century stoneware and possible redware production site with a domestic component. The site appears to have great potential to provide important information about small-scale pottery production in Loudoun County during the late-18<sup>th</sup> and early-19<sup>th</sup> century. The site may also offer valuable information regarding the lives of enslaved residents of the county and of the overseers tasked with managing their labor. The site is potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion D. Avoidance of disturbance to the site is recommended; if avoidance is impracticable, a Phase II evaluation to formally determine the site's NRHP eligibility is recommended.



## Exhibit 25: Historic Resources

Lenah Farm Land Bays 5-7 - Phase I Cultural Resources

Investigation WSSI #30522.01 - March 2019

Thunderbird  
Archeology

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Site 44LD1820 is a domestic site dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The paucity of artifacts recovered indicates a brief occupation and/or materially impoverished occupants, suggesting the occupants may have been enslaved laborers. The site is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D due to its potential to provide significant information about the life of enslaved individuals in 18<sup>th</sup> century Loudoun County. Avoidance of disturbance to the site is recommended. If avoidance is impracticable, a Phase II evaluation is recommended to determine the site's eligibility for the NRHP.

Site 44LD1821 is a possible 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century domestic site with an intense concentration of redware and stoneware sherds. Kiln furniture and characteristic stoneware sherds indicate a relationship between this site and the pottery production site at 44LD1819 across Lenah Run to the north. The site is potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D due to its potential to provide significant information about early American pottery production and the lives of enslaved individuals or other poorly-documented residents of 18<sup>th</sup> century Loudoun County. Avoidance of disturbance to the site is recommended. If avoidance is impracticable, a Phase II evaluation is recommended to determine the site's eligibility for the NRHP.

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## PLATES





**Plate 1: Forest Vegetation in Area A  
View to North**



**Plate 2: Possible Grave Stone in Area A  
View to West**





**Plate 3: Overview of Site 44LD1822 in Area A  
View to East**



**Plate 4: Railroad Berm (Site 44LD1280) in Area A  
View to West**





**Plate 5: Railroad Berm (Site 44LD1280) in Area A  
View to North**



**Plate 6: Railroad Berm (Site 44LD1280) in Area A  
View to East**





**Plate 7: Off-Site Portion of Railroad Berm (Site 44LD1280)  
View to East**



**Plate 8: Overview of Area B  
View to Northeast**





**Plate 9: Grove in South-Central Region of Area B  
View to Southeast**



**Plate 10: Low Berm and Stone Pile in Site 44LD1819 and Area B  
View to North**





**Plate 11: Ceramic Sherds on Ground Surface in Site 44LD1819 and Area B  
Detail**



**Plate 12: Overview of Site 44LD1820  
View to South**





**Plate 13: Overview of Area C  
View to North**



**Plate 14: Overview of Site 44LD1821 in Area C  
View to Southwest**



## **APPENDIX I**

### **Artifact Inventory**



**LENAH FARM LAND BAYS 5-7  
PHASE I ARTIFACT INVENTORY**

**AREA A**

**Site 44LD1822**

**STP 606, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, gray glazed interior, gray salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, brown salt glazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, dark brown salt glazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 4 inch rim diameter

**STP 612, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel

**AREA B**

**Isolated Finds**

**STP 027, Ap**

Miscellaneous

- 1 plastic fragment, flat, white (discarded in lab)

**STP 028, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal, cortex lateral margin

**STP 028d, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter

**STP 107, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior and exterior, indeterminate vessel shape

**STP 112, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz decortication flake, proximal

**STP 250, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel

**STP 301, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, light brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior,

indeterminate vessel shape

- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel

**STP 333, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz biface thinning flake, proximal

**STP 421, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz decortication flake, whole, 37.1 mm x 22.5 mm

**STP 421d, Ap**

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz decortication flake, proximal

**Site 44LD1819**

**Surface Collection, 12 feet North of STP 168**

Ceramics

- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherd, tile fragment

**STP 038, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, light brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel

**STP 038b, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, unglazed exterior, indeterminate vessel shape

**STP 039, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, mottled brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel

**STP 043, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shape

**STP 052, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior, brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment (discarded in lab), 23.9 grams

**STP 058, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, reddish-brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed, indeterminate vessel shape

**STP 060, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherd, clear salt glazed, fire bar

- 3 gray bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherds, clear salt glazed, hand molded
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear glazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear salt glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, red glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel, burned
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed, hollow vessel
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed, hollow vessel, burned
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 4 inch rim diameter
- 2 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, brown salt glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 3 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, red glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 5 inch rim diameter
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, gray glazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 8 inch base diameter
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, yellow salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 2 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, mottled grayish green salt glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 2 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, mottled red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 2 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel, burned
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, gray salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, light brown glazed interior and exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 2 inch rim diameter
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, red glazed, indeterminate vessel shape

- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, cobalt hand painted clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, gray glazed interior, unglazed exterior, flat vessel
- 1 redware sherd, gray glazed, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 redware sherd, light brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, light brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shape (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled light brown glazed interior, dark brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled light brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shape (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled yellowish brown glazed interior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled yellowish brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shape (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior, mottled red galzed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, yellow glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds (mend), unglazed interior, gray glazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter
- 2 redware sherds, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 2 redware sherds, brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 2 redware sherds, gray glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 2 redware sherds, mottled red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, mottled yellowish brown glazed interior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 5 redware sherds, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, red glazed, indeterminate vessel shapes (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 10 redware sherds, unglazed, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 5 redware spalls, indeterminate vessel shapes

#### Prehistoric

- 1 quartz decortication flake, proximal

**STP 060a, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, light brown glazed interior, indeterminate vessel shape (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)

Glass

- 1 windowpane sherd, potash (pre-1864)

Prehistoric

- 1 quartz decortication flake, proximal

**STP 062, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel

**STP 063, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior, base fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and base diameter
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, mottled light brown glazed interior, indeterminate vessel shape (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior, indeterminate vessel shape (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 2 redware sherds, unglazed, indeterminate vessel shapes

**STP 065, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel

**STP 126, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, mottled brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel

**STP 131, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, mottled dark brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled dark brown glazed interior, light gray glazed exterior, hollow vessel

**STP 132, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior, dark brown glazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 9 inch rim diameter

#### **STP 135, Ap**

##### Ceramics

- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear glazed interior, unglazed exterior, base fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate base diameter, possible disc
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, dark brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 redware sherd, light brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shape (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, mottled red glazed interior, indeterminate vessel shape (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)

#### **STP 136, Ap**

##### Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherd, clear salt glazed, base fragment, hole on bottom and side, hollow vessel, 4 inch base diameter, possible stand
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior and exterior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, gray glazed exterior with hand painted cobalt decoration, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, gray glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 4 redware sherds, unglazed, indeterminate vessel shapes

#### **STP 137, Fill**

##### Ceramics

- 4 gray and buff bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed interior, light brown glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherd, salt glazed, spacer, hand molded, fused to red bodied coarse stoneware sherd
- 3 gray bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherds salt glazed, spindle, hand molded
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior, cobalt hand painted brown salt glazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter, burned
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown salt glazed interior, unglazed exterior, rim and base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim and base diameter, burned
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear salt glazed interior and

- exterior, handle fragment, hollow vessel
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear salt glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
  - 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, dark brown glazed interior, salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel, burned
  - 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, dark brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shape, burned
  - 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, mottled brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
  - 2 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, clear salt glazed, indeterminate vessel shapes
  - 6 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, red glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels
  - 2 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels, burned
  - 4 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessels
  - 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, black glazed interior, unglazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 10 inch base diameter
  - 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, cobalt hand painted exterior, hollow vessel
  - 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 10 inch base diameter
  - 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
  - 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, red glazed interior, brown glazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 8 inch rim diameter
  - 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 5 inch base diameter
  - 2 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels
  - 2 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels
  - 8 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessels
  - 3 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed, hollow vessels
  - 1 red bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherd, unglazed interior, light gray glazed exterior, rim and base fragment, sagger, indeterminate rim diameter, 8 inch base diameter
  - 1 red bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherd, unglazed

- interior, light gray glazed exterior, rim fragment, sagger, 12 inch rim diameter
- 8 red bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherds, tile fragments
  - 4 red bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherds, unglazed interior, light gray glazed exterior, base fragment, sagger, 8 inch base diameters
  - 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, dark brown glazed interior, gray glazed exterior, hollow vessel, burned
  - 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, gray glazed interior and exterior, flat vessel, hole in center
  - 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, gray glazed interior, brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel
  - 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, gray glazed interior, light brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel
  - 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, gray glazed, indeterminate vessel shape
  - 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, red glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
  - 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, red glazed interior, dark brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel
  - 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, red glazed interior, gray glazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 12 inch diameter
  - 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, red glazed interior, gray glazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
  - 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
  - 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel, burned
  - 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, cobalt hand painted decoration exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 5 inch rim diameter
  - 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, cobalt hand painted salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
  - 2 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds (mend), mottled dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter
  - 4 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, brown glazed interior, gray glazed exterior, hollow vessels
  - 2 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels
  - 3 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed, hollow vessels
  - 1 redware sherd, brown glazed, handle fragment, hollow vessel
  - 1 redware sherd, brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shape
  - 1 redware sherd, gray glazed interior, unglazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 10 inch rim diameter

- 1 redware sherd, greenish brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, greenish brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 7 inch base diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, greenish brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 8 inch base diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, greenish brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 9 inch rim diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, light gray glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, mottled brown glazed and annular trailed slip decoration interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1733-1850, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 6 inch base diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled light brown glazed and annular trailed slip decoration interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1733-1850, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled light brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior, gray glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior, greenish brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 5 inch base diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior, mottled brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
- 1 redware sherd, yellow glazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, yellow glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, yellow glazed, indeterminate vessel shape (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, yellowish brown glazed interior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)

- 1 redware sherd, yellowish brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, yellowish brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 6 inch rim diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds (mend), mottled brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds (mend), mottled light brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 8 inch base diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds (mend), mottled red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 5 inch base diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 3 redware sherds, brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels
- 3 redware sherds, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, flat vessels
- 13 redware sherds, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 3 redware sherds, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, rim fragments, hollow vessels, indeterminate rim diameters
- 3 redware sherds, dark brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels
- 2 redware sherds, dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, base fragments, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameters
- 15 redware sherds, dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 6 redware sherds, gray glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 2 redware sherds, gray glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels
- 5 redware sherds, greenish brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, light gray glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 3 redware sherds, mottled brown glazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, mottled brown glazed indeterminate vessel shapes (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 22 redware sherds, mottled brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 15 redware sherds, mottled light brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 4 redware sherds, mottled light brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shapes (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 9 redware sherds, mottled red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 4 redware sherds, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)

- 3 redware sherds, red glazed, indeterminate vessel shapes (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, unglazed interior, brown glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 2 redware sherds, unglazed, base fragments, hollow vessels, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 5 redware sherds, unglazed, flat vessels
- 13 redware sherds, unglazed, hollow vessels
- 9 redware sherds, unglazed, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 2 redware sherds, unglazed, rim fragments, hollow vessel, 9 inch rim diameters
- 12 redware sherds, yellow glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 3 redware sherds, yellowish brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)

#### Glass

- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, patinated

#### Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)

#### Miscellaneous

- 10 brick fragments, 26.6 grams
- 3 slag fragments, 14.2 grams

### **STP 138, Fill**

#### Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherd, clear salt glazed, hand molded
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherd, salt glazed, hand molded
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherd, salt glazed, possible wedge or spacer, hand molded
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherd, salt glazed, spacer, hand molded, fused to gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherd, salt glazed, spacer, hand molded, fused to red bodied coarse stoneware sherd
- 3 gray bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherds (mend), clear salt glazed, hand molded, possible lid or disc
- 7 gray bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherds, clear salt glazed, fire bars
- 3 gray bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherds, clear salt glazed, possible spacers, hand molded
- 3 gray bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherds, clear salt glazed, possible wedges or spacers, hand molded
- 2 gray bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherds, clear salt glazed, spacers, hand molded
- 4 gray bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherds, clear salt

- glazed, wedges, hand molded
- 4 gray bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherds, salt glazed, fire bars
  - 2 gray bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherds, salt glazed, possible spacers, hand molded
  - 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior, brown salt glazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
  - 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior, light brown salt glazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 4 inch base diameter
  - 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear salt glazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 7 inch rim diameter, stained
  - 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear salt glazed interior and exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 4 inch base diameter
  - 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear salt glazed interior and exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 5 inch base diameter
  - 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear salt glazed interior and exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 6 inch base diameter
  - 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear salt glazed interior and exterior, cobalt hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessel
  - 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, cobalt hand painted and clear salt glazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
  - 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, cobalt hand painted salt glazed interior and exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, fused to stoneware spacer
  - 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, dark brown glazed interior, red glazed exterior, hollow vessel
  - 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, dark brown glazed interior, red glazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 10 inch rim diameter
  - 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, light brown glazed interior, light brown salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
  - 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, light brown salt glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
  - 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, red glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
  - 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed interior and exterior, unidentified incising exterior, hollow vessel
  - 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, handle fragment, hollow vessel
  - 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, cobalt hand painted and clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
  - 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed, base fragment,

- hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter
- 5 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, brown glazed interior, brown salt glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 5 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, brown glazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 2 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, brown glazed interior, cobalt hand painted and clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 2 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, clear salt glazed interior and exterior, cobalt hand painted exterior, rim fragments, hollow vessels, 7 inch rim diameters
- 3 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, clear salt glazed, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 4 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed interior, brown salt glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 13 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 10 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed interior, light brown salt glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 3 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed, flat vessels
- 6 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed, hollow vessels
- 2 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherd, clear salt glazed, possible spacer, hand molded
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherd, salt glazed, hand molded
- 2 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherd, salt glazed, possible spacer, hand molded
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherd, unglazed, possible lid or disc, hand molded
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior, clear salt glazed exterior, cobalt stamped, possible maker's mark
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 5 inch rim diameter
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior, mottled brown glazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear salt glazed, handle fragment, hollow vessel
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, dark brown glazed interior, mottled light brown salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel

- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, light gray glazed interior and exterior, handle fragment, hollow vessel
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, mottled greenish brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, mottled light brown glazed interior and exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 6 inch base diameter
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, mottled light brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, flat vessel
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, mottled light brown salt glazed, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, mottled red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel, burned
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, mottled red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 12 inch rim diameter
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel 5 inch rim diameter
  
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, brown salt glazed exterior, flat vessel
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, cobalt hand painted and clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, cobalt hand painted and clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, incised cobalt hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, light gray glazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 8 inch base diameter
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, mottled brown salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, mottled greenish brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, salt glazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed, base fragment, hollow vessel, 10 inch base diameter
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter

- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed, flat vessel
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 11 inch rim diameter
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 7 inch rim diameter
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
- 2 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds (mend), red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel, burned
- 2 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, brown glazed interior, brown salt glazed exterior, base fragments, hollow vessels, 6 inch base diameters
- 16 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, brown glazed interior, brown salt glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 2 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, brown glazed interior, brown salt glazed exterior, rim fragments, hollow vessels, indeterminate rim diameters
- 2 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, mottled brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 3 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, mottled red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 7 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, red glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels
- 2 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, red glazed interior and exterior, rim fragments, hollow vessels, indeterminate rim diameters
- 6 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 4 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed interior, brown salt glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 16 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 3 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed interior, light brown glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 3 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed interior, light gray glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 4 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed interior, mottled light brown glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 7 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed, hollow vessels
- 2 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 5 red bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherd, salt glazed, hand molded
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherd, salt glazed,

- spindle, hand molded
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherd, salt glazed, wedge, hand molded
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherd, unglazed interior, light gray glazed exterior, base fragment, sagger, 12 inch base diameter
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherd, unglazed, base fragment, sagger, 10 inch base diameter
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherd, unglazed, rim fragment, sagger, 10 inch rim diameter
- 10 red bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherds (two mend), tile fragments
- 2 red bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherds, clear salt glazed, spacers, hand molded
- 9 red bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherds, salt glazed, fire bars
- 2 red bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherds, salt glazed, possible spacers, hand molded
- 3 red bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherds, salt glazed, possible wedges or spacers, hand molded
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior, brown salt glazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 6 inch base diameter
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior, gray salt glazed exterior, handle fragment, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear glazed, cobalt hand painted decoration interior, handle fragment, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, cobalt hand painted decoration, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, dark brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, gray glazed interior and exterior, cobalt hand painted and salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, gray glazed interior and exterior, cobalt hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, gray glazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, light gray glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, light gray glazed interior and exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, light gray glazed interior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, mottled brown glazed interior,

- brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, mottled red glazed interior, gray glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, mottled red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, red glazed interior, brown salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, red glazed interior, gray salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, flat vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 10 inch rim diameter
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, red salt glazed interior, brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, salt glazed interior and exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, fused to stoneware spacer
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, brown salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, gray salt glazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 8 inch rim diameter
- 3 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, light gray glazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessels, indeterminate base diameters
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, light gray glazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 8 inch rim diameter
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, red salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed, base fragment, hollow vessel, 12 inch base diameter
- 4 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels
- 3 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, brown glazed interior, brown salt glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 3 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, brown glazed interior, light brown salt glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 3 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, brown glazed interior, light gray exterior, hollow vessels
- 4 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, gray glazed interior, gray salt glazed exterior, hollow vessels

- 4 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, light gray glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels
- 3 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, mottled red glazed interior, brown glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 2 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, red glazed interior, light gray glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 7 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 2 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed interior, brown glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 2 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed interior, cobalt hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessels
- 5 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed interior, gray salt glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 3 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed interior, light brown salt glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 5 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed interior, light gray glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 3 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed, flat vessels
- 9 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed, hollow vessels
- 3 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 3 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed, rim fragments, hollow vessels, indeterminate rim diameters
- 1 redware kiln furniture sherd, unglazed, wedge, hand molded
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter
- 2 redware sherd, brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed interior, red glazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, dark gray glazed interior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, dark gray glazed interior, light gray glazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter
- 1 redware sherd, light brown glazed interior and exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, light gray glazed exterior, handle fragment, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, light gray glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, light gray glazed interior, unglazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
- 1 redware sherd, light gray glazed, indeterminate vessel shape

- 1 redware sherd, mottled brown glazed interior and exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled brown glazed interior, indeterminate vessel shape (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled dark brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled light brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter
- 1 redware sherd, mottled red glazed interior and exterior, handle fragment, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled red glazed interior, brown glazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled red glazed interior, coggled rim decoration exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior, dark brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel, burned
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior, mottled light brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed, base fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate base diameter
- 1 redware sherd, yellow glazed interior and exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, yellow glazed interior and exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, probable bottle (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, yellow glazed interior, unglazed exterior, flat vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, yellowish brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, yellowish brown glazed Interior, unglazed exterior, flat vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, yellowish brown glazed, flat vessel (1792-1830,

- Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels
  - 4 redware sherds, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels
  - 2 redware sherds, greenish brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
  - 8 redware sherds, light brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
  - 2 redware sherds, light brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shapes (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
  - 2 redware sherds, light gray glazed exterior, hollow vessels
  - 2 redware sherds, mottled brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
  - 7 redware sherds, mottled brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
  - 7 redware sherds, mottled dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
  - 4 redware sherds, mottled dark brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shapes (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
  - 14 redware sherds, mottled light brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
  - 4 redware sherds, mottled light brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shapes (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
  - 14 redware sherds, mottled red glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
  - 2 redware sherds, mottled red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, base fragments, hollow vessels, indeterminate base diameters (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
  - 5 redware sherds, mottled red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, flat vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
  - 31 redware sherds, mottled red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
  - 7 redware sherds, mottled red glazed, indeterminate vessel shapes (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
  - 6 redware sherds, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
  - 4 redware sherds, red glazed, indeterminate vessel shapes (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
  - 12 redware sherds, unglazed interior, light gray glazed exterior, hollow vessels
  - 4 redware sherds, unglazed, flat vessels
  - 5 redware sherds, unglazed, hollow vessels
  - 49 redware sherds, unglazed, indeterminate vessel shapes
  - 9 redware sherds, unglazed, rim fragments, hollow vessels, indeterminate rim diameters

- 7 redware sherds, yellow glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 6 redware sherds, yellow glazed, indeterminate vessel shapes (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, yellowish brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 42 redware spalls, indeterminate vessel shapes

Miscellaneous

- 6 brick fragments, 20.2 grams
- 3 glaze slag, 105.0 grams

**STP 139, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 gray and red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear salt glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, light brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, flat vessel

**STP 140, Ap**

Ceramics

- 2 gray bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture fragments, unidentified, salt glazed, hand molded
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherds, salt glazed interior and exterior, fire bar
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear salt glazed interior and exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture fragment, unidentified, hand molded
- 3 red bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherds, tile fragments
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, light gray glazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, light gray glazed exterior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, red glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, red glazed interior, light gray glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, light gray glazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 12 inch base diameter
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, light gray

- glazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter
- 2 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, red glazed interior, light gray glazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter
- 2 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed interior, light gray glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 1 redware kiln furniture sherd, unglazed, wedge, hand molded
- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, light gray glazed interior and exterior, rim fragment, flat vessel, 6 inch rim diameter
- 1 redware sherd, light gray glazed interior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 redware sherd, mottled light brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled red glazed interior, red glazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior, mottled brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior, dark brown glazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 8 inch base diameter, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed, lug handle fragment, hollow vessel
- 3 redware sherds, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 3 redware sherds, mottled brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, mottled red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, mottled red glazed, indeterminate vessel shape (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, red glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 4 redware sherds, unglazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels
- 4 redware sherds, unglazed, hollow vessels
- 10 redware sherds, unglazed, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 2 redware sherds, yellow glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 3 redware spalls, indeterminate vessel shapes

Glass

- 1 windowpane sherd, soda (pre-1864)

Metal

- 2 cut nail fragments, unidentified heads, pulled (post-1790)
- 1 ferrous metal plate, flat, holes each side, curved one end

Miscellaneous

- 7 brick fragments, 135.9 grams
- 2 brick fragments, glazed, 100.6 grams
- 2 oyster shell fragments (discarded in lab), 37.5 grams
- 1 sandstone possible kiln furniture fragment

**STP 141, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, stained (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 4 inch rim diameter
- 2 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds (mend), brown glazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, burned (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, dark brown glazed interior, brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherd, salt glazed, fire bar
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherd, tile fragment
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherd, tile fragment, fused to red bodied coarse stoneware sherd
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior, handle fragment, hollow vessel, fused to kiln furniture fragment
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, dark brown glazed interior, gray salt glazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 8 inch base diameter, burned, possible re-use due to salt glaze on break
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter

- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, gray salt glazed interior, unglazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, mottled red glazed interior and exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter, burned
- 2 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, mottled red glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels
- 2 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed interior, brown salt glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 1 redware kiln furniture sherd, unglazed, wedge, hand molded
- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed interior and exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, dark red glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, dark red glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel, burned (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, dark red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, burned (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, dark red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, gray glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, mottled dark brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel, heavily burned (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled greenish brown glazed interior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled light brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, flat vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled reddish brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled yellowish brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior, mottled dark brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
- 1 redware sherd, yellow glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 3 redware sherds (mend), unglazed, indeterminate vessel shape
- 10 redware sherds, dark brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)

- 4 redware sherds, dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 3 redware sherds, dark brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shapes (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 4 redware sherds, mottled brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, mottled brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, mottled brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 6 redware sherds, mottled dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, mottled light brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 3 redware sherds, mottled yellowish brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, red glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 4 redware sherds, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, unglazed interior, red glazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 9 redware sherds, unglazed, hollow vessels
- 3 redware sherds, unglazed, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 2 redware sherds, yellow glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 3 redware spalls, indeterminate vessel shapes

#### Glass

- 1 unidentified aqua sherd, flat, scratched
- 1 windowpane sherd, soda, patinated (pre-1864)

#### Metal

- 1 cut nail fragment (post-1790)

#### Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment, glazed, 306.6 grams
- 4 brick fragments, 9.8 grams
- 1 sandstone kiln furniture fragment, salt glazed
- 2 sandstone kiln furniture fragments, unglazed

### **STP 142, Ap**

#### Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shape (1795-1840, South 1977; 1787-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge decoration, scalloped rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)

- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, dark brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, gray salt glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, gray glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, gray glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware spall, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 redware sherd, black glazed, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 redware sherd, mottled light brown interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, mottled yellowish brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed exterior, indeterminate vessel shape (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior, red and unglazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 8 inch rim diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed, indeterminate vessel shape
- 2 redware sherds, mottled reddish brown glaze interior and exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 3 redware sherds, mottled yellow glazed interiors, unglazed exteriors, indeterminate vessel shapes (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, red glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels
- 2 redware sherds, red glazed interior, unglazed exteriors, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 6 redware sherds, unglazed, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 1 redware spall, indeterminate vessel shape

**STP 143, Ap**  
Ceramics

- 2 creamware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture fragment, wedge
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, gray and clear salt glazed interior and exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 10 inch rim diameter, hollow vessel, burned
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, light gray glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel

- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed interior, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter, burned
- 1 redware sherd, light brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, indeterminate vessel shape (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 6 inch rim diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, dark brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels
- 2 redware sherds, light brown glazed interior, indeterminate vessel shapes (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, mottled brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 4 redware sherds, mottled dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 3 redware sherds, mottled red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, mottled red glazed, indeterminate vessel shapes (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, unglazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels
- 5 redware sherds, unglazed, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 1 redware spall, indeterminate vessel shape

**STP 144, Ap**  
Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherd, clear salt glazed, fire bar
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, cobalt hand painted salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed, hollow vessel
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, burned (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, red glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, brown salt glazed exterior, thumb impressed handle attachment, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, gray glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 2 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, gray glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior, dark brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed exterior, handle fragment,

- hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 redware sherd, mottled brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled red glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 3 redware sherd, mottled red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled red glazed, indeterminate vessel shape (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled reddish brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled yellowish brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, flat vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherd, mottled yellowish brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shapes (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior, brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, yellowish brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 2 redware sherds, dark brown glazed exterior, hollow vessels, burned
- 4 redware sherds, dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 2 redware sherds, mottled brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 3 redware sherds, mottled light brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 3 redware sherds, mottled light brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shapes (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 4 redware sherds, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 6 redware sherds, red glazed, indeterminate vessel shapes (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 3 redware sherds, unglazed, hollow vessels
- 6 redware sherds, unglazed, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 11 redware spalls, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue hand painted decoration, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue shell edge decoration, indeterminate vessel shape

- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, burned
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel, burned (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Miscellaneous

- 1 oyster shell fragment (discarded in lab), 14.8 grams

**STP 355, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear glazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed, handle fragment, hollow vessel
- 1 hard paste porcelain sherd (Continental European), shadow overglaze floral hand painted decoration exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 pearlware sherd, blue hand painted decoration exterior, flat vessel, burned (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, neoclassically-inspired symmetrical scalloped rim fragment, plate, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992; 1800-1830s, MACL 2017)
- 4 pearlware sherds, undecorated, flat vessels, burned (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior, gray glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, gray glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, gray salt glazed interior, gray glazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, red glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, red glazed interior, gray salt glazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 9 inch base diameter, burned
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherd, mottled brown glazed, tile fragment
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior, handle fragment, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 8 inch rim diameter
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior, gray glazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 10 inch base diameter
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior, gray

- glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior, gray salt glazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 8 inch base diameter
  - 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior, gray salt glazed exterior, incised decoration exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 8 inch base diameter
  - 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior, gray salt glazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 10 inch rim diameter
  - 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter
  - 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, dark brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel, burned
  - 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, gray glazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter
  - 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, gray glazed interior and exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 8 inch rim diameter
  - 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, gray glazed, handle fragment, hollow vessel
  - 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, mottled brown glazed interior, gray glazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 12 inch base diameter
  - 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, mottled yellowish brown glazed interior, gray glazed exterior, hollow vessel
  - 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel
  - 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, gray glazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 9 inch base diameter
  - 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed, base fragment, hollow vessel, 6 inch base diameter
  - 3 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels
  - 2 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, brown glazed interior and exterior, rim fragments, hollow vessels, indeterminate rim diameters
  - 4 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, brown glazed interior, gray salt glazed exterior, hollow vessels
  - 2 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, dark brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shapes
  - 1 redware kiln furniture sherd, unglazed, wedge, hand molded
  - 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
  - 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
  - 1 redware sherd, gray glazed interior, brown glazed exterior, hollow

vessel

- 1 redware sherd, mottled brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 4 inch base diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled greenish brown glazed interior, brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled light brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior, gray glazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 10 inch rim diameter
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, coggled rim decoration, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed, indeterminate vessel shape (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior, dark red glazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior, red glazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, yellow glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, yellowish brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, dark brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 3 redware sherds, mottled brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, mottled red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, rim fragments, hollow vessels, indeterminate rim diameters (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, unglazed interior, gray glazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 9 redware sherds, unglazed, hollow vessels
- 2 redware sherds, unglazed, rim fragments, hollow vessels, indeterminate rim diameters
- 2 redware sherds, yellow glazed interior, flat vessels (1792-1830,

- Magid et al. 2003)
- 5 redware spalls, indeterminate vessel shapes
  - 1 refined white earthenware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel, heavily burned

Miscellaneous

- 3 brick fragments, 165.0 grams

**STP 357, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear glazed interior, cobalt hand painted clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear salt glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, gray glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, mottled red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, gray glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 2 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed, hollow vessels
- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shape (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled light brown glazed interior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior, brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior, dark brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel, burned (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, yellow glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 3 redware sherds, mottled brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 2 redware sherds, mottled light brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 3 redware sherds, unglazed, hollow vessels
- 1 redware spall, indeterminate vessel shape

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment (discarded in lab), 5.2 grams

Prehistoric

1 quartz primary reduction flake, proximal  
**STP 358, Ap**  
Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, shadow overglaze enamelled polychrome hand painted decoration interior, stained (1765-1810, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel, stained (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, green shell edge decoration, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter (1780-1830, South 1977; 1800-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, light gray glazed interior, gray salt glazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 4 inch rim diameter
- 1 redware sherd, annular trailed slip decoration interior, indeterminate vessel shape (1733-1850, Magid 2010)
- 1 redware sherd, annular trailed slip decoration interior, unglazed exterior, rim fragment, flat vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1733-1850, Magid 2010)
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed interior, light gray glazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, light gray glazed interior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 redware sherd, light gray glazed interior, unglazed exterior, flat vessel
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior, indeterminate vessel shape (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior, light gray glazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 7 inch rim diameter
- 1 redware sherd, yellow glazed interior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 redware sherd, yellow glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 2 redware sherds, mottled dark brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, dark brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, dark brown glazed interior, indeterminate vessel shape (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, mottled brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, mottled dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)

- 2 redware sherds, mottled light brown glazed interior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, mottled light brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 5 redware sherds, unglazed, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 Whieldon ware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1740-1770, South 1977; 1740-1780, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, mulberry transfer printed decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1820-1900+, South; 1825-1875+, Miller 1992)

Glass

- 2 windowpane sherds, potash (pre-1864)

Miscellaneous

- 2 bone fragments, 0.4 grams
- 2 brick fragments, 1.9 grams
- 1 mortar fragment, plaster attached, burned, 4.1 grams
- 1 sandstone possible kiln furniture fragment

**STP 359, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted floral decoration, hollow vessel (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed interior and exterior, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter

Glass

- 1 olive green cylindrical bottle sherd, base fragment, sand pontil, possibly worked, patinated, burned

Prehistoric

- 1 hornfels biface thinning flake, medial

**STP 360, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, light brown glazed interior, indeterminate vessel shape (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled dark brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled light brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled light brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 3 redware sherds, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, unglazed exterior, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 1 redware spall, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 refined white earthenware sherd, blue transfer printed decoration, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel, burned (1820-

1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

**STP 362, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherd, clear salt glazed, hand molded
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, mottled dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter, burned
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, gray glazed interior and exterior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed interior and exterior, handle fragment, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, gray glazed, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 redware sherd, mottled brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, mottled red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 9 inch rim diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled red glazed, indeterminate vessel shape (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, yellow glazed, indeterminate vessel shape (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, mottled light brown glazed interior, indeterminate vessel shapes (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 5 redware sherds, unglazed, hollow vessels
- 1 whiteware sherd, blue hand painted decoration interior and exterior, hollow vessel (1820-1900+, South 1977; 1830-1860+, Miller 1992)
- 1 whiteware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel, stained (1820-1900+, South 1977; Miller 1992)

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment, 1.4 grams

**STP 363, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware clear sherd, salt glazed interior and exterior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, mottled red glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel, burned

- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, gray glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, gray glazed, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 redware sherd, mottled light brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled light brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled light brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shape (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, orange glazed annular trailed slip decoration interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1733-1850, Magid 2010)
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior, mottled light brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed, hollow vessel
- 3 redware sherds, mottled brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 2 redware sherds, unglazed, flat vessels
- 3 redware sherds, unglazed, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 2 redware spalls, indeterminate vessel shapes

#### Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment, 0.6 grams

### **STP 365, Ap**

#### Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 redware sherd, reddish-brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel

### **STP 368, Ap**

#### Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear salt glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, mottled brownish green salt glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear salt glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior,

- clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 2 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 1 redware sherd, mottled brown glazed interior and exterior, handle fragment, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled red glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled yellowish brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled yellowish brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shape (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior, mottled reddish brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, mottled red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 3 redware sherds, unglazed, hollow vessels
- 3 redware spalls, indeterminate vessel shapes

**STP 369, Ap**  
Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherd, clear salt glazed, hand molded
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel, heavily burned
- 1 redware sherd, mottled brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shape (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled light brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shape (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter
- 2 redware sherds, dark brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 4 redware sherds, unglazed, hollow vessels
- 5 redware spalls, indeterminate vessel shapes

**STP 370, Ap**  
Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape, stained (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, light gray glazed, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter
- 1 redware sherd, mottled brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, mottled dark brown glazed interior, indeterminate vessel shape (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, mottled dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 4 redware sherds, unglazed exteriors, hollow vessels

#### Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment, 37.7 grams

### **STP 371, Ap**

#### Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 Jackfield ware sherd, molded handle fragment, hollow vessel (1740-1780, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 10 inch rim diameter
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear salt glazed interior and exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 2 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, brown glazed interior and exterior, rim fragments, hollow vessels, 8 inch rim diameters
- 2 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, unglazed, hollow vessels
- 1 redware sherd, mottled light brown glazed interior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled light brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shape (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, mottled brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels

#### Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment, 45.2 grams

### **STP 372, Ap**

#### Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, mottled dark brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)

**STP 373, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, light brown glazed interior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 redware sherd, light brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed, indeterminate vessel shape

**STP 374, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed exterior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, reddish-brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior, indeterminate vessel shape

**STP 376, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, red glazed interior, light gray glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, mottled dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel, burned (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)

**STP 380, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed, indeterminate vessel shape

**STP 381, Ap**

Ceramics

- 2 red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, dark brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels

**STP 381a, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, red glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, black glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel, burned

**STP 381b, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, unglazed, indeterminate vessel shape

**STP 385, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed interior, indeterminate vessel shape

**STP 386, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, dark brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, light brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel, burned
- 1 redware sherd, mottled dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled red glazed interior, light brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware spalls, indeterminate vessel shapes

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment (discarded in lab), 9.6 grams

**STP 386a, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel

**STP 399, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, mottled yellow and red glazed interior, indeterminate vessel shape (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, unglazed, indeterminate vessel shape

**STP 399b, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, light brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment (discarded in lab), 0.4 grams

**Site 44LD1820**

**STP 327, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1762-1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 2 redware sherds, mottled reddish-brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels
- 2 redware sherds, mottled reddish-brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, indeterminate vessel shapes
- 2 redware sherds, unglazed, indeterminate vessel shapes

Glass

- 1 unidentified olive green spall, patinated

Metal

- 1 wrought nail fragment, rosehead

**STP 327a, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, mottled reddish-brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel

**STP 327b, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 British brown stoneware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel (1690-1775, South 1977; Miller 1992)

**STP 334, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware spall, indeterminate vessel shape

**STP 334d, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 red and gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior and exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 7 inch rim diameter
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel

**STP 335, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior, mottled brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel

**AREA C**

**Isolated Finds**

**STP 141, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, unglazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 6 inch base diameter

**STP 277, Ap**

Glass

- 1 amber cylindrical bottle sherd, automatic bottle machine (1907-present)

**Site 44LD1821**

**STP 098, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 gray and red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, dark brown glazed interior, brown glazed exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, 6 inch rim diameter, burned
- 1 gray and red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, mottled red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 10 inch

- rim diameter
- 2 gray and red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, mottled gray glazed interiors, unglazed exteriors, hollow vessels
- 1 gray and red bodied coarse stoneware sherds, mottled red glazed interiors, brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware kiln furniture sherds, salt glazed interior and exterior, fire bar
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, brown glazed interior, clear glazed exterior, cobalt hand painted decoration exterior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear glazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, clear salt glazed interior, unglazed exterior, rim fragment, lug handle attached, hollow vessel, 8 inch rim diameter
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, clear glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, clear salt glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 2 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, clear salt glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 2 gray bodied coarse stoneware sherds, mottled red glazed interiors, unglazed exteriors, hollow vessel
- 1 pearlware sherd, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shape (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze polychrome hand painted decoration, indeterminate vessel shape (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze polychrome hand painted floral decoration interior, hollow vessel (1795-1815, South 1977; 1780-1835, Miller 1992)
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, light gray glazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter, burned
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware sherd, unglazed interior, light gray glazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 red bodied coarse stoneware spall, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, brown glazed, handle fragment, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel
- 1 redware sherd, mottled brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior,

- rim fragment, hollow vessel, 7 inch rim diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, mottled light brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, rim fragment, indeterminate vessel shape and rim diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
  - 1 redware sherd, mottled red glazed interior and exterior, molded strap handled fragment, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
  - 1 redware sherd, mottled red glazed interior, indeterminate vessel shape, burned (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
  - 1 redware sherd, mottled reddish-brown ombre interior, unglazed exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate base diameter
  - 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior and exterior, base fragment, hollow vessel, 12 inch base diameter, burned
  - 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior and exterior, hollow vessel
  - 2 redware sherds, brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shape (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
  - 4 redware sherds, light brown glazed interior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
  - 2 redware sherds, mottled brown glazed interior, indeterminate vessel shapes (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
  - 3 redware sherds, mottled brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
  - 3 redware sherds, mottled greenish-brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
  - 1 redware sherds, mottled light brown glazed interior, indeterminate vessel shape (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
  - 7 redware sherds, mottled light brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
  - 3 redware sherds, mottled red glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
  - 5 redware sherds, mottled red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
  - 2 redware sherds, mottled red interior, light gray glazed exterior, hollow vessels (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
  - 4 redware sherds, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
  - 4 redware sherds, red glazed, indeterminate vessel shapes (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
  - 2 redware sherds, unglazed exterior, rim fragments, hollow vessel indeterminate rim diameters
  - 10 redware sherds, unglazed, indeterminate vessel shapes
  - 5 redware sherds, yellow glazed interior, indeterminate vessel shapes (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)

- 12 redware spalls, indeterminate vessel shape

Glass

- 1 windowpane sherd, potash (pre-1864)

Metal

- 1 wrought nail fragment

Miscellaneous

- 1 brick fragment, 3.1 grams

**STP 098a, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior, light brown glazed exterior, burned

**STP 098b, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 redware sherd, unglazed interior, mottled dark brown glazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, reddish-brown glazed interior, indeterminate vessel shapes (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)

**STP 098c, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 pearlware sherd, underglaze blue hand painted floral decoration interior, rim fragment, hollow vessel, indeterminate rim diameter (1780-1820, South 1977; 1780-1830, Miller 1992)
- 2 pearlware sherds, undecorated, indeterminate vessel shapes (1780-1830, South 1977; Miller 1992)
- 1 redware sherd, light brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior, light gray glazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 1 redware sherd, red glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessel (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 5 redware sherds (mend/one vessel), brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, rim fragment, flat vessel, 8 inch rim diameter (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 2 redware sherds, mottled dark brown glazed interior, unglazed exterior, hollow vessels
- 2 redware sherds, red glazed, indeterminate vessel shapes (1792-1830, Magid et al. 2003)
- 3 redware spalls, indeterminate vessel shapes

Glass

- 1 clear cylindrical bottle/jar sherd, patinated

**STP 098d, Ap**

Ceramics

- 1 creamware sherd, undecorated, hollow vessel, stained (1762-

1820, South 1977; Miller 1992)

- 1 redware sherd, dark brown glazed, indeterminate vessel shape
- 1 redware sherd, light brown glazed exterior, indeterminate vessel shape
- 2 redware sherds, dark brown glazed interior and exterior, hollow vessels
- 1 redware spall, indeterminate vessel shape

Metal

- 1 wrought nail fragment, pulled
- 1 wrought nail fragment, spatulate tip, pulled



## **APPENDIX II**

### **Cultural Resource Forms**

Lenah Farm Land Bays 5-7 - Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation

WSSI #30522.01 – March 2019



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## Snapshot

Date Generated: March 12, 2019

**Site Name:** URS Arcola A2  
**Site Classification:** Terrestrial, open air  
**Year(s):** 1800 - 1899  
**Site Type(s):** Railroad bed  
**Other DHR ID:** No Data  
**Temporary Designation:** 44ZZ00A2

### Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

## Locational Information

**USGS Quad:** ARCOLA  
**County/Independent City:** Loudoun (County)  
**Physiographic Province:** Piedmont  
**Elevation:** 310  
**Aspect:** Flat  
**Drainage:** Potomac  
**Slope:** 0 - 2  
**Acreage:** 14.000  
**Landform:** Other  
**Ownership Status:** Private  
**Government Entity Name:** No Data

## Site Components

### Component 1

**Category:** Transportation/Communication  
**Site Type:** Railroad bed  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Indeterminate  
**DHR Time Period:** Antebellum Period, Civil War, Early National Period, Reconstruction and Growth  
**Start Year:** 1800  
**End Year:** 1899  
**Comments:** The site is a derelict rail bed. The Manassas Gap Rail company wanted to build a Loudoun branch, and got as far as laying the bed of the railway in the 1850s. Construction ceased prior to the Civil War, and it was never completed. No artifacts were recovered from this location.  
-----  
July 2013  
-----  
March 2018  
  
WMCAR March 2018: No positive shovel tests near the railroad bed, no shovel tests excavated within the bed, which is excavated well below grade in the portion surveyed for this project. Tool marks from construction are visible in portions of the railroad cut.  
-----  
March 2018

## Bibliographic Information

### Bibliography:

No Data

### Informant Data:

Name: Unknown  
Company 1: Greenvest, L.C.  
Address 1: 8614 Westwood Center Drive, Suite 900  
City: Vienna  
State: Virginia  
ZIP: 22182

Owner Relationship: Owner of property
---------------------------------------

## CRM Events

### Event Type: Survey:Phase I

**Project Staff/Notes:**

P.I.: Boyd Sipe

**Project Review File Number:**

No Data

**Sponsoring Organization:**

No Data

**Organization/Company:**

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

**Investigator:**

David Carroll

**Survey Date:**

2/2/2019

**Survey Description:**

100% visual reconnaissance of property.  
50' interval shovel testing in high and moderate probability areas, with a sample of low-probability areas. 25' radials around positive STPs to define sites.  
STPs measure at least 1.25', excavated into subsoil or to a maximum of 3'. Soils screened through 1/4" mesh.

**Current Land Use**

Forest  
Other

**Date of Use**

2/15/2019 12:00:00 AM  
2/15/2019 12:00:00 AM

**Comments**

No Data  
Housing Development/Utility Right-of-Way

**Threats to Resource:**

Development, Public Utility Expansion, Transportation Expansion

**Site Conditions:**

Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed

**Survey Strategies:**

Historic Map Projection, Observation

**Specimens Collected:**

No

**Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

No

**Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:**

No Data

**Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

No Data

**Current Curation Repository:**

No Data

**Permanent Curation Repository:**

No Data

**Field Notes:**

No

**Field Notes Repository:**

No Data

**Photographic Media:**

Digital

**Survey Reports:**

Yes

**Survey Report Information:**

Draft title:  
Lenah Farm Land Bays 5-7, Loudoun County, VA  
Phase I Cultural Resources Survey

David Carroll

2019

**Survey Report Repository:**

Thunderbird/WSSI

**DHR Library Reference Number:**

No Data

**Significance Statement:**

This site consists of cuts and berms associated with a never-completed rails bed which was to be part of the Loudoun Branch of the Manassas Gap Rail Company. The project was begun in 1853 but abandoned prior to the Civil War, and the railroad was never completed.

Four other portions of this rail bed have been previously recorded (VDHR# 44LD1434; 44LD0758; 44LD0856; and 029-5272). Each section of the resource was recommended not eligible at the time of survey. However, VDHR determined that 44LD0856 warranted further study. This portion of the rail bed, located in Purcellville, is about 1.7 miles long and in better condition than other sections of this resource. It is within the boundaries of the Goose Creek Rural Historic District.

The section of the rail bed that makes up Site 44LD1280 lacks historic integrity because it has been significantly disturbed by grading and infilling due to development. Additionally, this portion lacks any accompanying material culture or other features. Based on a combination of the fact that the rail bed was never completed, the poor historic integrity of this section, and the presence of a larger section of the rail bed in Purcellville that retains better integrity (VDHR# 44LD0856), it is D+A's recommendation that this section of the rail bed remain not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

March 2018: WMCAR

Site 44LD1280 consists of a segment of the Manassass Gap Railroad (MGRR), a small portion of which falls within the southwest corner of the project area. Other short, discontinuous segments of the MGRR have been previously recorded in other locations, both as archaeological sites and as architectural resources (Sites 44FX2087, 44FX2089, 44FX2094, and Resources 029-5013, 029-5274, 029-5444, 029-5930), including the Loudoun Branch of the railroad (Sites 44LD0758, 44LD0856, 44LD1434, and Resource 053-0259). One segment of it, recorded as Site 44FX2089, is partially located within a public park and has been determined eligible for inclusion on the NRHP for its direct connection to important events in American technological, economic, and military history. Other identified segments of the MGRR have been recorded but not yet evaluated to determine their eligibility for the NRHP because they were not directly affected by the respective undertakings with which each was associated, and still other segments have been recommended as not eligible for the NRHP due to a lack of integrity. Based on comparison with segments of the MGRR identified in other surveys, the portion crossing the current project APE (i.e., Site 44LD1280) is in unusually good condition due to its relative isolation and lack of nearby construction or agricultural activity. This site has an association with the theme of Transportation and Communication in the Antebellum Period and Civil War, and has a direct connection with important events in American technological, economic, and military history. The site may also have a connection with Mosby's Rangers, a famous Confederate Army military unit. As such, Site 44LD1280 is recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and D; Criteria B-C are considered not applicable. In the opinion of the consultant, this resource should be avoided. If avoidance is not possible, further work may be necessary.

2019: The boundary of the site was extended westward to include earthworks that appear to be the earth berms on either side of a non-extant bridge intended to convey railroad tracks across the stream below. A railroad bed cut is visible to the east across Fleetwood Road. The findings of the current survey do not suggest that an alteration to the standing recommendation is warranted.

**Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:**

Recommended Not Eligible

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :**

No Data

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:**

No Data

## Event Type: Survey:Phase I

### Project Staff/Notes:

Project carried under the general direction of Joe B. Jones. Archaeological survey supervised by Project Archaeologist Graham Callaway. Architectural survey conducted by Mary Ruffin Hanbury.

**Project Review File Number:**

2013-0109

**Sponsoring Organization:**

No Data

**Organization/Company:**

William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research

**Investigator:**

Elizabeth Monroe

**Survey Date:**

3/26/2018

### Survey Description:

Cultural resources survey in advance of proposed extension of Northstar Blvd to Evergreen Mills Road, Loudoun County, Virginia. Archaeological fieldwork for the project consisted of complete, systematic pedestrian survey involving both surface examination and shovel testing conducted at 15-m (50-ft.) intervals within the project area. Waterlogged and steeply sloped areas were not be systematically shovel tested, nor were areas where previous construction disturbance and/or fill deposition was evident. All surface exposures were also examined carefully for cultural material. The soil from each test was screened through 0.64-cm (0.25-inch) wire mesh, shovel tests were excavated to a diameter of 38 cm (1.25 ft.), and representative soil profiles were recorded on standardized forms using Munsell color and U.S. Department of Agriculture descriptive terminology. The locations of all shovel tests were recorded on scaled plans.

**Current Land Use**  
Forest

**Date of Use**  
3/26/2018 12:00:00 AM

**Comments**  
At the time of the survey, the portion of the site that falls within the survey area was wooded.

**Threats to Resource:**

None Known

**Site Conditions:**

Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed

**Survey Strategies:**

Historic Map Projection, Observation

**Specimens Collected:**

No

**Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

No

**Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:**

No Data

**Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

No Data

**Current Curation Repository:** No Data  
**Permanent Curation Repository:** No Data  
**Field Notes:** Yes  
**Field Notes Repository:** WMCAR  
**Photographic Media:** Digital  
**Survey Reports:** Yes  
**Survey Report Information:**

Callaway, Graham A., Elizabeth J. Monroe, and Mary Ruffin Hanbury. (2018) Cultural Resources Survey of Unsurveyed Portion of the Northstar Boulevard Project, Loudoun County, Virginia. The William & Mary Center for Archaeological Research, Williamsburg, Virginia. Submitted to Dewberry Engineers, Inc., Fairfax, Virginia.

**Survey Report Repository:** WMCAR

**DHR Library Reference Number:** LD-472

**Significance Statement:** This site consists of cuts and berms associated with a never-completed rails bed which was to be part of the Loudoun Branch of the Manassas Gap Rail Company. The project was begun in 1853 but abandoned prior to the Civil War, and the railroad was never completed.

Four other portions of this rail bed have been previously recorded (VDHR# 44LD1434; 44LD0758; 44LD0856; and 029-5272). Each section of the resource was recommended not eligible at the time of survey. However, VDHR determined that 44LD0856 warranted further study. This portion of the rail bed, located in Purcellville, is about 1.7 miles long and in better condition than other sections of this resource. It is within the boundaries of the Goose Creek Rural Historic District.

The section of the rail bed that makes up Site 44LD1280 lacks historic integrity because it has been significantly disturbed by grading and infilling due to development. Additionally, this portion lacks any accompanying material culture or other features. Based on a combination of the fact that the rail bed was never completed, the poor historic integrity of this section, and the presence of a larger section of the rail bed in Purcellville that retains better integrity (VDHR# 44LD0856), it is D+A's recommendation that this section of the rail bed remain not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

March 2018: WMCAR  
Site 44LD1280 consists of a segment of the Manassas Gap Railroad (MGR), a small portion of which falls within the southwest corner of the project area. Other short, discontinuous segments of the MGR have been previously recorded in other locations, both as archaeological sites and as architectural resources (Sites 44FX2087, 44FX2089, 44FX2094, and Resources 029-5013, 029-5274, 029-5444, 029-5930), including the Loudoun Branch of the railroad (Sites 44LD0758, 44LD0856, 44LD1434, and Resource 053-0259). One segment of it, recorded as Site 44FX2089, is partially located within a public park and has been determined eligible for inclusion on the NRHP for its direct connection to important events in American technological, economic, and military history. Other identified segments of the MGR have been recorded but not yet evaluated to determine their eligibility for the NRHP because they were not directly affected by the respective undertakings with which each was associated, and still other segments have been recommended as not eligible for the NRHP due to a lack of integrity. Based on comparison with segments of the MGR identified in other surveys, the portion crossing the current project APE (i.e., Site 44LD1280) is in unusually good condition due to its relative isolation and lack of nearby construction or agricultural activity. This site has an association with the theme of Transportation and Communication in the Antebellum Period and Civil War, and has a direct connection with important events in American technological, economic, and military history. The site may also have a connection with Mosby's Rangers, a famous Confederate Army military unit. As such, Site 44LD1280 is recommended as potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and D; Criteria B-C are considered not applicable. In the opinion of the consultant, this resource should be avoided. If avoidance is not possible, further work may be necessary.

**Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:** Recommended Potentially Eligible  
**Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :** A, D  
**Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:** No Data

## Event Type: Survey:Phase I

**Project Staff/Notes:** No Data  
**Project Review File Number:** No Data  
**Sponsoring Organization:** No Data  
**Organization/Company:** Dutton + Associates, LLC  
**Investigator:** Hope Smith

**Survey Date:** 3/14/2018

**Survey Description:**

This Phase I survey was conducted in anticipation of development. At the outset of field investigations, a pedestrian survey of the project area was conducted to document existing conditions and to note surface evidence of cultural activity or material and identify areas with the potential for intact subsurface archaeological resources. Following the pedestrian survey, systematic shovel testing was conducted throughout the high probability sections, with shovel test placement avoided in areas of documented or visible significant ground disturbance, slopes in excess of 15 percent, and areas in statutory wetlands or water saturated soils at the time of the survey. Shovel tests were excavated at a maximum of 15-meter (50-foot) intervals along transects spaced 15 meters (50 feet) apart. All soils were screened through 1/4 inch mesh. Any archaeological resources encountered were mapped and photographed.

<b>Current Land Use</b>	<b>Date of Use</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Forest	4/9/2018 12:00:00 AM	No Data

**Threats to Resource:** Development

**Site Conditions:** Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed

**Survey Strategies:** Observation

**Specimens Collected:** No

**Specimens Observed, Not Collected:** No

**Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:**

No Data

**Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

No Data

**Current Curation Repository:** No Data

**Permanent Curation Repository:** No Data

**Field Notes:** Yes

**Field Notes Repository:** D+A

**Photographic Media:** Digital

**Survey Reports:** Yes

**Survey Report Information:**

2018 Phase I Cultural Resources Survey of the  
±4.86 Hectare (±12.01 Acre) Talasani Project Area

**Survey Report Repository:** D+A

**DHR Library Reference Number:** No Data

**Significance Statement:** This site consists of cuts and berms associated with a never-completed rails bed which was to be part of the Loudoun Branch of the Manassas Gap Rail Company. The project was begun in 1853 but abandoned prior to the Civil War, and the railroad was never completed.

Four other portions of this rail bed have been previously recorded (VDHR# 44LD1434; 44LD0758; 44LD0856; and 029-5272). Each section of the resource was recommended not eligible at the time of survey. However, VDHR determined that 44LD0856 warranted further study. This portion of the rail bed, located in Purcellville, is about 1.7 miles long and in better condition than other sections of this resource. It is within the boundaries of the Goose Creek Rural Historic District.

The section of the rail bed that makes up Site 44LD1280 lacks historic integrity because it has been significantly disturbed by grading and infilling due to development. Additionally, this portion lacks any accompanying material culture or other features. Based on a combination of the fact that the rail bed was never completed, the poor historic integrity of this section, and the presence of a larger section of the rail bed in Purcellville that retains better integrity (VDHR# 44LD0856), it is D+A's recommendation that this section of the rail bed remain not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

**Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:** Recommended Not Eligible

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :** No Data

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:** No Data

**Event Type: Other**

**Project Staff/Notes:**

No Data

**Project Review File Number:** 2013-0109

**Sponsoring Organization:** No Data

**Organization/Company:** DHR (DSS)

**Investigator:** Holma, Marc

**Survey Date:** 7/3/2013

**Survey Description:**

The Phase I field methodology included manual excavation of shovel test pits (STPs). STPs were excavated at 20 meter (m) intervals in moderate and high potential areas in order to identify artifact concentrations and, as necessary, define sites. Intervals were shortened to 10 m when artifacts were encountered. Pedestrian reconnaissance was conducted within the entire project area.

STPs were approximately 40 centimeters (cm) in diameter and excavated in stratigraphic layers to a depth of 10 cm into subsoil. All soil from STPs was screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth for maximum artifact recovery. Artifacts from STPs were collected by provenience. All field data was recorded on standard field forms and in general field notes. A site map depicting location of STPs, above-ground features, and areas of disturbance was prepared. Photographs were taken to document field conditions.

2013 CCR: This site represents a portion of the rail road bed that was being constructed in prior to the Civil War. Construction ceased at the start of the war. The rail line was never finished.

Current Land Use	Date of Use	Comments
Forest	1/31/2013 12:00:00 AM	No Data
Agricultural field	6/1/2004 12:00:00 AM	Fallow

**Threats to Resource:** Transportation Expansion

**Site Conditions:** Site Condition Unknown

**Survey Strategies:** Historic Map Projection, Observation, Subsurface Testing

**Specimens Collected:** No

**Specimens Observed, Not Collected:** No

**Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:**

No Data

**Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

No Data

**Current Curation Repository:** No Data

**Permanent Curation Repository:** No Data

**Field Notes:** Yes

**Field Notes Repository:** Coastal Carolina Research - Tarboro, North Carolina, URS Corporation, 200 Orchard Ridge Road, Suite 101, Gaithersburg, MD 20878

**Photographic Media:** No Data

**Survey Reports:** Yes

**Survey Report Information:**

"2013

J. Eric Deetz, Jeroen van den Hurk, Lindsay Flood, D. Allen Poyner, Amanda Keeny, Susan E. Bamann  
Cultural Resources Survey Environmental Assessment for the Proposed Dulles Air Cargo, Passenger, and Metro Access Highway, Loudoun County, Virginia"

-----  
Cuddy, Thomas W.

2006Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Arcola Assemblage, Loudoun County, Virginia. Prepared for Greenvest L.C., Vienna, VA.

**Survey Report Repository:** DHR, VDHR

**DHR Library Reference Number:** LD-297, LD-334

**Significance Statement:** No Data

**Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:** No Data

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :** No Data

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:** No Data

**Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance**

**Project Staff/Notes:**

CCR 2013: This site represents the cuts and beds for a railroad that was never completed. The site is recommended as not eligible for the NRHP.

**Project Review File Number:** 2013-0109

**Sponsoring Organization:** No Data

**Organization/Company:** CCR Tarboro (DSS)

**Investigator:** Deetz, J. Eric

**Survey Date:** 1/31/2013

**Survey Description:**

No Data

<b>Threats to Resource:</b>	No Data
<b>Site Conditions:</b>	No Data
<b>Survey Strategies:</b>	No Data
<b>Specimens Collected:</b>	No Data
<b>Specimens Observed, Not Collected:</b>	No Data
<b>Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:</b>	
No Data	
<b>Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:</b>	
No Data	
<b>Current Curation Repository:</b>	No Data
<b>Permanent Curation Repository:</b>	No Data
<b>Field Notes:</b>	No Data
<b>Field Notes Repository:</b>	No Data
<b>Photographic Media:</b>	No Data
<b>Survey Reports:</b>	No Data
<b>Survey Report Information:</b>	
No Data	
<b>Survey Report Repository:</b>	No Data
<b>DHR Library Reference Number:</b>	No Data
<b>Significance Statement:</b>	No Data
<b>Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:</b>	No Data
<b>Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :</b>	No Data
<b>Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:</b>	No Data

## Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

### Project Staff/Notes:

Under contract to Greenvest L.C., URS Corporation conducted a Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Arcola assemblage in Loudoun County, Virginia. The proposed development is located in the Dulles South region west of Washington Dulles International Airport in southeastern Loudoun County. The project area is approximately 340 hectares (840 acres), and is within the Bull Run drainage basin. The study was conducted to determine the presence or absence of archaeological resources within the project area, and to assist Greenvest L.C. in meeting their regulatory obligations under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

<b>Project Review File Number:</b>	No Data
<b>Sponsoring Organization:</b>	No Data
<b>Organization/Company:</b>	Unknown (DSS)
<b>Investigator:</b>	URS Corporation, Tom Cuddy
<b>Survey Date:</b>	6/1/2004
<b>Survey Description:</b>	
No Data	

<b>Threats to Resource:</b>	No Data
<b>Site Conditions:</b>	No Data
<b>Survey Strategies:</b>	No Data
<b>Specimens Collected:</b>	No Data
<b>Specimens Observed, Not Collected:</b>	No Data
<b>Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:</b>	
No Data	
<b>Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:</b>	
No Data	
<b>Current Curation Repository:</b>	No Data
<b>Permanent Curation Repository:</b>	No Data
<b>Field Notes:</b>	No Data
<b>Field Notes Repository:</b>	No Data
<b>Photographic Media:</b>	No Data
<b>Survey Reports:</b>	No Data

**Survey Report Information:**

No Data

**Survey Report Repository:**

No Data

**DHR Library Reference Number:**

No Data

**Significance Statement:**

No Data

**Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:**

No Data

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :**

No Data

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:**

No Data



## Snapshot

Date Generated: March 12, 2019

**Site Name:** No Data  
**Site Classification:** Terrestrial, open air  
**Year(s):** No Data  
**Site Type(s):** Dwelling, single, Kiln, pottery, Lithic scatter  
**Other DHR ID:** No Data  
**Temporary Designation:** Site 1

### Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

## Locational Information

**USGS Quad:** ARCOLA  
**County/Independent City:** Loudoun (County)  
**Physiographic Province:** Piedmont  
**Elevation:** 324  
**Aspect:** Facing South  
**Drainage:** Potomac  
**Slope:** 2 - 6  
**Acreage:** 4.820  
**Landform:** Bluff  
**Ownership Status:** Private  
**Government Entity Name:** No Data

## Site Components

### Component 1

**Category:** Industry/Processing/Extraction  
**Site Type:** Kiln, pottery  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Indeterminate  
**DHR Time Period:** Colony to Nation, Early National Period  
**Start Year:** No Data  
**End Year:** No Data  
**Comments:** Stoneware and possible redware production site.

### Component 2

**Category:** Domestic  
**Site Type:** Dwelling, single  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Indeterminate  
**DHR Time Period:** Colony to Nation, Early National Period  
**Start Year:** No Data  
**End Year:** No Data  
**Comments:** Possible potter and/or overseer dwelling

### Component 3

**Category:** Industry/Processing/Extraction  
**Site Type:** Lithic scatter  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Native American  
**DHR Time Period:** Pre-Contact  
**Start Year:** No Data  
**End Year:** No Data  
**Comments:** No Data

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### Bibliographic Information

**Bibliography:**

No Data

**Informant Data:**

No Data

## CRM Events

### Event Type: Survey:Phase I

**Project Staff/Notes:**

P.I.: Boyd Sipe

**Project Review File Number:**

No Data

**Sponsoring Organization:**

No Data

**Organization/Company:**

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

**Investigator:**

David Carroll

**Survey Date:**

2/2/2019

**Survey Description:**

100% visual reconnaissance of property.  
50' interval shovel testing in high and moderate probability areas, with a sample of low-probability areas. 25' radials around positive STPs to define sites.  
STPs measure at least 1.25', excavated into subsoil or to a maximum of 3'. Soils screened through 1/4" mesh.

**Current Land Use**

Agricultural field  
Forest

**Date of Use**

2/15/2019 12:00:00 AM  
2/15/2019 12:00:00 AM

**Comments**

No Data  
No Data

**Threats to Resource:**

Development, Public Utility Expansion

**Site Conditions:**

Site Condition Unknown, Surface Deposits

**Survey Strategies:**

Observation, Subsurface Testing

**Specimens Collected:**

Yes

**Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

Yes

**Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:**

INCOMPLETE INVENTORY  
Ceramics  
729 redware  
463 stoneware  
101 stoneware kiln furniture  
7 whiteware (1820-1900+)  
5 pearlware (1780-1830)  
3 creamware (1762-1820)  
2 redware kiln furniture  
2 refined white earthenware  
1 hard paste porcelain  
1 Jackfield ware (1740-1780)  
Glass  
2 bottle  
1 windowpane, potash (pre-1864)  
Metal  
1 nail, cut (post-1790)  
Miscellaneous  
24 brick  
3 glaze slag  
1 oyster shell (discarded)  
3 slag  
Prehistoric  
2 quartz primary reduction flake  
1 hornfels bifacial thinning flake  
1 quartz decortication flake

**Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

Numerous brick and stoneware fragments observed on surface within site.

**Current Curation Repository:**

Thunderbird/WSSI

**Permanent Curation Repository:**

Loudoun County

**Field Notes:**

Yes

**Field Notes Repository:**

Thunderbird/WSSI

**Photographic Media:**

Digital

**Survey Reports:**

Yes

**Survey Report Information:**

Draft title:  
Lenah Farm Land Bays 5-7, Loudoun County, VA  
Phase I Cultural Resources Survey

David Carroll

2019

**Survey Report Repository:**

Thunderbird/WSSI

**DHR Library Reference Number:**

No Data

**Significance Statement:**

A kiln producing stoneware and likely redware ceramic vessels once operated at the site. The presence of several types of kiln furniture, ceramic waster sherds with various defects in the glaze or structural integrity of the vessel were recorded..

The site also yielded evidence of an 18th- or early 19th-century domestic occupation. The relatively small number of domestic-related artifacts suggest the dwelling was occupied for only a brief period or intermittently, and/or was occupied by relatively materially impoverished residents. Such a dwelling may have been inhabited by the potter who operated the kiln (which perhaps produced wares for a only brief period), by enslaved persons who either worked at the pottery or in the surrounding fields, or possibly by an overseer.

The site appears to have great potential to provide important information about small-scale pottery production in Loudoun County during the late 18th and early 19th century. The site may also offer valuable information regarding the lives of enslaved residents of the county and of the overseers tasked with managing their labor.

**Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:**

Recommended Potentially Eligible

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :**

D

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:**

No Data

## Snapshot

Date Generated: March 12, 2019

**Site Name:** No Data  
**Site Classification:** Terrestrial, open air  
**Year(s):** No Data  
**Site Type(s):** Dwelling, single  
**Other DHR ID:** No Data  
**Temporary Designation:** Site 2

### Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

## Locational Information

**USGS Quad:** ARCOLA  
**County/Independent City:** Loudoun (County)  
**Physiographic Province:** Piedmont  
**Elevation:** 310  
**Aspect:** Facing South  
**Drainage:** Potomac  
**Slope:** 0 - 2  
**Acreage:** 0.340  
**Landform:** Terrace  
**Ownership Status:** Private  
**Government Entity Name:** No Data

## Site Components

### Component 1

**Category:** Domestic  
**Site Type:** Dwelling, single  
**Cultural Affiliation:** African American  
**DHR Time Period:** Colony to Nation, Early National Period  
**Start Year:** No Data  
**End Year:** No Data  
**Comments:** Possible slave dwelling

## Bibliographic Information

### Bibliography:

No Data

### Informant Data:

No Data

## CRM Events

### Event Type: Survey:Phase I

**Project Staff/Notes:**

P.I.: Boyd Sipe

**Project Review File Number:**

No Data

**Sponsoring Organization:**

No Data

**Organization/Company:**

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

**Investigator:**

David Carroll

**Survey Date:**

2/2/2019

**Survey Description:**

100% visual reconnaissance of property.  
50' interval shovel testing in high and moderate probability areas, with a sample of low-probability areas. 25' radials around positive STPs to define sites.  
STPs measure at least 1.25', excavated into subsoil or to a maximum of 3'. Soils screened through 1/4" mesh.

**Current Land Use**

Agricultural field

**Date of Use**

2/15/2019 12:00:00 AM

**Comments**

No Data

**Threats to Resource:**

Development, Public Utility Expansion

**Site Conditions:**

Site Condition Unknown

**Survey Strategies:**

Subsurface Testing

**Specimens Collected:**

Yes

**Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

No

**Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:**

Ceramics  
9 redware  
2 stoneware  
1 British Brown Stoneware (1690-1775)  
1 creamware (1762-1820)  
Glass  
1 unidentified glass  
Metal  
1 nail, wrought

**Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

No Data

**Current Curation Repository:**

Thunderbird/WSSI

**Permanent Curation Repository:**

Loudoun County

**Field Notes:**

Yes

**Field Notes Repository:**

Thunderbird/WSSI

**Photographic Media:**

Digital

**Survey Reports:**

Yes

**Survey Report Information:**

Draft title:  
Lenah Farm Land Bays 5-7, Loudoun County, VA  
Phase I Cultural Resources Survey

David Carroll

2019

**Survey Report Repository:**

Thunderbird/WSSI

**DHR Library Reference Number:**

No Data

**Significance Statement:**

The artifacts recovered suggest a domestic site dating to the 18th century. The paucity of artifacts recovered indicates a brief occupation and/or materially impoverished occupants, suggesting the occupants may have been enslaved laborers. This site may be contemporary with and related to the pottery production/domestic site a short distance to the east.

**Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:**

Recommended for Further Survey

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :**

No Data

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:**

No Data

## Snapshot

Date Generated: March 12, 2019

**Site Name:** No Data  
**Site Classification:** Terrestrial, open air  
**Year(s):** No Data  
**Site Type(s):** Artifact scatter, Dwelling, single  
**Other DHR ID:** No Data  
**Temporary Designation:** Site 3

### Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

## Locational Information

**USGS Quad:** ARCOLA  
**County/Independent City:** Loudoun (County)  
**Physiographic Province:** Piedmont  
**Elevation:** 330  
**Aspect:** Facing West  
**Drainage:** Potomac  
**Slope:** 0 - 2  
**Acreage:** 0.040  
**Landform:** Ridge  
**Ownership Status:** Private  
**Government Entity Name:** No Data

## Site Components

### Component 1

**Category:** Indeterminate  
**Site Type:** Artifact scatter  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Indeterminate  
**DHR Time Period:** Antebellum Period, Colony to Nation, Early National Period  
**Start Year:** No Data  
**End Year:** No Data  
**Comments:** Dense concentration of stoneware and redware, including kiln furniture. Possibly associated with nearby kiln site north of Lenah Run.

### Component 2

**Category:** Domestic  
**Site Type:** Dwelling, single  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Indeterminate  
**DHR Time Period:** Colony to Nation, Early National Period  
**Start Year:** No Data  
**End Year:** No Data  
**Comments:** No Data

## Bibliographic Information

### Bibliography:

No Data

### Informant Data:

No Data

## CRM Events

### Event Type: Survey:Phase I

**Project Staff/Notes:**

P.I.: Boyd Sipe

**Project Review File Number:**

No Data

**Sponsoring Organization:**

No Data

**Organization/Company:**

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

**Investigator:**

David Carroll

**Survey Date:**

2/2/2019

**Survey Description:**

100% visual reconnaissance of property.  
50' interval shovel testing in high and moderate probability areas, with a sample of low-probability areas. 25' radials around positive STPs to define sites.  
STPs measure at least 1.25', excavated into subsoil or to a maximum of 3'. Soils screened through 1/4" mesh.

**Current Land Use**

Forest

**Date of Use**

2/15/2019 12:00:00 AM

**Comments**

No Data

**Threats to Resource:**

Development

**Site Conditions:**

Site Condition Unknown

**Survey Strategies:**

Subsurface Testing

**Specimens Collected:**

Yes

**Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

No

**Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:**

Ceramics  
104 redware  
18 stoneware  
6 pearlware (1780-1830)  
1 creamware (1762-1820)  
1 stoneware kiln furniture  
Glass  
1 bottle/jar  
1 windowpane, potash (pre-1864)  
Metal  
3 nail, wrought  
Miscellaneous  
1 brick

**Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

No Data

**Current Curation Repository:**

Thunderbird/WSSI

**Permanent Curation Repository:**

Loudoun County

**Field Notes:**

Yes

**Field Notes Repository:**

Thunderbird/WSSI

**Photographic Media:**

Digital

**Survey Reports:**

Yes

**Survey Report Information:**

Draft title:  
Lenah Farm Land Bays 5-7, Loudoun County, VA  
Phase I Cultural Resources Survey

David Carroll

2019

**Survey Report Repository:**

Thunderbird/WSSI

**DHR Library Reference Number:**

No Data

**Significance Statement:**

The redware and stoneware sherds bear a strong resemblance to the ceramics being produced less than 700 feet to the north across Lenah Run . Kiln furniture was also recovered. Additionally, a small number of artifacts suggest a domestic occupation at the site. The relative paucity of domestic and architecture-related artifacts (exclusive of the large amounts of stoneware and redware) suggest a brief or possibly materially impoverished domestic occupation, possibly a poor tenant, overseer, or enslaved laboreres.

While the presence of large amounts of the local ceramic wares and kiln furniture establish a relationship with the nearby production site, the nature of the site is unclear based on the currently available data. Despite the site's uncertain nature and purpose, its relationship with the pottery production site marks it as part of a complex including that site and potentially other nearby sites.

**Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:**

Recommended for Further Survey

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :**

No Data

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:**

No Data



## Snapshot

Date Generated: March 12, 2019

**Site Name:** No Data  
**Site Classification:** Terrestrial, open air  
**Year(s):** No Data  
**Site Type(s):** Artifact scatter  
**Other DHR ID:** No Data  
**Temporary Designation:** Site 5

### Site Evaluation Status

Not Evaluated

## Locational Information

**USGS Quad:** ARCOLA  
**County/Independent City:** Loudoun (County)  
**Physiographic Province:** Piedmont  
**Elevation:** 338  
**Aspect:** Facing East  
**Drainage:** Potomac  
**Slope:** 0 - 2  
**Acreage:** 0.160  
**Landform:** Knob  
**Ownership Status:** Private  
**Government Entity Name:** No Data

## Site Components

### Component 1

**Category:** Indeterminate  
**Site Type:** Artifact scatter  
**Cultural Affiliation:** Indeterminate  
**DHR Time Period:** Antebellum Period, Civil War, Colony to Nation, Early National Period, Reconstruction and Growth  
**Start Year:** No Data  
**End Year:** No Data  
**Comments:** Light scatter of stoneware and redware

## Bibliographic Information

### Bibliography:

No Data

### Informant Data:

No Data

## CRM Events

### Event Type: Survey:Phase I

**Project Staff/Notes:**

P.I.: Boyd Sipe

**Project Review File Number:**

No Data

**Sponsoring Organization:**

No Data

**Organization/Company:**

Thunderbird Archeology, a division of Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc.

**Investigator:**

David Carroll

**Survey Date:**

2/2/2019

**Survey Description:**

100% visual reconnaissance of property.  
50' interval shovel testing in high and moderate probability areas, with a sample of low-probability areas. 25' radials around positive STPs to define sites.  
STPs measure at least 1.25', excavated into subsoil or to a maximum of 3'. Soils screened through 1/4" mesh.

**Current Land Use**

Forest

**Date of Use**

2/15/2019 12:00:00 AM

**Comments**

No Data

**Threats to Resource:**

Development

**Site Conditions:**

Unknown Portion of Site Destroyed

**Survey Strategies:**

Subsurface Testing

**Specimens Collected:**

Yes

**Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

No

**Artifacts Summary and Diagnostics:**

3 Stoneware  
1 Redware

**Summary of Specimens Observed, Not Collected:**

No Data

**Current Curation Repository:**

Thunderbird/WSSI

**Permanent Curation Repository:**

Loudoun County

**Field Notes:**

Yes

**Field Notes Repository:**

Thunderbird/WSSI

**Photographic Media:**

Digital

**Survey Reports:**

Yes

**Survey Report Information:**

Draft title:  
Lenah Farm Land Bays 5-7, Loudoun County, VA  
Phase I Cultural Resources Survey

David Carroll

2019

**Survey Report Repository:**

Thunderbird/WSSI

**DHR Library Reference Number:**

No Data

**Significance Statement:**

The site assemblage lacks functional diversity and as such does not appear to represent a domicile or major activity area. The site is not considered potentially eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion D as it appears to lack potential to provide significant information.

**Surveyor's Eligibility Recommendations:**

Recommended Not Eligible

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Recommendations, :**

No Data

**Surveyor's NR Criteria Considerations:**

No Data

### **APPENDIX III Staff Qualifications**

Lenah Farm Land Bays 5-7 - Phase I Cultural Resources Investigation

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## David Carroll, M.A., RPA

### Associate Archeologist



#### Firm Association

Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. (WSSI)

#### Direct Phone Line

(703) 679-5625

#### Project Assignment

Historian/Archeologist

#### Years of Experience

With this firm: 13

With other firms: 5.5

#### Education

B.A., History, Shepherd College, West Virginia

M.A., Historical Archaeology, University of Leicester, U.K.

#### Registrations & Certifications

2017/Registered Professional Archeologist

HAZWOPER Hazardous Materials Technician Training

2015/HAZWOPER 8-Hour Review

2012/VDOT Basic Work Zone Traffic Control Training and Flagger Certification/051512756

#### Associations

Council of Middle Atlantic Archeology

Mr. Carroll has over 17 years of field experience in Middle Atlantic archeology, including field work on sites ranging from the Archaic period to the early 20th Century. After twelve years of experience as a Field Supervisor, he has gained proficiency in overseeing fieldwork on Phase I, II, and III investigations, documentary research, and the writing and production of technical reports and mapping with AutoCAD. He also has also served as acting archeological lab supervisor, performing lab analysis and the processing and interpretation of artifacts.

#### Williams Ordinary - Prince William County, VA

Conducted a Phase I survey of the yard of a late 18th century tavern, directly supervising the field investigation. Recorded archaeological sites associated with Williams' Ordinary and the non-extant ca. 1760 Tebbs-Mundy house. Performed limited preliminary investigation and interpretation of features associated with the Ordinary encountered during the Phase I investigation. Performed background research and authored portions of the report.

#### Indigo Hotel (220 South Union) – City of Alexandria, VA

Mr. Carroll researched and co-authored the Documentary Study for this project. Numerous 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup>-century industries, warehouses, businesses, and residences were located on this property. Later, the fertilizer manufacturing plant of the Bryant Fertilizer Company occupied the entirety of the Indigo Hotel property. The documentary and archival research was used to develop an interpretive historic context and narrative of the property's historic significance. The research resulted in the recommendation for archeological work and accurately predicted that the property contained the remains of the circa 1756 Carlyle warehouse pre-Revolutionary War derelict vessels, the hulls of which were used as part of the frame and fill for the "banking out" of land on the waterfront.

#### Phase I Archeological Investigation Of The I-95/395 HOV/Bus/HOT Lanes Project - Arlington, Fairfax, Prince William, Stafford, Spotsylvania Counties And The Cities Of Alexandria And Fredericksburg, VA

Mr. Carroll served as an archeology field supervisor for a Phase I Archeological Investigation of the circa 55.5 mile long I-95/I-395 HOV/BUS/HOT Lanes Project in Arlington, Fairfax, Prince William, Stafford, Spotsylvania Counties And The Cities Of Alexandria and Fredericksburg, Virginia. The fieldwork consisted of testing within the median and roadside areas to be impacted by construction. Twenty-six previously recorded sites, one historic district, and two historic resources were either wholly or partially located within the APE for this project; fifteen of the previously recorded archeological sites had been destroyed. Thirty-six new archeological sites were recorded during this survey. Of these sites, seven were recommended for avoidance or Phase II evaluation.

#### 500/501 North Union (Robinson North Terminal) – City of Alexandria, VA

Mr. Carroll researched and co-authored the Documentary Study for this project. The documentary and archival research was used to develop an interpretive historic context and narrative of the property's historic significance. The research resulted in the recommendation for archeological work, as the property has a high probability of containing the remnants of 18th-19th-century wharves, including the cribwork frame construction of the 1859 wharf constructed by the American Coal Company. Archeological work is anticipated to begin in early 2016.





## Boyd Sipe, M.A., RPA

### Manager-Archeology



#### Firm Association

Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. (WSSI)

#### Direct Phone Line

(703) 679-5623

#### Project Assignment

Project Manager

#### Years of Experience

With this firm: 13

With other firms: 5

#### Education

M.A./Archaeology and Heritage/The University of Leicester

#### Registrations & Certifications

2016/Register of Professional Archaeologists

HAZWOPER Hazardous Materials Technician Training

2015/HAZWOPER 8-Hour Review

#### Associations

Society for Historical Archaeology

Council of Virginia Archaeologists

Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference

#### Arlington National Cemetery Stream Restoration Millennium Project Arlington, Virginia

Mr. Sipe served as Project Manager for the cultural landscape documentation related to the expansion of Arlington National Cemetery (known as the Millennium Project) and the future restoration of 1,700 lf of badly degraded stream channel that flows through the site. As part of the environmental and preservation compliance process, pursuant to compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and regulations in 36 CFR Part 800, documentation of the cultural landscape of the Millennium Site has been included in a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between ANC, the National Park Service (NPS), and the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer to mitigate adverse effects.

#### James Bland Development Property, City of Alexandria, VA.

Mr. Sipe conducted archival research and authored the documentary study for this five city block project and conducted oral history interviews from several long-time residents of the area. Based on his research, a Phase I archeological survey was recommended and a research design was developed. Mr. Sipe supervised the Phase I archeological work which resulted in the identification of two archeological sites that warranted further investigation.

#### Architectural Reconnaissance Survey & Preliminary Information Form (PIF) Preparation - Highland Springs, Henrico County, Virginia

Serving as the Project Manager on a survey of 240 representative historic properties. The survey area contains homes, churches, civic buildings, and 40-to-50 commercial properties in this early streetcar suburb of Richmond. Historic maps geo-referenced by GIS staff assisted in identifying which properties to survey. Oversaw all survey efforts and preparation of a Preliminary Information Form (PIF) to evaluate the proposed Highland Springs Historic District potential for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

#### Contrabands and Freedmen's Cemetery Memorial, City of Alexandria, VA.

Under the supervision of Alexandria Archaeology, investigations were conducted between May and December of 2007 at the Contrabands and Freedman's Cemetery (44AX179). Thunderbird Archeology was also contracted to assist with public interpretation for the memorial. Mr. Sipe assembled a team to design the City's official website and historical brochure for the site. He authored all text for the web site and assisted in the brochure design and layout. Finally, Mr. Sipe managed additional excavations and supervised archeological monitoring during construction of the Memorial.

#### Lyndam Hill II Property (44FX0223), Fairfax County, VA.

Mr. Sipe served as Principal Investigator during the Phase II site evaluation and Phase III data recovery of site 44FX0223, a circa 1720 to 1769 outlying farm quarter site in Fairfax County, Virginia, and served as primary author for the Phase II and co-author for the Phase III reports describing the results of the investigations. Intact historic features and artifact deposits indicated the discrete locations of an overseer's house and a dwelling for enslaved laborers, a unique and rarely identified site type in Virginia. Major research issues in the archeology of regional slavery including the lifeways and material culture of the enslaved and overseers, ethnicity, agency, and plantation provisioning were re-considered in view of findings at the site.





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## Elizabeth Waters Johnson, M.A.

### Laboratory Supervisor/Senior Associate Archeologist

#### Firm Association

**Wetland Studies and Solutions, Inc. (WSSI)**

#### Project Assignment

**Laboratory Supervisor**

#### Years of Experience

With this firm: 13

With other firms: 3

#### Education:

M.A./Anthropology  
concentration in Museum  
Training/The George  
Washington University

B.A./Anthropology/  
concentration in  
Archaeology/ Fort Lewis  
College/

#### Registrations & Certifications

2017/HAZWOPER  
8-Hour Review

2014/HAZWOPER  
24 Hour Class

#### Associations

Society for American  
Archaeology

Society for Historical  
Archaeology

Council of Virginia  
Archaeologists

Middle Atlantic  
Archeological Conference

#### Indigo Hotel (220 South Union Street) - City of Alexandria, Virginia

Laboratory supervisor and conducted the artifact analysis and inventory during the Archaeological Evaluation of the Hotel Indigo site. Numerous 18th and 19th-century industries, warehouses, businesses, and residences were located on this property. The archeological excavations uncovered the remains of Alexandria's first public warehouse, constructed by John Carlyle around 1755 and the remnants of a colonial-era vessel that had been used for landfill. Additionally, house foundations, a brick-lined well, and four privies (outhouses) dating to the late 18th to early 19th century, and factory and warehouse foundations from the late 19th and 20th centuries were located.

#### Lyndam Hill II Property (44FX0223), Fairfax County, Virginia

Conducted the artifact analysis during the Phase II site evaluation and Phase III data recovery of site 44FX0223, a circa 1720 to 1769 outlying farm quarter site in Fairfax County, Virginia. She assisted in the analysis and cataloguing of the artifact assemblage, in addition to analyzing and cross-mending the large colonoware assemblage. The site consisted of intact historic features and artifact deposits, and indicated the discrete locations of an overseer's house and a dwelling for enslaved laborers, a unique and rarely identified site type in Virginia. Major research issues in the archeology of regional slavery including the lifeways and material culture of the enslaved and overseers, ethnicity, agency, and plantation provisioning were re-considered in view of findings at the site. Ms. Johnson has presented the results of the research at several professional conferences.

#### 12th High School Property - Prince William County, Virginia

Laboratory Supervisor and conducted the artifact analysis and inventory for the cemetery investigations at Site 44PW1947, which involved the archeological excavation of eleven individuals. Based on the archeological evidence (artifact and coffin hardware analysis), the burials located within the cemetery date to the period post-1850 to post-1880. Although the individuals may never be positively identified, several may be associated with the family of William and Cordelia Lynn, who owned the land containing the cemetery during this time period, and/or possibly with the tenants that leased the property when the Lynn family moved to Washington DC. The remains were later reinterred in a nearby location.

#### Phase I Archeological Investigation Of The I-95/395 Hov/Bus/Hot Lanes Project - Arlington, Fairfax, Prince William, Stafford, Spotsylvania Counties And The Cities Of Alexandria and Fredericksburg, Virginia

Served as field archeologist and conducted a portion of the artifact analysis for a Phase I Archeological Investigation of the circa 55.5-mile long I-95/I-395 HOV/BUS/HOT Lanes Project. Twenty-six previously recorded sites, one historic district, and two historic resources were either wholly or partially located within the APE for this project; fifteen of the previously recorded archeological sites had been destroyed. Thirty-six new archeological sites were recorded during this survey. Of these sites, seven were recommended for avoidance or Phase II evaluation.

#### Sites 44FX1808 and 44FX1904 In Support of BRAC Infrastructure on Fort Belvoir Property - Fairfax County, Virginia

Conducted the artifact analysis and inventory for the Phase II work. The Phase II evaluations of sites 44FX1808 and 44FX1904 indicated that the sites represent short term occupations for the procurement and processing of lithic materials with Early to Middle Woodland and Late Archaic temporal components. It was determined that the sites had been plowed and thus any stratified cultural deposits had been destroyed. No further archeological work was recommended.

#### The Thomas Brawner Gaines Farmstead (Site 44PW1662) - Prince William County, Virginia

Conducted the artifact analysis and inventory for the Phase III data recovery. The Phase III data recovery resulted in the recovery of a large assemblage of artifacts representing the mid-19th century domestic, farmstead, military, and military/medical components of the site. Forty-eight cultural features, many of which were likely associated with the mid-19th century occupations of the site were identified. Key historic features included the foundation of the mid-19th century Gaines house, a stove pit possibly associated with the farmstead's meat house and a refuse pit associated with both the mid-19th century domestic and Civil War era military use of the site. Data recovery at the site contributed to our knowledge of the locally significant Gaines family and to the local history of the Town of Gainesville, its establishment in the mid-19th century and its role in the Civil War.





# COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Matthew Strickler  
Secretary of Natural Resources

**Department of Historic Resources**  
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May 28, 2019

Avi M. Sareen  
TNT Environmental, INC.  
13996 Parkeast Circle  
Suite 101  
Chantilly, VA 20151

Re: Timber Ridge at Harland, LLC  
Loudoun County, Virginia  
DHR File No. 2019-0366

Dear Mr. Sareen:

The Department of Historic Resources (DHR) has received for review and comment four reports titled: *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations, Lenah Farm Land Bays 1-3, Loudoun County, Virginia* (Baicy and Carroll 2019); *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations, Lenah Farm Land Bay 4, Loudoun County, Virginia* (Baicy 2019); *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations, Lenah Farm Land Bays 5-7, Loudoun County, Virginia* (Carroll 2019); *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations, Village Center, Loudoun County, Virginia* (Smith 2019) prepared by Thunderbird Archaeology in support of the referenced project. Our comments are provided as technical assistance to TNT Environmental in assessing the potential impacts of a proposed project on historic resources. We have not been notified by any Federal agency of their involvement in this project or the applicability of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. We reserve the right to provide additional comment under Section 106, if warranted.

We are pleased to inform you that these four surveys and reports in general meet the *Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines* (48 FR 44716-42) and DHR's *Survey Guidelines* (rev. 2017). These reports document the cultural resources investigations of four parcels totaling over 800 acres. DHR requests minor editorial changes to Baicy and Carroll 2019 and Baicy 2019, as outlined in Attachment A. A table summary of the findings of these four reports and DHR's recommendations is included as Attachment B. Please be sure to update any previous recorded resources that were discussed in these reports including: 053-6405 (Lee Family Cemetery), 053-0664 (Lenah Historic District), 44LD0458, 44LD1458, 44LD1659, and 44LD1280.

The report *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations, Lenah Farm Land Bays 1-3, Loudoun County, Virginia* (Baicy and Carroll 2019) documents a cultural resource survey of approximately 288 acres. During the course of the survey, two (2) previously recorded archaeological sites (44LD0458 and 44LD1458) and five (5) newly recorded archaeological sites (44LD1814-1818 inclusive) were identified, and two (2)

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previously recorded architectural resources (DHR Inventory Nos. 053-6405 and 053-5687) were revisited and assessed. Thunderbird recommends sites **44LD1814-1818** inclusive as not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and DHR concurs. Site 44LD0458 is located within the FEMA 100 year floodplain and was not investigated as part of this survey; however, no archaeological deposits related to site 44LD0458 were identified in the adjacent uplands. Site **44LD0458** should be managed as unevaluated, but should be subjected to archaeological testing if impacts are proposed. Previously recorded site **44LD1458** appears to have been disturbed by the installation of a sewer line, but no subsurface testing was completed as part of this survey. Site **44LD1458** should be managed as unevaluated, but should be subjected to subsurface testing if impacts are proposed.

There are two (2) architectural properties, House (DHR Inventory No. **053-5687**) and Lee Family Cemetery (DHR Inventory No. **053-6405**), fifty years old or older identified within Lenah Farm Land Bays 1-3. Both are recommended as not eligible for listing in the NRHP and DHR concurs.

The report *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations, Lenah Farm Land Bay 4, Loudoun County, Virginia* (Baicy 2019) documents a cultural resources survey of approximately 310 acres. During the course of this survey eight (8) archaeological sites were recorded (44LD1825-1832 inclusive), one (1) previously recorded archaeological site was expanded (44LD1659), and a previously recorded architectural resource was revisited (DHR Inventory No. 053-5888). Thunderbird recommends sites **44LD1659, 44LD1825, 44LD1826, and 44LD1829-44LD1832** inclusive as not eligible for NRHP listing and DHR concurs. Further, Thunderbird recommends that a portion of site **44LD1827** (Locus 1), is potentially eligible for NRHP listing and DHR concurs. Avoidance of the site is recommended; if avoidance is impracticable, a Phase II evaluation to determine the NRHP eligibility is recommended. Thunderbird recommends that a portion of site **44LD1828** (Locus 1) is potentially eligible for the NRHP and DHR concurs. Avoidance of the site is recommended. If avoidance is impracticable, a Phase II evaluation to determine the NRHP eligibility is recommended.

Thunderbird recorded one (1) architectural property, House (DHR Inventory No. **053-5888**), within Lenah Farm Land Bay 4. DHR recommends this resource not eligible for NRHP listing due to a loss of historic integrity and it being an unremarkable example of its type. We do not believe further research will produce any information that will change our opinion.

The report *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations, Lenah Farm Land Bays 5-7, Loudoun County, Virginia* (Carroll 2019) documents a cultural resources survey of approximately 121.8 acres. During the course of the survey four (4) new archaeological sites were identified (44LD1819-1822 inclusive) and one (1) previously recorded site was expanded (44LD1280). Thunderbird recommends sites **44LD1820 and 44LD1822** as not eligible for the NRHP listing and DHR concurs. Site 44LD1819 is a late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery production site with a domestic component and has the potential to provide important information about small-scale pottery production and domestic life in Loudoun County during the late 18th and early 19th century. Site 44LD1820 is described as a domestic site dating to the 18th century. Site 44LD1821 is a possible late 18th or early 19th century domestic site with a potential affiliation with enslaved laborers. Kiln furniture and stoneware sherds were identified and may indicate a relationship between this site and the pottery production site at 44LD1819. Thunderbird recommends sites **44LD1819, 44LD1820, and 44LD1821** as potentially eligible for NRHP listing and DHR concurs. Avoidance of these sites is recommended. If avoidance is impracticable, DHR recommends a Phase II evaluation to determine the eligibility for NRHP listing. The report notes the presence of a possible fieldstone grave marker at the north end of a ridge overlooking Broad Run. The investigation also recorded relatively shallow topsoil in the vicinity, suggesting that the stone may not be marking a human burial or may have been moved from its original location. Additional research and documentation may be needed should a proposed undertaking impact the area.

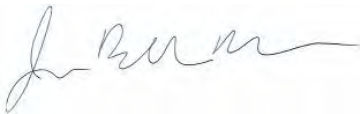
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The report *Phase I Cultural Resources Investigations, Village Center, Loudoun County, Virginia* (Smith 2019) documents a cultural resources investigation of approximately 77.51 acres. During the course of the survey, the boundary of one (1) previously recorded archeological site (44LD0560) was expanded and four (4) architectural resource (DHR Inventory Nos. 053-0664, 053-5005, 053-6034, and 053-6455) were documented within the study area. Site 44LD0560 is a refuse scatter associated with a single dwelling dating to the late 19th century/20th century (053-5005). Thunderbird recommends site **44LD0560** as not eligible for NRHP listing and DHR concurs.

Of the four (4) architectural resources fifty years old or older located within the project APE, three (3) were previously recorded and consist of Lenah Historic District (DHR Inventory No. **053-0664**), Burton House and Gas Station (DHR Inventory No. **053-5005**), and House (DHR Inventory No. **053-6034**). The Cemetery and Barn (DHR Inventory No. **053-6455**) is a newly documented property. The consultant recommends these architectural properties are *not eligible* for listing in the NRHP and DHR concurs.

Thank you for seeking our comments on these documents. If you have any questions at this time, please do not hesitate to contact me at [jennifer.bellville-marrion@dhr.virginia.gov](mailto:jennifer.bellville-marrion@dhr.virginia.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. Bellville-Marrion", written in dark ink.

Jenny Bellville-Marrion, Project Review Archaeologist  
Review and Compliance Division

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**Attachment A--Revisions**

Report	Page #	Comment
<i>Lenah Farm Land Bays 1-3, (Baicy and Carroll 2019)</i>	51	Please clarify that 44LD1458 was not re-identified during the pedestrian reconnaissance for the current investigations, making the relationship between 44LD1458 and 44LD1814 difficult to analyze.
<i>Lenah Farm Land Bays 1-3, (Baicy and Carroll 2019)</i>	52	Exhibit 14. Site number should read 44LD1814
<i>Lenah Farm Land Bays 1-3, (Baicy and Carroll 2019)</i>	72	Exhibit 27. Site number should read 44LD1818
<i>Lenah Farm Land Bay 4, (Baicy 2019)</i>	53, 79, 90, 93	Exhibit STP maps. Consider reducing size of STP points in drawings for maps scaled at 1"=50' and 1"=30'. Should Exhibit 35 scale be 1"=50'?  <i>Please check scale and adjust STP point size for all large scaled maps in all reports.</i>
<i>Lenah Farm Land Bay 4, (Baicy 2019)</i>	67	Last paragraph. First sentence. 44LD1820 dates to the late 18 <sup>th</sup> century- early 19 <sup>th</sup> century.
<i>Lenah Farm Land Bay 4, (Baicy 2019)</i>	77	Final sentence. Clarify that the recommendation is for the prehistoric component of Locus 2 of 44LD1828.
<i>Lenah Farm Land Bay 4, (Baicy 2019)</i>	84	Last paragraph. First sentence should read: A total of 8 artifacts were recovered at site 44LD1659.
<i>Lenah Farm Land Bay 4, (Baicy 2019)</i>	95	First paragraph. Fifth sentence. Site ID should read 44LD1832.
<i>Lenah Farm Land Bay 4, (Baicy 2019)</i>	97	Second to last paragraph. Last sentence Site ID should read 44LD1828. Last paragraph. Replace temporary site ID with 44LD1828 and clarify the recommendation is for the prehistoric component of Locus 2.
<i>Lenah Farm Land Bay 4, (Baicy 2019)</i>	98	Last paragraph. Second to last sentence. Site ID should read 44LD1832

Attachment B

DHR ID	Resource	Consultant Eligibility	DHR Comments
44LD0458	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	N/A	Eligibility is still undetermined. If proposed undertaking will impact the floodplain, survey should be conducted.
44LD1458	Late 18-early 19 <sup>th</sup> Artifact Scatter	No further work	Concurs
44LD1814	Multicomponent Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	Concurs
053-6405	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> Cemetery	N/A	Avoidance Recommended. If work in area, delineation and additional research may be needed.
44LD1815	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible	Concurs
44LD1816	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible	Concurs
44LD1817	Multicomponent Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	Concurs
44LD1818	Multicomponent Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	Concurs
053-5687	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> Farmstead	Not Eligible	Concurs
44LD1825	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible	Concurs
44LD1826	Multicomponent Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	Concurs
44LD1827	Multicomponent Artifact Scatter	Potentially eligible –D	Concurs
053-5888	Construction -20 <sup>th</sup> Farmstead	Further study	Disagree. No further study needed.
44LD1828	Multicomponent Artifact Scatter	Potentially eligible –D	Concurs
44LD1829	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible	Concurs
44LD1830	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible	Concurs
44LD1659	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible	Concurs
44LD1831	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible	Concurs
44LD1832	Prehistoric Lithic Scatter	Not Eligible	Concurs
44LD1280	Historic Railroad Bed	Not Eligible	Concurs. Manassas Gap RR was previously recorded. Expanded to include cut and fill in project area.
44LD1819	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 19 <sup>th</sup> Century Artifact scatter	Potentially eligible-D	Concurs. Avoid or Phase II.
44LD1820	18 <sup>th</sup> Century Artifact scatter	Potentially eligible-D	Concurs. Avoid or Phase II.
44LD1821	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> Artifact scatter	Potentially eligible-D	Concurs. Avoid or Phase II.
44LD1822	Historic Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	Concurs
44LD0560	Late 19-20 <sup>th</sup> Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible	Concurs
053-6034	20 <sup>th</sup> cent (recorded as mid 19 <sup>th</sup> ) House and outbuildings	Not Eligible	Concurs

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053-5005	Late 19-early 20 <sup>th</sup> Gas Station	Not Eligible	Concurs
053-6455	Historic Cemetery and Barn	Not Eligible	Concurs
053-0664	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> District	Not Eligible	Concurs